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HAYDN'S

DICTIONARY OF DATES

COMPREHENDING

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THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN ARTS, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

HAYDN'S

DICTIONARY OF DATES

AND UNIVERSAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

48165

FIFTEENTH EDITION,

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO THE AUTUMN OF 1876.

By BENJAMIN VINCENT,

LIBRARIAN OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Indocti discant et ament meminisse periti."

E. MOXON, SON, & CO.

LONDON: 1, AMEN CORNER PATERNOSTER ROW.

1876.

LONDON:

BRADBURY, AGNEW, & CO., PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTEENTH EDITION.

WHEN Mr. Joseph Haydn first published this work (in 1841), it was well received, as supplying a public want; and six editions had been sold, in 1855, when I was earnestly requested by the publisher, Mr. Edward Moxon, to superintend the printing of a new edition. This led eventually to my undertaking its thorough renovation, which has been effected by long continued labour in revision and in selection from an abundance of valuable materials; and now little of the original work remains; the present edition containing nearly twice as much matter as the sixth, published in 1853, at the same price. The new features include Chronological Tables at the beginning of the volume, innumerable literary, scientific, topographical, and geographical facts inserted in the body of the work, and a Dated Index. To make room for these additions the size of the page has been greatly enlarged, many articles have been condensed or printed in smaller type, and much useless matter has been expunged.

This FIFTEENTH EDITION has been thoroughly revised, and includes the general history of the last three years, continued under the heads of the respective countries; the more important events being noticed in separate articles. Especial attention has been given to the affairs of our own country, and to the political history of France, Spain, Germany, Turkey, and the United States. Many small articles have been inserted relating to topics liable to arise in general conversation, and the progress of science and its applications have been specially noticed. This edition contains above sixty more pages than the last, published in 1873.

Encouraged by success, I hope still to maintain the reputation which this work has attained, by sedulously endeavouring to make it, not a mere Dictionary of Dates, but a dated Cyclopædia, a digested summary of every department of human history, brought down to the eve of publication. I have endeavoured to act under the influence of the old maxims: "*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto,*" and "*Nulla dies sine lineâ;*" and gratefully acknowledge the kindness of those friends who have pointed out some of the errors and omissions, which are almost unavoidable in a work of such scope and magnitude.

The more important events that have occurred during the printing of this edition are noticed in the Addenda.

A DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY has been prepared as a suitable companion to this DICTIONARY OF DATES.

BENJAMIN VINCENT.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, *October*, 1876.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant. . . . .

The Compiler persuades himself that the DICTIONARY OF DATES will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

[Died *Jan.* 17, 1856.]

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Great Britain.

England.

1066. Will. I.
1087. Will. II.
1100. Hen. I.
1135. Steph.
1154. Hen. 2.
1172. (*Irel. annexed.*)
1189. Rich. I.
1199. John.
1216. Hen. 3.
1272. Ed. I.
1282. (*Wales Interregnum annexed.*)
1307. Ed. II.
1327. Ed. III.
1377. Rich. 2.
1399. Hen. 4.
1413. Hen. 5.
1422. Hen. 6.
1461. Ed. IV.
1483. Ed. V.
Rich. 3.
1485. Hen. 7.

Scotland.

1057. Malc. 3.
1093. Donald
1094. Dunc.
1094. Donald again.
1098. Edgar.
1107. Alex. I.
1124. Dav. I.
1137. Louis VII.
1153. Mal. IV.
1165. Will.
1180. Philip II.
1214. Alex. 2.
1223. Louis VIII.
1226. Louis IX.
1249. Alex. 3.
1270. Philip III.
1285. Philip IV.
1309. John Baliol.
1306. Robert (Bruce) I.
1329. Dav. II.
1332. Ed. Bal.
1342. Dav. II. again.
1371. Rob. II. (Stuart.)
1390. Rob. 3.
1406. Jas. I.
1437. Jas. II.
1460. Jas III.
1488. Jas IV.

France.

1060. Philip I.
1108. Louis VI.
1137. Louis VII.
1180. Philip II.
1223. Louis VIII.
1226. Louis IX.
1270. Philip III.
1285. Philip IV.
1314. Louis X.
1316. John II.
Phil. V.
1322. Chas. IV.
1328. Phil. VI. again.
1350. John.
1364. Chas. V.
1380. Chas. VI.
1422. Chas. VII.
1461. Louis XI.
1483. Chas. VIII.
1498. Louis XII.

Peninsula.

Castile and Leon.

1066. Sancho II.
1072. Alfonso VI.
1109. Urraca and Alfonso VII.
1126. Alfon. VII.
1157. Sancho III.
1158. Alfon. VIII.
1188. Alfon. IX. (Leon.)
1214. Henry I.
1217. Ferdin. III. (Castile.)
1230. (Leon.)
1252. Alfonso X.
1312. AlfonsoXI.
1336. Peter IV.
1350. Peter.
1369. Henry.
1379. John I.
1390. Henry II.
1406. John II.
1454. Henry IV.
1474. Isabella.

Aragon.

1065. Sancho.
1094. Peter.
1196. Peter II.
1213. James I.
1276. Peter III.
1285. Alfons. III.
1291. James II.
1327. Alfonso IV.
1336. Peter IV.
1387. John I.
1395. Martin.
1410. *Interregnum.*
1412. Ferdinand of Sicily.
1416. Alfonso V.
1458. John II.
1479. Ferdin. II.

Spain.

1479. Ferdinand and Isabella.

Portugal.

1095. Sancho of Castile.
1097. Alfonso VI.
1093. Henry, consul.
1112. Alfonso, as *count.*
1139. Alfonso I., as *king.*
1185. Sancho I.
1211. Alfonso II.
1223. Sancho II.
1248. Alfon. III.
1279. Dionysius or Denis.
1325. Alfonso IV.
1357. Peter.
1367. Ferdinand.
1383. John I.
1433. Edward.
1438. Alfonso V.
1481. John II.
1495. Emanuel.

Germany.

1056. Hen. 4, *emperor.*
1106. Hen. 5.
1125. Loth. 2.
1138. Conr. 3.
1152. Fred. 1.
1190. Hen. 6.
1198. Philip.
1208. Otho 4.
1215. Fred. 2.
1250. Con. 4.
1254. Wil.
1257. Rich.
1273. Rodolph.
1292. Adolp.
1298. Alb. 1.
1308. Hen. 7.
1314. Lou. 5.
1347. Chas 4.
1378. Wenceslas.
1400. Rupert
1410. Sigismund.
1438. Albert.
1440. Fred. 3.
1493. Max. 1.
1519. Chas. 5, *independ.*

Hungary.

1064. Solom.
1075. Geisa.
1076. Lad. 1.
1098. Coloman.
1114. Step. 1.
1131. Bela 2.
1141. Geisa 3.
1161. Step. 3.
1173. Bela 3.
1196. Emeric
1204. Ladislas II.
1205. Andrew II.
1235. Bela 4.
1270. Ste. 4.
1272. Lad. 5.
1290. And. 3.
1301. Charobert.
1342. Louis.
1382. Mary.
1385. Mary & Sigismund.

Scandinavia.

Sweden.

1068. Halstan.
1090. Ingo.
1112. Philip.
1118. Ingo II.
1129. Swerker.
1153. Eric I.
1161. Char. VII.
1167. Canute.
1199. Swerk. II.
1210. Eric II.
1216. John I.
1222. Eric III.
1250. Birger Jarl
1266. Waldemar.
1275. Magnus I.
1290. Birger II.
1319. Magn. II.
1359. Eric IV.
1359. Magnus II.
1363. Albert.
1389. Margaret.
1414. Eric XIII.
1440. Christopher III.
1448. Chas VIII.
1457. Christian I.
1481. John of Denmark.

Norway.

1069. Olaf.
1093. Magnus.
1103. Sigurd I., and others.
1122. Sigurd I.
1130. Magnus IV., and others.
1263. Magnus VI.
1280. Eric.
1299. Hako V.
1319. *United to Sweden.*

Denmark.

1047. Sweyn II.
1076. Harold.
1080. Canute IV.
1086. Olaus IV.
1095. Eric I.
1105. Eric II.
1137. Eric III.
1147. Sweyn III.
Canute V.
1157. Waldemar.
1182. Canute VI.
1202. Walde. II.
1241. Eric IV.
1250. Abel.
1252. Christoph.
1259. Eric V.
1286. Eric VI.
1320. Christopher II.
1334. *Interregnum.*
1340. Wald. III.
1375. *Interregnum.*
1376. Olaus V.
1387. Margaret.
1397. Margaret & Eric.

Poland.

1058. Boleslas.
1082. Ladislas.
1102. Boles. 3.
1138. Lad. 2.
1145. Boles. 4
1173. Miecislas III.
1183. Andronicus C.
1185. Isaac 2.
1195. Alex. 3.
1202. Miec. 3.
1220. Lad. 3.
1227. Boles. 5.
1279. Lesk 6.
1289. *Anarch.*
1290. Prunislas.
1296. Ladis. 4
1300. Wenceslas.
1333. Cas. 3.
1341. John 3.
1370. Louis.
1382. Mary.
1384. Hedw.
1386. Lad. 5.
1434. Lad. 6.
1445. Cas. 4.
1453. Ma-homet II.
1481. Bajaz. 2.
1492. Albert

Eastern Empire.

1068. Rom. 4
1071. Mich. 7.
1078. Nicep. 3.
1081. Alexius
1118. John Comnenus.
1143. Manuel Comnenus.
1180. Alex. 2.
1183. Andronicus C.
1185. Isaac 2.
1195. Alex. 3.
1204. Theodo.
1222. John Ducas.
1255. Theo. 2.
1258. John Lascaris.
1259. Mich. 8.
1261. Urban IV.
1265. Clem. IV.
1268-9. *Vacant.*
1271. Gregory X.
1276. Innoc. V. Adrian V.
1276. John XXI.
1277. Nichol. III.
1281. Martin IV.
1285. Honor. IV.
1288. Nich. IV.
1292-3. *Vacant.*
1294. Celest. V. Bonif. VIII.
1303. Bened. XI.
1305. Clement V. *(Avignon.)*
1314-5. *Vacant.*
1316. John XXII.
1334. Bene. XII.
1342. Clem. VI.
1352. Innoc. VI.
1362. Urban V. *(Rome).*
1370. Greg. XI.
1378. Urban VI.
1389. Boni. IX.
1400. Innoc. VII.
1406. Greg. XII.
1409. Alex. V.
1410. John 23.
1417. Martin V.
1431. Eugen. IV.
1447. Nicholas V.
1455. Calix. III.
1458. Pius II.
1464. Paul II.
1471. Sixtus IV.
1484. Inno. VIII.
1492. Alex. VI.

Turkey.

1061. Alex. II.
1073. Greg. VII.
1086. Victor III.
1088. Urban II.
1099. Pascal II.
1118. Gelas. II.
1119. Calixt. II.
1124. Honor. II.
1130. Innoc. II.
1143. Celest. II.
1144. Lucius II.
1145. Eugen. III.
1153. Anasta. IV.
1154. Adrian IV.
1159. Alex. III.
1181. Lucius III.
1185. Urban III.
1187. Greg. VIII.
Clem. III.
1191. Celest. III.
1198. Innoc. III.
1216. Honor. III.
1227. Greg. IX.
1241. Celest. IV.
1243. Innoc. IV.
1254. Alex. IV.
1261. Urban IV.
1265. Clem. IV.
1268-9. *Vacant.*
1271. Gregory X.
1276. Innoc. V. Adrian V.
1276. John XXI.
1277. Nichol. III.
1281. Martin IV.
1285. Honor. IV.
1288. Nich. IV.
1292-3. *Vacant.*
1294. Celest. V. Bonif. VIII.
1303. Bened. XI.
1305. Clement V. *(Avignon.)*
1314-5. *Vacant.*
1316. John XXII.
1334. Bene. XII.
1342. Clem. VI.
1352. Innoc. VI.
1362. Urban V. *(Rome).*
1370. Greg. XI.
1378. Urban VI.
1389. Boni. IX.
1400. Innoc. VII.
1406. Greg. XII.
1409. Alex. V.
1410. John 23.
1417. Martin V.
1431. Eugen. IV.
1447. Nicholas V.
1455. Calix. III.
1458. Pius II.
1464. Paul II.
1471. Sixtus IV.
1484. Inno. VIII.
1492. Alex. VI.

Popes.

1073. Greg. VII.
1086. Victor III.
1088. Urban II.
1099. Pascal II.
1118. Gelas. II.
1119. Calixt. II.
1124. Honor. II.
1130. Innoc. II.
1143. Celest. II.
1144. Lucius II.
1145. Eugen. III.
1153. Anasta. IV.
1154. Adrian IV.
1159. Alex. III.
1181. Lucius III.
1185. Urban III.
1187. Greg. VIII.
Clem. III.
1191. Celest. III.
1198. Innoc. III.
1216. Honor. III.
1227. Greg. IX.
1241. Celest. IV.
1243. Innoc. IV.
1254. Alex. IV.
1261. Urban IV.
1265. Clem. IV.
1268-9. *Vacant.*
1271. Gregory X.
1276. Innoc. V. Adrian V.
1276. John XXI.
1277. Nichol. III.
1281. Martin IV.
1285. Honor. IV.
1288. Nich. IV.
1292-3. *Vacant.*
1294. Celest. V. Bonif. VIII.
1303. Bened. XI.
1305. Clement V. *(Avignon.)*
1314-5. *Vacant.*
1316. John XXII.
1334. Bene. XII.
1342. Clem. VI.
1352. Innoc. VI.
1362. Urban V. *(Rome).*
1370. Greg. XI.
1378. Urban VI.
1389. Boni. IX.
1400. Innoc. VII.
1406. Greg. XII.
1409. Alex. V.
1410. John 23.
1417. Martin V.
1431. Eugen. IV.
1447. Nicholas V.
1455. Calix. III.
1458. Pius II.
1464. Paul II.
1471. Sixtus IV.
1484. Inno. VIII.
1492. Alex. VI.

Italy.

Naples and Sicily.

1130. Roger I.
1134. William I.
1166. William II.
1189. Tancred.
1194. William III.
1197. Fred. II. of Germany.
1250. Conrad.
1254. Conradin.
1258. Manfred.
1266. Charles of Anjou.

Sicily.

1282. Peter of Arragon.
1285. Chas. 2. 1285. James.
1295. Fred. 2.
1309. Robt.
1337. Peter 2.
1342. Joan 2, & Andrew
1343. Louis.
1355. Fred. 3.
of Hung.
1369. Louis
1376. Maria & Martin.
1381. Chas. 3.
1386. Ladislas.
1402. Mart. 2.
1409. Mart. 2.
1414. Joan 2. *(United to Arragon.)*
1410. Ferd. 1.
1416. Alfo. 1.
1435. Alfonso I.
1458. Ferd. 2. 1458. John.
1479. Ferd.
1494. Alfo. 2.
1495. Ferd. 2.
1496. Fred. 2.

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
England.	Scotland.		Castile and Leon.	Aragon.	Portugal.		
1509. Hen. 8.	1513. Jas. V.	1515. Francis I.	1504. Joanna & Philip I.	Ferdinand II.	1521. John III.	1519. Chas. V. (I. of Sp.)	1516. Lou. II. 1526. Jn. Zapolski and Ferdin. II.
			Spain.				
			1518. Ferd. V. (Cast.) II. (Arragon).				
1547. Ed. VI.	1542. Mary.	1547. Henry II.	1516. Charles I. (V. of Germ.)			(Emperors—Kings of Hungary.)	
1553. Mary.		1559. Francis II.	1556. Philip II.	**Holland.**	1557. Sebastian.	1558. Ferdinand.	
1558. Eliz.	1567. Jas. VI.	1560. Charles IX.				1564. Maximilian II.	
		1574. Henry III.		1579. William of Orange, *stadtholder.*	1578. Henry. 1580. *Annexed to Spain.*	1576. Rodolph II.	
		1589. Henry IV.					
			1598. Philip III.	1587. Maurice.			
1603. Jas. I. (VI. of Scot.)	1610. Louis XIII.					1612. Mathias.	
1625. Charles I.		1621. Philip IV.		1625. Fred. Hen.	*Kingdom restored.*	1619. Ferdinand II.	
		1643. Louis XIV.		1647. William II.	1640. John of Braganza.	1637. Ferdinand III.	
1649. Commonwealth.				1650-72. *No stadtholder.*		1658. Leopold I	
1660. Charles II.		1665. Charles II.			1656. Alfonso VI.		
1685. James II.				1672. Will. Hen. (Will. III. of *England.*)	1667. Peter, *regent.*		
1689. William and Mary.					1683. Peter II.		
1694. William III.		1700. Philip V.					
1702. Anne.				1702-47. *No stadtholder.*	1706. John V.	1705. Joseph.	**Prussia.**
1714. George I.		1715. Louis XV.	1724. (*abdicated*), Louis, Philip V. again.			1711. Chas 6.	
1727. George II.							1701. Fred. 1.
			1746. Ferd. VI.	1747. Will. Hen.			1713. Fred., William 1.
1760. George III.			1759. Chas. III.	1737. Will. IV.	1750. Joseph.	1742. Chas. 7. 1745. Francis	1740. Fred. 2.
		1774. Louis XVI.			1777. Maria and Pedro.	1765. Jos. 2.	
1783. [United States independent.]				1786. Maria, alone.	1786. Maria, alone.		1786. Fred. William 2.
		1793. Lou. XVII. *Republic* I.	1788. Chas. IV. (*abdicated*).	1795. *Annexed to France.*	1791. John, *regent*	1790. Leop. 2. 1792. Fran. 2.	1797. Fred. William 3.
1802. (George, Prince of Wales, *regent.*)		1802. Consulate. 1804. Napoleon I. 1814. Lou. XVIII.	1808. Ferd. VII. (*dethroned*). Jos. Bonap.	1806. Louis, *king.*			
			1814. Ferd. VII. (*restored*).	**Netherlands.**	1816. John VI. 1826. Peter IV.	**Austria.**	
1820. George IV.				1814. Will. Fred. *king.**	Maria II. 1828. Miguel.	1806. Fran. I.	
		1824. Charles X.					
1830. William IV.		1830. Lou. Philip.	1833. Isabella II.		1833. Maria II.		
1837. Victoria.		1848. *Republic* II.		1840. William II.		1835. Ferd. 2.	1840. Fred. William 4.
		1852. Napol. III.		1849. Will. III.	1853. Peter V.	1848. Francis Joseph.	1860. Will. 1.
					1861. Luis I.		
		1870. *Republic* III.	1868. (*dethroned*). 1870. Amadeus, (*abdicated*) 1873.				
		1871. L. A. Thiers president.					1871. *emperor of* Germany.
		1873. Marshal MacMahon.	1873. *Republic.* 1874. Alfons XII.				

* **Belgium.**—1831. Leopold I.
,, 1865 Leopold II.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Turkish Empire.	Italy.	
Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.			Popes.	Naples and Sicily.
			1501. Alex.		1503. Pius III.	1501. *United to Spain.*
		1513. Christn. II.	1506. Sig. I.	1512. Selim.	Julius II. 1513. Leo X.	
1520. Christian II.				1520. Solyman II.	1522. Adrian VI.	
1523. Gustavus Vasa.	**Russia.***	1523. Fredrick I. *and Norway.*			1523. Clem. VII. 1534. Paul III.	
	1533. Ivan IV.	1534. Christ. III.			1550. Julius III.	
1560. Eric XIV.		1559. Fred. II.			1555. Marcel. II. Paul IV.	
1568. John III.			1548. Sig. II.		1559. Pius IV.	
	1584. Feodor I.		1573. Henry.	1566. Sel. 2.	1566. Pius V.	
		1588. Christn. IV	1587. Sig. 3.	1574. Amurath III.	1572. Greg. XIII.	
1592. Sigismund	1598. Boris.				1585. Sixtus V.	
					1590. Urban VII. Greg. XIV.	
				1595. Mah. 3.	1591. Innoc. IX.	
1604. Chas. IX.	1606. Basil.				1592. Clem. VIII.	
1611. Gustavus Adolphus.	1613. Michael (Romanoff).				1605. Leo. XI.	
1633. Christina.					1605. Paul V.	
	1645. Alexis.	1648. Fred. III.	1632. Lad. 7.		1617. Mus. 1.	
1654. Chas. X.			1648. John C.		1621. Greg. XV.	
1660. Chas. XI.	1676. Feodor.	1670. Christn. V.	1669. Mich.	1623. Musta-pha, again	1623. Urban VIII.	
	1682. Ivan V. & Peter I.		1674. John Sobieski.	1640. Ibrah.	1644. Innocent X.	
1697. Chas. XII.	1689. Peter I.	1699. Fred. IV.	1697. Fredk August. 1.	1648. Mah. 4. 1687. Sol. 3.	1655. Alex. VII.	
				1691. Ach. 2.	1667. Clem. IX.	
				1695. Mus. 2.	1670. Clem. X.	
1718. Ulrica and Frederick I.	1725. Cather. I. 1727. Peter II.		1704. Stan. 1.	1703. Ach. 3.	1676. Innoc. XI.	
	1730. Anne.	1730. Christn. VI	1709. Fredk Augustus, restored.	1730. Mah. 5	1689. Alex. VIII.	
	1740. Ivan VI.		1733. Fredk August. 2.		1691. Innoc. XII.	
1741. Fred. I. 1751. Adolphus Frederick.	1741. Elizabeth.	1746. Fred. V.			1700. Clem. XI.	**Naples and Sicily.**
	1762. Peter III. Cather. II.	1766. Christ. VII.	1764. Stan. 2	1754. Osm. 3. 1757. Mus. 3.	1721. Inno. XIII. 1724. Bene. XIII.	1713. Chas 3 *Naples.* Victor-Amadeus. Acc. of Sicily. *Sicily.* 1720. *Annexed to Germany.* 1738. Chas. 4. *Naples.* 1739. Fred. 4 *Sicily.*
1771. Gustav. III					1730. Clem. XII.	
		1784. Prince Fred. *regent.*		1774. Abdul Hamid 1.	1740. Bene. XIV.	
1792. Gustav. IV.	1796. Paul I.		1795. *Partition.*	or Ach. 4. 1789. Selim 3.	1758. Clem. XIII. 1769. Clem. XIV. 1775. Pius VI.	
					1800. Pius VII.	
1809. Chas. XIII 1814. *Norway annexed.* 1818. Chas. XIV.	1801. Alexand. I. 1825. Nicholas.	1808. Fred. VI. 1814. *Norway taken away.*	**Greece.**	1807. Mus. 4. 1808. Mahmud 6.	1823. Leo XII.	**Naples,** 1806. Joseph Bonaparte 1808. Joach. Murat. **Naples and Sicily.** 1815. Ferd. 1. 1825. Fran. 1. 1830. Ferd. 2. 1859. Fran. 2. 1860. *Annexed to Italy.*
					1829. Pius VIII.	
		1839. Chris. VIII.	1832. Otho I.		1831. Greg. XVI.	
1844. Oscar I.		1848. Fred. VII.		1839. Abdul Medjid.	1846. Pius IX.	
	1855. Alex. II.					
1859. Chas. XV.				1861. Abdul Aziz.		
		1863. Christn. IX	1865. Geo. I.	1876. Amurath V. *Now* 1876. Abdul Hamid II. *Sup.*		**Italy.** 1861. Victor-Emmanuel.
1872. Oscar II.						

* See Article Russia for preceding Rulers.
† See Article Savoy.

Italy.	
Naples and Sicily.	Sardinia.†
1720. Victor-Amadeus. 1730. Charles Emman. 1.	1720. Victor-Amadeus.
1773. Victor-Amadeus 2.	1796. Charles Emman. 2.
1802. Victor-Emman. 1. 1805. *Annexed to Kingdom of Italy.* 1814. Victor-Emman. 1. 1821. Charles Felix. 1831. Charles Albert. 1849. Victor-Emman. 2.	

POPULATION AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

(According to the Almanach de Gotha for 1876.)

COUNTRIES—RELIGIONS.	POPULATION.	RULERS.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt, *E. Population in* Dec. 1871	203,354	Frederick, *duke*	29 April, 1831	22 May, 1871.
Argentine Confederation, *R.C.* 1869	1,877,490	N. Avellaneda, *president*		12 Oct. 1874.
Austrian Emp. *R.C.* (after cession 1866) Dec. 1869	35,904,435	Francis-Joseph, *emperor*	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848.
Baden, *R.C.* Dec. 1871	1,461,562	Frederick, *grand-duke*	9 Sept. 1826	24 April, 1852.
Bavaria, *R.C.* (after cessions 1866)	4,863,450	Louis II., *king*	25 Aug. 1845	10 March, 1864.
Belgium, *R.C.* Dec. 1873	5,253,821	Leopold II., *king*	9 April, 1835	10 Dec. 1865.
Bolivia, *R.C.*	1,987,352	T. Frias, *president*		14 Feb. 1874.
Brazil, *R.C.*	9,700,187	Pedro II., *emperor*	2 Dec. 1825	7 April, 1831.
Brunswick, *L.* Dec, 1871	312,170	William, *duke*	25 April, 1806	20 April, 1831.
Chili, *R.C.* 1874	2,068,147	F. Errazuriz, *president*		18 Sept. 1871.
Chinese Empire (estimated), *B.*	425,000,000	Kwang-sii, *emperor*		4 Feb. 1875.
Colombia, state, *R.C.* 1870	2,000,633	Santiago Perez, *president*		1 April, 1874.
Costa Rica, *R.C.* 1874	185,000	J. M. Guardia, *president*		1872.
Denmark & colonies, *L.* (estm.) 1870	1,912,142	Christian IX., *king*	8 April, 1818	15 Nov. 1863
Egypt, &c., *M.* 1874	16,922,000	Ismail Pacha	31 Dec. 1830	18 Jan. 1863.
Equator, *R.C.* (estimated) 1873	1,308,082	G. Garcia Mureno, *president*		
France alone, *R.C.* (estimated) 1872	36,102,921	Marshal MacMahon, *prsdnt.*	13 July, 1818	24 May, 1873.
Germany, *R.C., L.* and *E.* 1871	41,058,196	William I., *emperor*	22 March, 1797	18 Jan. 1871.
Gt. Britain & colonies, *P.* (estm.) 1871	203,400,000	Victoria, *queen*	24 May, 1819	20 June, 1837.
Greece & Ion. Is. *G.C.* (estim.) 1870	1,457,894	George I., *king*	24 Dec. 1845	6 June, 1863.
Guatemala, *R.C.* 1804	1,105,612	Rufinos Barrios, *president*		1873.
Hayti (estimated)	572,000	Boisrond Canal		July, 1876.
Hesse-Darmstadt, *L.* 1871	852,894	Louis III., *grand-duke*	9 June, 1806	16 June, 1848.
Holland and colonies, *C.* 1874	28,877,263	William III., *king*	19 Feb. 1817	17 March, 1849.
Honduras, *R.C.* 1874	351,700	, *president*		
Italy, *R.C.* (estimated) Dec. 1871	26,801,154	Victor-Emmanuel, *king*	14 March, 1820.	17 March, 1861.
Japan (estimated)	35 to 40 mil.	Moutz Hito, *mikado*		
Liberia, *P.*	880,000	, *president*		
Liechtenstein, *R.C.* 1868	6,060	John II., *prince*	5 Oct, 1840	12 Nov. 1858.
Lippe, *C.* Dec. 1871	111,135	Leopold, *prince*	1 Sept. 1821	1 Jan. 1851.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, *L.* Dec, 1871	557,734	Frederic Francis, *grand-duke*	28 Feb. 1823	7 March, 1842.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, *L.* 1871	96,982	Frederic William, *grnd-duke*	17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860.
Mexico, *R.C.* (estimated) 1872	9,276,029	S. Lerdo de Tejada, *president*		1872.
Monaco, *R.C.* 1873	2,267	Charles, *prince*	8 Dec. 1818	20 June, 1856.
Montenegro, *G.C.* (estim.) 1875	220,000	Nicholas I., *prince*	25 Sept. 1841	13 Aug. 1860.
Morocco, *M.* about	8,009,000	Muley Hassan, *sultan*		25 Sept. 1873.
Nicaragua, *R.C.* 1874	250,000	, *president*		
Oldenburg, *P.* (estimated) 1871	314,591	Peter, *grand-duke*	8 July, 1827	27 Feb. 1853.
Papal States *annexed to Italy.* 1870		Pius IX., *pope*	13 May, 1792	16 June, 1846.
Paraguay, *R.C.* 1873	221,079	J. Bautista Gill, *president*		25 Nov. 1874
Persia, *M.* (estimated) 1859	10,000,000	Nassir-ed-Deen, *shah*	1830	10 Sept. 1848.
Peru, *R.C.* (estimated)	2,500,000	Gen. Prado, *president*		1876.
Portugal and col., *R.C.* Dec. 1872	7,648,729	Luis I., *king*	31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861.
Prussia, *E.* Dec. 1871	24,693,244	William I., *king*	22 March, 1797	2 Jan. 1861.
Reuss, *L.* 1871	134,126	Henry XXII., *prince*	28 March, 1846	8 Nov. 1859.
Roumania (Dan. Prncip.) estm. 1875	4,500,000	Chs. of Hohenzollern, *hspdr.*	20 April, 1839	20 April, 1866.
Russia, *G.C.*, Poland, &c. (est.) 1874	85,685,945	Alexander II., *czar*	29 April, 1818	2 March, 1855.
Sandwich Islands (Hawai, &c.) 1861	69,800	Kalakaua I., *king*	16 Nov. 1836	12 Feb. 1874.
San Marino, *R.C.* 1874	7,816	*Capitani reggenti*		
San Salvador, *R.C.* 1874	600,000	J. Gonzales, *president*		1872.
Saxe-Altenburg, *P.* 1871	141,122	Ernest, *duke*	16 Sept. 1826	3 Aug. 1853.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *L.* 1871	174,339	Ernest II., *duke*	21 June, 1818	29 Jan. 1844.
Saxe-Meiningen, *L.* 1871	187,057	George II., *duke*	2 April, 1826	20 Sept. 1866.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, *E.* 1871	286,183	Chas. Alexander, *grnd.-duke*	24 June, 1818	8 July, 1853.
Saxony, *P.* 1871	2,556,244	Albert, *king*	23 April, 1828	29 Oct. 1873.
Schaumburg-Lippe, *L.* 1871	32,051	Adolphus, *prince*	1 Aug. 1817	21 Nov. 1860.
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, *L.* 1871	75,523	George, *prince*	23 Nov. 1838	26 Nov. 1869.
Schwartzburg-Sondershaus. *L.* 1871	67,191	Gunther, *prince*	24 Sept. 1801	19 Aug. 1835.
Servia, *G.C.* (estimated) 1873	1,338,505	Milan IV.		2 July, 1868.
Spain and colonies, *R.C.* (est.) 1870	25,779,976	Alfonso XII.	28 Nov. 1857	13 Dec. 1874
St. Domingo, *R.C.* (estimated)	136,500			
Sweden, Norway, *L.* (estimtd.) 1874	6,137,559	Oscar II., *king*	21 Jan. 1829.	18 Sept. 1872.
Switzerland, *R.C.* and *P.* Dec. 1870	2,669,147	J. Stämpfli, *president*		7 June, 1875.
Turkish Empire, *M.* (estimtd.) 1874	47,627,000	Abdul-Hamid II., *sultan*	22 Sept. 1842	31 Aug. 1876.
Uruguay, *R.C.* 1875	450,000	Pedro Varela, *president*		15 Jan. 1875.
Venezuela, *R.C.* 1873	1,784,194	Guzman Blanco, *president*		27 April, 1870.
Würtemberg, *L.* 1871	1,818,539	Charles, *king*	6 March, 1823	25 June, 1864.
United States of America, *P.* 1870	38,925,598	Ulysses S. Grant, *president*	27 April, 1822	4 Mar. 1869.

PREDOMINANT RELIGIONS.—*R.C.*, Roman Catholic; *G.C.*, Greek Church; *P.*, Protestant *L.*, Lutheran; *E.*, Evangelical Church—a combination of Calvinists and Lutherans; *C.*, Calvinist or Reformed; *M.*, Mahometan; *B.*, Buddhist.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AARGAU (Switzerland), formerly included in Berne, was made an independent canton in 1803, and settled as such in 1815. It was much disturbed by religious dissensions in 1841; and the expulsion of the Jesuits was demanded in 1844.

ABACUS, the tile on the capital of a column. That on the Corinthian column is ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads were strung, used for calculating by the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese. M. Lalanne published an ABACUS at Paris in 1845.—The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

ABANCAY, a river in Peru, on the banks of which the Spanish marshal Almagro defeated and took prisoner Alvarado, a partisan of Pizarro, 12 July, 1537.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris, which were opened in 1818. One was erected at Edinburgh in 1851; and they form part of the new London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on 13 June, 1855.

ABBASSIDES, descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas-Ben-Abdul-Motalleb. Merwan II., the last of the Ommiades, was defeated and slain by Abul Abbas in 750, and became caliph. Thirty-seven Abbasside caliphs (including Haroun al Raschid, 786-809) reigned from 750 to 1258. They settled at Bagdad, built by Al-Mansour about 762. Their colour was black; that of the Fatimites being green, and that of the Ommiades white.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Près, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, 2 and 3 Sept. 1792.

ABBEVILLE, N. France. Here Henry III. met Louis IX. of France and made peace, renouncing his right to Normandy and other provinces, 20 May, 1259.

ABBEYS, monasteries for men or women; see *Monachism* and *Convents*. The first abbey founded in England was at Bangor in 560; in France, at Poitiers, about 360; in Ireland in the fifth century; in Scotland in the sixth century. 110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England, 2 Henry V. 1414. *Salmon*. The gross disorders in these establishments occasioned their destruction in Britain. After visitations of enquiry, king Henry VIII. commenced the suppression of small monasteries to raise revenues for Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, 7 June, 1525; many small monasteries were suppressed in 1536; and all religious houses were suppressed throughout the realm by parliament, 1539; *viz.*,—186 large monasteries (revenue 104,919*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*), 374 less monasteries (revenue 33,479*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*), and 48 houses of the knights hospitallers (revenue 2385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; total, houses, 608; estimated revenue, 140,784*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.*) *Tanner*. Many abbeys were suppressed in France in 1790, in Spain in 1837 and 1868, and in Italy in 1866-73.

ABBOT (from *Ab*, father), the head of an abbey. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; twenty-seven abbots and two priors thus distinguished, 1329; the number reduced to twenty-five, 1396. *Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, were executed as traitors for denying the king's supremacy, probably for not surrendering their abbeys, 1539; see *Glastonbury*.

ABBOT'S RIPTON, see *Railway Accidents*, 1876.

A B C CLUB, a name adopted by certain republican enthusiasts in Paris, professing to relieve the *abaisses*, or depressed. Their insurrection, 5 June, 1832, was suppressed with bloodshed, 6 June. These events are described by Victor Hugo in "*Les Misérables*" (1862).

ABDICATIONS of sovereigns, voluntary or compulsory, have been numerous:—

Sylla, Roman dictator	B.C.	79
Diocletian, „ emperor	A.D.	305
Stephen II., of Hungary		1131
Albert, the Bear of Brandenburg		1142
Lescov V. of Poland		1200
Uladislaus III. of Poland		1206
John Balliol, of Scotland		1306
Otho (of Bavaria), of Hungary		1309
Eric IX., of Denmark, &c.		1439
Pope Felix V.		1449
Charles V., as emperor	25 Oct.	1555
„ as king of Spain	16 Jan.	1556
Christina, of Sweden	16 June	1654
John Casimir, of Poland		1669
James II., of England	fled 11 Dec.	1688
Frederick Augustus II., of Poland		1704
Philip V. of Spain (resumed)		1724
Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia		1730
Charles, of Naples		1759
Stanislaus, of Poland		1795
Charles Emmanuel IV., of Sardinia	4 June,	1802
Francis II., of Germany, who became emperor of Austria	11 Aug.	1804

Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of his son,	19 March;	
in favour of Bonaparte; see *Spain*	1 May	1808
Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples (for Spain)	1 June,	1808
Gustavus IV., of Sweden		1809
Louis, of Holland	1 July,	1810
Jerome, of Westphalia	20 Oct.	1813
Napoleon I., of France	5 April,	1814
Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia	13 March,	1821
Pedro IV., of Portugal	2 May,	1826
Charles X., of France	2 Aug.	1830
Pedro I., of Brazil	7 April,	1831
Dom Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving it)	26 May,	1834
William I., of Holland	8 Oct.	1840
Louis-Philippe, of France	24 Feb.	1848
Louis Charles, of Bavaria	21 March,	1848
Ferdinand, of Austria	2 Dec.	1848
Charles Albert, of Sardinia	23 March,	1849
Leopold II., of Tuscany	July,	1859
Bernhard, of Saxe-Meiningen	20 Sept.	1866
Isabella II., of Spain	25 June,	1870
Amadeus, of Spain	11 Feb.	1873

ABECEDARIANS, followers of Storch, an Anabaptist in the sixteenth century, derive their name from their rejection of all worldly knowledge, even of the alphabet.

ABECEDARIUM, a logical machine, constructed by Mr. William Stanley Jevons, and described in his "Principles of Science," 1874. He states that, by means of symbolic terms, it can perform all the processes of analytic reasoning with infallible accuracy.

ABELARD, a celebrated teacher of theology and logic, in 1118 fell in love with Heloise, the niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, became her tutor, and seduced her. After a compulsory marriage, he placed her temporarily in a convent. Having been cruelly mutilated at the instigation of her relatives, he entered the abbey of St. Denis, from which he was compelled to depart, accused of heresy, on account of his censuring the dissoluteness of the monks. He then built and lectured at the oratory of the Paraclete (or comforter) which eventually he made a convent, with Heloise for the abbess. He died under the charge of heresy, 21 April, 1142, and was buried in the Paraclete, where also Heloise was laid, 17 May, 1164. Their ashes were removed to the garden of the Muséum Français in 1800, and to the cemetery of Père la Chaise in 1817. Their epistles, &c., were published in 1616.

ABENCERRAGES, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to the Zegris. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu-Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABENSBERG, Bavaria. The Austrians were here defeated by Napoleon I. 20 April, 1809.

ABEOKUTA, see *Dahomey*.

ABERDEEN (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the third century after Christ, and erected into a city, about 893. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1154; it was burnt by the English in 1336; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. A statue of the prince consort was inaugurated by the queen 13 Oct. 1863; and one of queen Victoria by the prince of Wales, 20 Sept. 1866.

The *University* was founded by bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from pope Alexander VI. in 1494. *King's college* was erected in 1500-6. *Marischal college* was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593; rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the university and colleges were united. By the reform act of 1868, the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow send one member to parliament.

Above 30 persons drowned by overcrowding a boat, 5 April, 1876.

Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new *Bishopric*, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beanus was first bishop, 1015. The see, removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the revolution, 1689, and is now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721; see *Bishops in Scotland*.

ABERDEEN ACT, introduced by the earl of Aberdeen, and passed, 1845, to enforce the observance of a convention made with Brazil in 1826 to put down the slave trade. It was repealed in April, 1869.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, called the *Coalition Ministry*, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in, 28 Dec. 1852; resigned 30 Jan. 1855; succeeded by the *Palmerston* administration, *which see*.

Earl of Aberdeen,* *first lord of the treasury.*
Lord Cranworth, *lord chancellor.*
Earl Granville, *president of the council.*
Duke of Argyll, *lord privy seal.*
Lord John Russell,† *foreign secretary.*
Viscount Palmerston, *home secretary.*
Duke of Newcastle,‡ *colonial* and *war secretary.*
William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of exchequer.*
Sir James Graham, *first lord of the admiralty.*
Sir Charles Wood, *president of the India board.*
Edward Cardwell, *president of board of trade.*
Hon. Sidney Herbert, *secretary-at-war.*
Sir William Molesworth, *chief commissioner of works.*
Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).
Viscount Canning, Lord Stanley of Alderley, right hon. Edward Strutt, *&c.*

ABERDEEN PEERAGE CASE. George, earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the premier, succeeded his father, 22 March, 1864. After travelling in a yacht, he became a merchant seaman, and chief mate of the *Hera;* he was drowned 27 Jan., 1870. His brother John's claim to the succession was allowed by the house of lords, 3 May, 1872.

ABERGELE (N. Wales), see *Railway Accidents*, 20 Aug. 1868.

ABERRATION OF LIGHT; discovered by James Bradley, through his observation of an apparent motion of the fixed stars, 1727.

ABHORRERS, a name given in 1679, (reign of Charles II.) to the court-party in England, the opponents of the Addressers (afterwards *Whigs*), so called from their address to the king praying for the immediate assembly of the parliament which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. The former (afterwards *Tories*) expressed their abhorrence of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680. *Hume.* The commons expelled several members for being Abhorrers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament,

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1813; became foreign secretary, Jan. 1828; joined the party of sir R. Peel, 1846; died 14 Dec. 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon (Feb. 1853), but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterwards became president of the council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster (June, 1854).

‡ In June, 1854, the offices were separated; the duke of Newcastle remained *secretary of war*, and sir George Grey was made *colonial secretary*.

and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution." Oct. 1680.

ABINGDON LAW. In 1645, lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, an ancient abbey town in Berks, against Charles I. The town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645. On these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon law."

ABJURATION of the pope was enjoined by statute in the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., and of certain doctrines of the church of Rome by stat. 25 Charles II. 1673. The oath of abjuration of the house of Stuart was enjoined by stat. 13, 14 Will. III. 1702; the form was changed in after reigns. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1858) one oath for the three oaths of abjuration, allegiance, and supremacy was substituted. See *Oaths*.

ABKASIA, a province of the Caucasus, annexed by Russia, the last prince Michael Shervashiji being deposed: an insurrection against the Russian authorities, 8 Aug. 1866, was quelled with much bloodshed.

ABNEY PARK, see *Cemeteries*.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was till 1809 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1775 and 1827; was seized by the Russians in Feb. 1808; ceded to them, 17 Sept. 1809; and rebuilt by them after the great fire in 1827. The university erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640, *et seq.*, was removed to Helsingfors, 1827. The *peace of Abo*, by which Sweden ceded part of Finland to Russia, was signed, 18 Aug. 1743.

ABOLITIONISTS, the party in the northern part of the United States, opposed to slavery. They formed a small society at Boston about 1832; which became the nucleus of a great political party, and ultimately attained its object by the war of 1861-4. See *Slavery in United States*.

ABORIGINES (without origin), a name given to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (whence came the Latini); now applied to the original inhabitants of any country.—The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the condition of the aborigines in the British colonies were presented to parliament in 1834 and 1837. The society was active in 1874.

ABOUKIR (Egypt), the ancient Canopus. In the bay Nelson defeated the French fleet, 1 Aug. 1798; see *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 5000 French under Bonaparte, 25 July, 1799. A British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercromby landed here, and Aboukir surrendered to them after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, 8 March, 1801; see *Alexandria*.

ABRAHAM, ERA OF, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, who died 1822 B. C. The era began 1 Oct. 2016 B. C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months. *Nicolas*.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated and Montcalm, their commander, killed here by general Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, 13 Sept. 1759; see *Quebec*.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect holding the errors of Paulus, was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch, early in the ninth century. A deistical sect of this name was banished from Bohemia by Joseph II. in 1783.

ABRANTES (Portugal). By a treaty between France and Portugal, signed here 29 Sept., 1801, the war was closed, and the French army withdrew; a money compensation having been agreed to, and territories in Guiana ceded to France.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION and death (1024—23 B. C.) is described 2 *Sam.* xv.—xix.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS' ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870.

ABSENTEE TAX (4*s.* in the pound), levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees (long complained of), ceased in 1753. A tax of 2*s.* in the pound was proposed in vain by Mr. Flood in 1773 and by Mr. Molyneux in 1783.

ABSOLUTION. Till the 3rd century, the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the 12th century the form "*I* absolve thee" had become general.

ABSTINENCE. It is said that St. Anthony lived to the age of 105 on twelve ounces of bread and water daily, and James the hermit to the age of 104; that St. Epiphanius lived to 115; Simeon the Stylite to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, to 185 years of age. *Spottiswood*.

Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food; but her imposture was detected by Dr. A. Henderson, Nov. 1808.

A man named Cavanagh at Newry, in Ireland, was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug. 1840. His imposture was discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841.

Sarah Jacobs, the Welsh fasting girl, aged 13, said by her father to have lived for more than a year without food, after being closely watched for a week, died from exhaustion 17 Dec. 1869. Her parents were sentenced at Carmarthen to imprisonment for fraudulent deception, 15 July, 1870. See *Fasts, Teetotallers*.

ABSTINENTS, ascetics that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, appeared in France and Spain in the 3rd century.

ABYDOS, see *Hellespont*. The tablet of Abydos, dedicated to the memory of his ancestors by Pharaoh Rameses II. (1311-1245 B. C.) a valuable historic record, was bought for the British Museum, 1837.

ABYSSINIA, the country of the Habese, N. E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of Adxumitæ (from its chief town Auxume) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of the Christianity introduced about 329 by Frumentius. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped: and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Icon Amlac. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions, commenced in the 15th century, after much struggling against opposition, were expelled about 1633. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. From the visits of James Bruce, 1768-73; Henry Salt, 1809-10; Edward Rüppell, 1834-7; major Harris, 1841; Mansfield Parkyns, 1844-7, much information

respecting Abyssinia has been gained. Several expeditions into Abyssinia have been organised by the French government. The brothers Antoine and Arnauld Abbadie visited the country 1837-45. Abyssinia is now divided into four provinces. In 1847 Ras Ali was ruler of Amhara; Ras Ubie of Tigré and Samien; and Sahela Selassie of Shoa. Population between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

Treaty of commerce with the king of Shoa concluded by captain Harris . . . 16 Nov., 1841
Mr. Plowden (made British consul at Massowah, 1848), concludes treaty with Ras Ali, ruler of Amhara . . . . . 2 Nov., 1849
Ras Ali deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, who is crowned, and takes the title of *negus*, or king of kings . . . . . 11 Feb., 1855
Protestant missionaries received, replacing Roman catholics . . . . . ,,
Mr. Plowden (who had joined the party of Theodore) killed by rebels, Feb.; his friend Bell killed soon after, when avenging him; Theodore overcomes the rebels and massacres about 150 prisoners as a sacrifice to their manes . . . 1860
Captain C. D. Cameron appointed to succeed consul Plowden . . . . . Nov. 1861
He arrived at Massowah 9 Feb., goes to Abyssinia, May; received by Theodore, 7 Oct.; is sent away with a letter for the queen, desiring alliance against the Turks; which arrived . . . . . 12 Feb., 1863
It is decided that this letter is not to be answered; Cameron, ordered by earl Russell to remain at Massowah, returns to Abyssinia . . June ,,
Rev. H. Stern, missionary, beaten and imprisoned for alleged intrusion into Theodore's presence . . . . . Oct., ,,
Cameron, and all British subjects and missionaries, imprisoned for pretended insults, 3 Jan.; report of imprisonment reached London 7 May; prisoners sent to Magdala, and chained like criminals . . . . . Nov. 1864
Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, a Chaldee Christian, first assistant British political resident at Aden, sent on mission to Abyssinia; arrives at Massowah, 24 July; Lieut. Prideaux and Dr. Blanc appointed to accompany him . . . . . ,,
Mr. Rassam having negotiated without effect for a year, Mr. Gifford Palgrave is appointed by earl Russell to go to Abyssinia, July; but is stopped on the intelligence that Theodore has invited Rassam to come to him. . . . . 12 Aug., 1865
Mr. Rassam, lieut. Prideaux, and Dr. Blanc arrive at Matemma from Massowah, 21 Nov. 1865; and are well received by Theodore . . 28 Jan., 1866
Prisoners released, 12 March; all seized and imprisoned, ... about 13 April, ,,
Mr. Flad sent to England by Theodore to obtain British workmen, April; arrives, July; introduced to queen Victoria, and receives from her an autograph letter, dated . . . . 4 Oct., ,,
Mr. Flad returned with workmen to Massowah, 29 Oct.; Theodore received the queen's letter about . . . . . 19 Dec., ,,
Lord Stanley's ultimatum to Theodore, demanding release of the captives in three months (not received), sent . . . . . 16 April, 1867
Mr. Flad received by the king; and made to join his family in prison . . . . . May, ,,
Preparations for war; sir Robert Napier appointed commander of an expedition; pioneer force sails from Bombay . . . . . 14 Sept., ,,
A formal letter from the British government sent to Theodore (never arrived) . . 9 Sept., ,,
Advanced brigade (3500) sail from Bombay, 7, 8 Oct.; land at Zoulla . . . . 21 Oct., ,,
Napier's proclamation issued in Abyssinia, 26 Oct., ,,
Captives at Magdala reported well . 11 Nov., ,,
Report that the Gallas have joined the revolt against Theodore . . . . 25 Nov., ,,
The British parliament meets; the queen's speech announces the war, 19 Nov.; 2,000,000*l.* voted, 26, 27 Nov., ,,
Third ultimatum sent by sir R. Napier; intercepted by a rebel chief and given to Mr. Rassam, who suppressed it as likely to endanger the lives of the captives 1868
Arrival of sir R. Napier at Annesley bay 4 Jan., ,,
The captives relieved of their chains . 29 March, ,,
Sir R. Napier arrives below Magdala . 2 April, ,,
Theodore massacres about 300 native prisoners . . . . . 9 April, ,,
Battle of Arogee; Theodore's troops attack the British first brigade; defeated with much slaughter (Good Friday) . . . 10 April, ,,
Theodore requests Mr. Rassam to mediate; lieut. Prideaux sent to sir R. Napier returns with a letter; Theodore receives it indignantly, and sends an insulting reply . . . . 11 April, ,,
Theodore sends a letter of apology offering a present of cattle; Mr. Rassam understanding this present to have been accepted, tells the king's agents; the European artisans and families sent to the British camp . . . . . 12 April, ,,
Part of the Abyssinian troops mutiny; Magdala bombarded and stormed; Theodore kills himself . . . . . 13 April, ,,
["I fail to discover a single point of view from which it is possible to regard his removal with regret."—*Sir R. Napier* . . . . 18 June,] ,,
Magdala burnt to the ground . . . 17 April, ,,
Death of Theodore's queen . . . 10 May, ,,
Henry Dufton of the "Intelligence department" shot by Shosho robbers . . . . 28 May, ,,
Immediate return of the troops;—all had embarked, 2 June, ,,
Troops arrive at Plymouth, 21 June; sir R. Napier at Dover . . . . . 2 July, ,,
[Cattle said to have been employed in the expedition: 45 elephants, 7417 camels, 12,920 mules and ponies, 7033 bullocks, 827 donkeys. Natives also were largely employed in the transport service.]
Theodore's son Alamayou, aged 7, arrives at Plymouth, 14 July; presented to queen Victoria, 16 July, ,,
Pension of 350*l.* to col. Cameron [he died 30 May, 1870]; 5000*l.* given to Mr. Rassam; 2000*l.* to Dr. Blanc; 2000*l.* to lieut. Prideaux; announced 23 Dec., ,,
Prince Alamayou sailed to India for education (returned to England end of 1871) . . 26 Jan., 1869
Expenses of the war: 5,000,000*l.* voted 18 Dec., 1868; 3,300,000*l.* more voted . . 4 Mar., ,,
Report of a commission on the expenses of the expedition disclosed much waste, attributed to urgency and divided authority . . . Aug. 1870
War between Gobazye, king of Amhara, and Kassa, king of Tigré; Kassa victor . . . 21 June, 1871
Gobazye beaten and taken prisoner . 11 July, ,,
Kassa proposes to be crowned emperor and negus of all Abyssinia, 21 Nov.; punishes the Catholic missionaries for partisanship; and forms alliance with Egypt . . . . . July, ,,
Kassa crowned at Axum as Johanni II. 12 Jan. 1872
Said to be ruling tyrannically . . . 1873-4
War with Egypt; the Khedive's troops enter Abyssinia; the natives retire, Oct.; but surprise and defeat the Egyptians with much slaughter; announced . . . . . Nov. 1875
King Johanni totally defeated after three days' conflict; treats for peace . . . 9 March 1876
The truce broken by the king, who is again defeated . . . . . March ,,
The Egyptians said to be retiring from the war July ,,

ABYSSINIAN ERA is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493rd year B.C., on 29 Aug. old style; their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years, 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years, 125 days.

ACACIANS. 1. Followers of Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea, in the fourth century, who held peculiar doctrines respecting the nature of Christ. 2. Partisans of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, promoter of the Henoticon (*which see*), 482-4.

ACADEMICAL STUDY, see *Education*, 1872.

ACADEMIES. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed by Academus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics, 378 B.C. *Stanley.*—Rome had no academies.*—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B.C. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A.D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jarckius mentions 550, of which 25 were in Milan. In 1874 Girolamo Ponti, of Milan, bequeathed about 35,000*l.* to the academies of science of London, Paris, and Vienna.

PRINCIPAL ACADEMIES.

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1780.
Ancona, of the *Caliginosi*, 1642.
Basil, 1460.
Berlin, Royal, 1700; of Princes, 1703; Architecture, 1799.
Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.
Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.
Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
Dublin, Arts, 1742; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.
Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca* (now united with the *Florentine*, and merged under that name), 1582; *Del Cimento*, 1657 (by cardinal de' Medici); Antiquities, 1807.
Geneva, Medical, 1715.
Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
Germany, *Naturæ Curiosi*, now *Leopoldine*, 1662.
Göttingen, 1734-7.
Haarlem, the Sciences, 1760.
Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1782.
Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
London; see *London* and *Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1768; of Music, 1734-43 and 1822.
Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
Manheim, Sciences, 1755; Sculpture, 1775.
Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.
Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.
Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.
Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759; Sciences, 1779.
Naples, *Rossane*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Herculaneum*, 1755.
New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
Padua, for Poetry, 1613; Sciences, 1792.
Palermo, Medical, 1645.
Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1253; Painting, 1391; Music, 1543 and 1672; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts, 1648; *Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796, see *Institute*.
Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.
Perousa, *Insensati*, 1561; *Filigirti*, 1574.
Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.
Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Fantascici*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arcadi*, 1690; English, 1752; *Lincei*, about 1600; *Nuovi Lincei*, 1847.
St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781; Royal Swedish, 1786.
Toulon, Military, 1682.
Turin, Sciences, about 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
Turkey, Military School, 1775.
Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.
Warsaw, Languages, and History, 1753.
Washington, United States, America, 1863.
Woolwich, Military, 1741.

* Cicero termed his villa "Academia," and here composed his "Academic Questions."

ACADIA, see *Nova Scotia*.

ACANTHUS, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.

ACAPULCO, Mexico. A Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling), taken by commodore Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to 600,000*l.*, June, 1743. He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion*, after having circumnavigated the globe, 15 June, 1744.

ACARNANIA, N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian war, having invited the help of the Athenians against the Ambracians, 432 B.C. The Acarnanians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians in 390; they took part with Macedon against the Romans in 200, by whom they were defeated in 197, and subjugated in 145.

ACCENTS were first introduced in the Greek language by Aristophanes of Byzantium, a grammarian and critic who taught at Alexandria about 264 B.C. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCESSION, THE, *i.e.*, that of the House of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain, in the person of George I., elector of Hanover, son of Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He succeeded, 1 Aug., 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., 12 June, 1702, which limited the succession to his mother (as a Protestant) in the event of queen Anne dying without issue.

ACCESSORIES TO CRIMES. The law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

ACCIDENTS, see under *Coal*, *Fires*, *Railways*, &c. For compensation for accidents, see *Campbell's Act* and *Passengers*. In 1865, it was computed that, in one year, about 250 persons are killed, and 1200 injured, in the streets of London; 231 were killed in 1875.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1856, 9716	1861, 9273	1866, 11,262	1871, 11,316
1857, 8930	1862, 9005	1867, 11,172	1872, 11,435
1858, 8947	1863, 9952	1868, 11,033	1873, 11,284
1859, 9241	1864, 10,997	1869, 10,725	1874, 11,783
1860, 9225	1865, 11,397	1870, 10,906	

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigour since the establishment of the Zoological society of London in 1829, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalised in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1859). On 6 Oct. 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological garden, containing only acclimatised animals. An English acclimatisation society was founded 10 June, 1860, by hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. J. Crockford, Mr. F. Buckland, &c., and the prince of Wales became president in April, 1865. It was not successful. An acclimatising garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1861, and efforts made to naturalise English birds, fishes, &c.

ACCOLTELLATORI (gladiators), secret assassins, at Ravenna and other places in Italy, 1874.

ACCORDION, a small wind-instrument with keys, introduced into England from Germany about 1828.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL IN CHANCERY, &c., an office instituted in 1726, and abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872. In 1841, the office of accountant-general of the court of exchequer was abolished, and the duties transferred to the accountant in chancery.

ACCOUNTANTS' INSTITUTE established at a meeting, 30 July, 1870. William Quilter in the chair. A meeting to establish the "Accountants' society" was held 11 Jan. 1872.

ACCUSERS. By occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or Spy. In *Revelation*, ch. xii. 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren."—*False accusers* were to be hanged, by 24 Henry VI. 1446; and burnt in the face with an F, by 37 Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow.*

ACELDAMA, a field said to have been the one bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ, is still shown to travellers. *Matthew* xxvii. 8; *Acts* i. 19.—This name was given to an estate purchased by Judge Jeffreys after the "bloody assizes" in 1685.

ACEPHALI (Greek *a*, no; *cephalē*, head), a term applied to certain sects who resisted their bishops and met privately, about 450; and since to *levellers.*

ACETYLENE, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Berthelot, and made known in 1862.

ACHAIA (N. Peloponnesus), Greece, said to have been settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330 B.C. (?) The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidæ drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. Pellene, Ægira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhypes, Cerynea, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ, forming the ACHÆAN LEAGUE.

Achaia invaded by Epaminondas . . . B.C. 366
The ACHÆAN LEAGUE revived by four cities about 280, and by others 275, 274
Aratus made prætor 245
The league joined by Corinth (captured 243), Megara, &c. . . . . 242—228
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson . . 229
The Achæans defeated at Ladocea, by the Spartans, under Cleomenes III., 226; totally defeat them at Sellasia 221
The Social war begun; battle of Caphyæ in Arcadia; Aratus defeated 220
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians . . 219
Peace of Naupactus 217
Aratus poisoned at Ægium 213
Philopœmen, leader of the league, defeats the Spartan tyrant Machanidas 208
Alliance of the league with the Romans . . . 198
Philopœmen defeated by Nabis in a naval battle . 194
All the Peloponnesus joins the league . . . 191
War with Messene: Philopœmen made prisoner and slain 183
The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword 182
The Romans enter Achaia, and carry off numbers, including Polybius the historian 165
War with Rome, 150; Metellus enters Greece . . 147
The Achæans defeated by Mummius at Leucopetra, 147; the league dissolved; Corinth taken; Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia 146

Achaia made a Latin principality by William of Champlitte . . . . . A.D. 1205
Obtained by Geoffrey Villehardouin, 1210; by Geoffrey II. 1218
By his brother William, 1246; who conquers the Moors, 1248; makes war with the emperor Michael, 1259; and gains three fortresses 1262
Succeeded by Isabella, 1277; who marries Florenz of Hainault 1291
Their daughter Maud, princess, 1311; thrice married; forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison 1324
Achaia, a fief of Naples . . . . . 1246—1430
Conquered by the Turks . . . . . about 1540

ACHEEN, capital of a kingdom N.W. of Sumatra, was visited by the Portuguese about 1509. Factories were set up here by the Dutch, 1596; by the English, 1602; by the French, 1621. For the war with the Dutch, see *Sumatra.*

ACHONRY, SLIGO (N. Ireland), a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, or Achonry, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy (Dathy, or David), the first bishop. The see, held with Killala, since 1612, was united with Tuam in 1834.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which colour is got rid of, were invented by John Dollond, and described in *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, London, 1753-8.

ACIDS (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, redden organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalies, forming alkaline salts. The number of acids was increased by the Arabs; Geber (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by Becher (1669), Lemery (1675), and Stahl (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, Lavoisier (1778), concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810 Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others, proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 Dulong proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 Liebig applied the theories of Davy and Dulong to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids were termed anhydrides by Gerhardt (died 1856). Many acids have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry. *Watts.*

ACOLYTES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek church for four hundred years after Christ.

ACOUSTICS (from *akouō*, Greek, I hear), the science of sound, so named by Sauveur in the 17th century. The formation of sound in the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, &c., was explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C., and by Aristotle, 330 B.C.

The speaking trumpet said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C.
Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.
His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernoulli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century.
Hooke calculated the vibration of sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.
Sauveur determined the number of vibrations belonging to a given note, about 1700.
Velocity of sound said to be 1473 feet in a second, by Gassendi; 1172 feet by Cassini, Römer, and others; 968 feet by Newton; 1090 feet, at the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, by Tyndall; the velocity increases with the rise of temperature.
Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, &c., in 1787, and since.

Cagniard-Latour invented the *Sirène* (*which see*) 1819.
Savart determined the range of the perception of the human ear to be from 7 to 24,000 vibrations a second, 1830.
Biot, Savart, Wheatstone, Lissajous, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and others in the present century have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.
Tyndall's experiments off the South Foreland demonstrated that the transmission of sound is checked by the non-homogeneity of the air, independently of fog and rain, July 1873.

ACRE, a land measure, formerly of uncertain quantity, and differing in various parts of the country, was reduced to a standard by Edward I., about 1305. In 1824 the standard acre was ordered by statute to contain 4840 square yards.

ACRE, Acca, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria, was taken by the Saracens in 638; by the crusaders under Baldwin I. in 1104; by Saladin in 1187; and again by Richard I. and other crusaders, 12 July, 1191, after a siege of 2 years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. It was then named *St. Jean d'Acre*. It was retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished, and the nuns, who had mangled their faces, to preserve their chastity, were put to death. Acre was gallantly defended by Djezzar Pacha against Bonaparte, till relieved by sir Sidney Smith, who resisted twelve attempts by the French, between 16 March and 20 May, 1799, when Bonaparte retreated. Acre, as a Turkish pachalic, was seized 27 May, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On 3 Nov. 1840, it was stormed by the allied fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded; see *Syria* and *Turkey*.

ACROPOLIS, the ancient citadel of Athens, built on a rock. Near it stood the temple of Minerva, the Parthenon, *which see*. Other cities had similar fortresses.

ACROSTIC, a poem in which the first or last letters of each line, read downwards, form a word, is said to have been invented by Porphyrius Optalianus in the 4th century. Double acrostics became very popular in 1867.

ACS OR ACZ (Hungary). The Hungarians under Görgey were defeated here by the Austrians and Russians, on 2 and 10 July, 1849.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT, &c.; see *Accession*, *Succession*, *Supremacy*, and *Uniformity Acts*.

ACTA DIURNA; see *Newspapers*.

ACTA SANCTORUM ("acts of the saints"), a work begun by the Jesuits. The first volume appeared in 1643: the publication was interrupted in 1794, when 54 volumes, bringing the work down to 15 October, had been published. The work was resumed by the Jesuits in 1837, and 6 more volumes had been published in 1867. The writers have been named *Bollandists*, from John Bolland, who published the first two volumes.

ACTINOMETER, an instrument to measure the heating power of the solar rays, invented by sir John F. Herschel, and described by him in 1825. See *Sun*.

ACTIUM, a promontory of Acarnania, W. Greece, near which was fought, 2 Sept. 31 B.C., the battle between the fleet of Octavius Cæsar, and that of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, which decided the fate of Antony; 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar. This victory made Octavius master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated 1 Jan. 30 B.C. (the *Actian Era*). The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of victory), and instituted the Actian games.

ACTON BURNEL, or Shrewsbury. At the parliament held here by Edward I., Oct. 1283, the "statute of merchants" against debtors was enacted.

ACTRESSES appear to have been unknown to the ancients; men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662; but Anne, queen of James I., had previously performed in a theatre at court. *Theat. Biog.* Mrs. Colman was the first English public actress; she performed the part of *Ianthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656. *Victor*.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, supposed to have been written by Luke in continuation of his Gospel. It terminates A.D. 63.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, OR STATUTES, see *Parliament*. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:—

Provisions of Merton, 1235-6.
Statute of Marlborough, 1267.
,, of Bigamy, 1275-6.
,, of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I. 1278.
,, of Mortmain, 1279.
Quo Warranto, Oct. 1280.
Statute of Merchants or Acton-Burnel, 1283.
Statutes of Wales, 1284.
,, of Winchester, Oct. 1284.
,, of Westminster, 1275, 1285, 1290.
Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297.
,, of Præmunire, 1306.
Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III., 1483.
Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS. in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1811-28.
The statutes passed during each session were formerly printed annually in 4to and 8vo, now in 8vo only. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*.
Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel; of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely; and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1285 and 1777) were repealed.
By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By similar acts since passed, a great number of enactments have been repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Merton, 20 Henry III. (1235-6), and ending 1844.
"Acts of parliament abbreviation bill" introduced by Lord Brougham 12 Feb., passed to June, 1850.
1410 acts (passed between 1689 and 1770) partially or wholly repealed, 1867.
"Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes to the end of 1869," published 1870.
New Index to acts 1235-1874, published 1876.
Publication of the revised edition of the statutes, begun 1870; 9 volumes published, 1876.
Report of select committee on acts of parliament, published July 1875.
The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800 was 570, in 1846 (the railway year); 402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.
The number of *public general acts* passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 88; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 125; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; in 1861, 134; in 1862, 114; in 1863, 125; in 1864, 121; in 1865, 127; in 1866, 122; in 1867, 146; in 1868, 130; in 1869, 117; in 1870, 118; in 1871, 117; in 1872, 98; in 1873, 91; in 1874, 96; in 1875, 96.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. *Five* acts are mentioned by Horace (Art of Poetry) as the rule (about 8 B.C.).

ACTUARY, ACTUARIUS, the Roman accountant. The Institute of Actuaries founded in 1848, publishes its proceedings in the "Assurance Magazine."

ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF, in the English Bible, 4004 B.C.; see *Creation*.

ADAMITES, a sect said to have existed about 130, and to have been quite naked in their religious assemblies, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. *Eusebius.* A sect with this name arose at Antwerp in the 12th century, under Tandemus or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes. It became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turlupins, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. A Fleming named Picard, revived this sect in Bohemia, about 1415; it was suppressed by Ziska, 1420.

ADDA, a river N. Italy, passed by Suwarrow after defeating the French, 27 April, 1799.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pitt, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to promote the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so *as a minister*, resigned 3 Feb. 1801. A new ministry was formed by Mr. Addington, March-July, 1801; after various changes it terminated about 10 May, 1804.

Henry Addington,* *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.*
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor.*
Duke of Portland, *lord president.*
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal.*
Lord Pelham, *home secretary.*
Mr. R. B. Jenkinson (lord Hawkesbury, 1803; and earl of Liverpool, 1808), *foreign secretary.*
Lord Hobart, *colonial secretary.*
Earl St. Vincent, *first lord of admiralty.*
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance.*
Charles Yorke, *secretary-at-war.*
Viscount Lewisham, Lord Auckland, &c.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, Surrey, purchased by the East Indian company in 1809, for the education of candidates for the scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861.

ADDISON'S DISEASE, a dangerous affection of the renal capsules, described by its discoverer, Dr. Thomas Addison, in 1855.

ADDITIONAL CURATES, the society for their employment in populous places was founded, 1837 (High Church).

ADDLED PARLIAMENT, see *Parliament.*

ADDRESSERS, see *Abhorrers.*

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,259 in 1855; about 30,000 in 1875. It was made a bishopric in 1847. It was visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 March, 1869.

* Born 1757; became viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 1805; held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His *circular* to the lords lieutenants, dated 27 March, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers) several streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. ADELPHI THEATRE, built 1806, rebuilt 1858; see under *Theatres.*

ADEN, a free port on the S. W. corner of Arabia, where in Dec. 1836 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the Volage, was dispatched to Aden, which captured it, 19 Jan. 1839. It is now a garrison and coal depôt for Indian steamers, &c.

ADJUTATORS, see *Agitators.*

ADIGE, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on 26, 30 March, and 5 April, 1799.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND AND OF GREAT BRITAIN. Until the Restoration, 1660, there was not any cabinet in the modern sense. The sovereign was aided by privy councillors, varying in number, the men and offices being frequently changed. The separation of the cabinet from the privy council became greater during the reign of William III., and the control of the chief, now termed the "*premier*," began in the reign of Anne. "The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the parliament after the general election of 1698." *Macaulay.*† For a fuller account of each, since 1700, see separate articles headed with the name of the PREMIER, *given below in italics.*

	A.D.
HENRY VIII.—Abp. Warham; bps. Fisher and Fox; earl of Surrey, &c.	1509
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, &c.	1514
Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, &c.	1523
Sir Thos. More; bps. Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cranmer (afterwards abp. of Canterbury)	1529
Abp. Cranmer; lord Cromwell, aft. earl of Essex; Thos. Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, &c.	1532
Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, &c.	1540
Lord Wriothesley; Thomas duke of Norfolk; lord Lisle, sir William Petre; sir William Paget, &c.	1544
EDWARD VI.—Lord Wriothesley, now earl of Southampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; John, lord Russell; Henry, earl of Arundel, Thomas, lord Seymour; sir Wm. Paget; sir Wm. Petre, &c.	1547
John Dudley, late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl	

† Till 1850 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members: First lord of the treasury; lord chancellor; lord president of the council; chancellor of the exchequer; lord privy seal; home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; first lord of the admiralty; president of the board of trade; president of the board of control; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 the number was *fifteen*, and included the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. In the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*), the president of the poor-law-board replaced the secretary for Ireland. In 1868 the Gladstone cabinet consisted of 15; that of Mr. Disraeli in Feb., 1874, of 12. The *average duration* of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years; but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods: sir Robert Walpole was minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years); Mr. Pitt, 1783 to 1801 (18 years); and lord Liverpool 1812 to 1827 (15 years). Several ministries have not lasted beyond a few months, as the *Coalition Ministry* in 1783, and the "*Talents*" Ministry in 1806. The "*Short-lived*" Administration lasted 10 to 12 Feb. 1746.

of Bedford; bishop Goodrich; sir William Cecil, &c. 1551

MARY.—Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Winchester; Edmund Bonner, bp. of London; William, marq. of Winchester; sir Edwd. Hastings, &c. . . . 1554

ELIZABETH.—Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward lord Clinton; sir Robert Dudley, afterds. earl of Leicester; sir William Cecil, afterds. lord Burleigh . 1558

William, lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the reign); sir N. Bacon, &c. 1572

Lord Burleigh; sir Thomas Bromley; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favourite); earl of Leicester; earl of Lincoln; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, &c. 1579

Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, &c. 1587

Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset; Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards lord Ellesmere and viscount Brackley; sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1599

JAMES I.—Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, &c. 1603

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, &c. 1609

Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, afterwards earl of Somerset, &c. 1612

Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Sir George Villiers (a favourite), afterwards viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquis, and duke of Buckingham 1615

Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester 1620

Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, now marquis of Buckingham; sir Edward Conway, &c. 1621

CHARLES I.—Richard, lord Weston, afterwards earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, afterwards viscount, Conway); William Laud, bp. of London; sir Albert Morton, &c. 1628

William Laud, now archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottington; James, marquis of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Windebank, &c. 1635

William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottington; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquis of Hamilton; Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Windebank; sir Henry Vane, &c. 1640

[The king beheaded, 30 Jan. 1649.]

COMMONWEALTH.—Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number not to exceed 21 members, or be less than 13 1653

Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of his father. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford-house 1659

CHARLES II.—Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, &c. 1660

George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c. 1667

"*Cabal*" Ministry; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale (see *Cabal*) 1670

Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Latimer; Henry Coventry; sir George Carteret; Edward Seymour, &c. 1672

Thomas, viscount Latimer, afterwards earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer. . . . 26 June 1673

Arthur, earl of Essex, (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, aft. earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1679

[The king nominated a new council on 21 April, consisting of 30 members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.] 1679

Sidney, lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; earls of Bath and Radnor 1684

JAMES II.—Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquis of Halifax; sir George Jeffreys, afterwards lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; sir John Ernley; viscount Preston, &c. . . . 1685

The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belasyse, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room, 4 Jan.; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state, &c. 1687-8

[The king left Whitehall in the night of 11 Dec., and quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleteuse, in France, Dec. 1688.]

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.—Charles, viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds; George, marquis of Halifax; Arthur, Herbert, afterwards lord Torrington; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Sunderland; earl of Dorset and Middlesex; William, earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire; lord Godolphin; lord Montagu; lord De la Mere, &c. 1689

Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Danby; Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydney; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, &c. 1690

Sir John Somers became lord Somers in 1697, and lord chancellor; Charles Montagu, afterwards lord Halifax, was made first commissioner of the treasury, 1 May, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville 1699

ANNE.—Sidney, lord (afterwards earl of *Godolphin*;) Thomas, earl of Pembroke, &c. . . . May, 1702

Robert Harley, earl of *Oxford*; sir Simon Harcourt, &c. . . . . 1 June, 1711

Charles, duke of *Shrewsbury*, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, &c. 30 July, 1714

GEORGE I.—Charles, earl of *Halifax* (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle), &c. . . . ,,

Robert *Walpole*, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, &c. 1715

James (afterwards earl) *Stanhope*; William lord Cowper, &c. 1717

Charles, earl of *Sunderland*, &c. 1718

Robert *Walpole*, afterwards sir Robert Walpole, and earl of Orford, &c. 1721

GEORGE II.—Robert Walpole *continued* . . . 1721

[Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years; numerous changes occurring in the time; see *Walpole*.]

Earl of *Wilmington*; lord Hardwicke, &c. . . . 1742

Henry *Pelham*, in the room of earl of Wilmington, deceased . . . . . Aug. 1743

"*Broad-bottom*" administration.—Henry *Pelham*; lord Hardwicke, &c. . . . . Nov. 1744

"*Short-lived*" administration.—Earl of *Bath*; lords Winchilsea and Granville . . . 10-12 Feb. 1746

Henry Pelham, &c., again . . . . 12 Feb. 1746

Thos. H. Pelham, duke of *Newcastle*; earl of Holderness, &c. . . . . April, 1754

Duke of *Devonshire*; William Pitt, &c. . . . Nov. 1756

Duke of *Newcastle*, and Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, &c. . . . . June, 1757

GEORGE III.—Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pitt's ministry, *continued* 1760

Earl of *Bute*; lord Henley, &c. . . . . May, 1762

George *Grenville*; earls of Halifax and Sandwich, &c. . . . . April, 1763

Marquis of *Rockingham*; earl of Winchilsea, &c. . . . . July, 1765

Earl of *Chatham*; duke of Grafton, &c. . . . Aug. 1766

Duke of *Grafton*; lord North, &c. . . . . Dec. 1767

Frederick, lord *North*; earl Gower, &c. . . Jan. 1770

[Lord North was minister during the whole of the American war.]

Marquis of *Rockingham*; lord Camden; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. . . . . March, 1782

Earl of *Shelburne* (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne); William Pitt, &c. . . . . July ,,

"*Coalition Ministry,*" duke of *Portland*; lord North; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, &c. . . . April, 1783
William *Pitt*; Henry Dundas, &c. . . . Dec. ,,
[During Mr. Pitt's long administration, numerous changes in the ministry took place.]
Henry *Addington*; duke of Portland; lord Eldon, &c. . . . . March, *et seq.* 1801
William *Pitt*; lord Eldon; George Canning, &c. May, *et seq.* 1804
[Mr. Pitt died 23 Jan. 1806.]
"*All the Talents*"—lord *Grenville*; lord Henry Petty; lord Erskine; C. J. Fox; sir Charles Grey (afterwards earl Grey). . . . . Feb. 1806
[Mr. Fox's death, 13 Sept. 1806, led to numerous changes.]
Duke of *Portland*; lord Eldon, &c.* . March, 1807
Spencer *Perceval*; earl of Liverpool; viscount Palmerston, &c. . . . . Nov. and Dec. 1809
REGENCY.—Mr. Spencer *Perceval* (shot by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812), &c. . . . . 5 Feb. 1811
Earl of *Liverpool*; lord Eldon; Mr. Vansittart; lord Melville; viscounts Castlereagh, Palmerston, &c. . . . . May, June, 1812
GEORGE IV.—Earl of *Liverpool*, &c. . . 29 Jan. 1820
[During lord Liverpool's long administration numerous changes occurred.]
George *Canning*; lord Lyndhurst; viscount Goderich; William Huskisson; viscount Palmerston; duke of Clarence, &c. . . . . April, 1827
[Mr. Canning died 8 August, 1827.]
Viscount *Goderich*; viscount Palmerston marquis of Lansdowne; W. Huskisson, &c. . . Aug. ,,
Duke of *Wellington*; Robert Peel; Mr. Huskisson; &c. . . . . Jan. 1828
[The ministry reconstructed on the retirement of the earl of Dudley, lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant, Mr. Huskisson.] May and June, ,,
WILLIAM IV.—Duke of *Wellington*, &c. 26 June, 1830
Earl *Grey*; marquis of Lansdowne; lord Brougham; Viscount Althorp; earl of Durham; viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich; sir James Graham; lord John Russell, &c. . . . Nov. ,,
[Earl Grey resigns, owing to a majority against him in the lords, on the Reform Bill, 10 May; but resumes his post . . . . . 18 May, 1832
Viscount *Melbourne*; &c. . . . . July, 1834
[Melbourne administration dissolved, Nov. 1834. The duke of Wellington held the seals of office till the return of sir Robert Peel from Italy, Dec. 1834.]
Sir Robert *Peel*; lord Lyndhurst; duke of Wellington; earl of Aberdeen; &c. . Nov. and Dec. ,,
Viscount *Melbourne*, &c. . . . . April, 1835
VICTORIA.—Viscount *Melbourne*, &c. . 20 June, 1837
[Subsequent accessions, E. T. Baring; earl of Clarendon; T. B. Macaulay, &c. Viscount Melbourne resigned, and sir Robert Peel received the queen's commands to form a new administration, 8 May. This command is withdrawn, and lord Melbourne returned to power . . 10 May, 1839
Sir Robert *Peel*; duke of Wellington; lord Lyndhurst; sir James Graham; earl of Aberdeen; lord Stanley, &c. . . . . Aug. and Sept. 1841
[Accessions, Sidney Herbert; W. E. Gladstone, &c.]
Lord John *Russell*; viscount Palmerston; earl Grey, &c. . . . . July, 1846
[Accessions: earl Granville; Mr. Fox Maule; earl of Carlisle; sir Thomas Wilde, created lord Truro, &c.]
Lord John Russell and the marquis of Lansdowne on the 24 Feb. announced the resignation of ministers, owing to their defeat on Mr. Locke King's motion respecting the franchise; they informed parliament, that it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the duke of Wellington, had called upon her late ministers to resume office. Lord Stanley (since earl of Derby), in the interval, had been unable to form a cabinet, . 3 March, 1851
Earl of *Derby* (late lord Stanley); lord St. Leonards; Benjamin Disraeli; Spencer H. Walpole; earl of Malmesbury; sir John Pakington; duke of Northumberland, &c. . . . . 27 Feb. 1852

*The duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, 22 Sept., 1809, led to the breaking up of this administration.

Earl of *Aberdeen*; lord John Russell; viscount Palmerston, &c. . . . . 28 Dec. 1852
[Various changes of offices took place; a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by the separation of the *war* from the *colonial* department; see *Secretaries of State*. The retirement of lord J. Russell, 24 Jan. 1855, and a majority in the commons against ministers of 157 (305 to 148), on Mr. Roebuck's motion respecting the conduct of the war, led to the resignation of lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, 30 Jan.; the cabinet was reconstructed by
Viscount *Palmerston*; lord Cranworth; &c. 7 Feb. 1855
[Secession of sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert. Accession of lord John Russell; earl of Clarendon; sir G. Grey; sir G. C. Lewis; sir W. Molesworth, &c.] . . . . 24 Feb. ,,
[On the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19, on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson) resigned immediately. . . . . 19 Feb. 1858
Earl of *Derby*; B. Disraeli; Spencer Walpole; lord Stanley; sir F. Thesiger (lord Chelmsford), &c. 26 Feb. ,,
[The Derby administration, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 13, 10 June, 1859, resigned the next day. Earl Granville failed to form an administration.]
Viscount *Palmerston*; lord John (since earl) Russell, &c. . . . . 18 June, 1859
[Lord Palmerston died 18 Oct. 1865.]
Earl *Russell*; W. E. Gladstone; earl of Clarendon; &c. . . . . Oct. 1865
[Resigned (in consequence of a minority on the Reform Bill, 19 June] . . . 26 June, 1866
Earl of *Derby*, B. Disraeli, lord Stanley, &c.; for changes see *Derby Administrations*. . . 6 July, 1866
[Earl of *Derby* resigned through ill health] Feb. 25, 1868
B. *Disraeli* reconstituted the administration 29 Feb. ,,
[Mr. Disraeli resigned in consequence of the elections in November giving a majority of about 114 to the Liberals. . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
W. E. *Gladstone*; earl of Clarendon; Robert Lowe; John Bright, and others, received seals 9 Dec. ,,
Lost their majority by the general election, Feb.; resigned . . . . . 17 Feb. 1874
B. *Disraeli*; the earl of Derby, the marquis of Salisbury, and others, received seals 21 Feb. ,,

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derived its origin from an opinion that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. The association was organised in London, 5 May, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury-lane theatre, on 13 June, and Mr. Layard's motion on the subject in parliament was negatived 18 June following. The association was reorganised in 1856, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman, but soon became unimportant; see *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL. The title does not appear to have been adopted in England until about 1300, but was previously in use in France. *Sir Harris Nicolas.* Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, were commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral is said to have been appointed 1284. The rank of *admiral of the English seas* was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297. *Spelman; Rymer.* The first LORD HIGH ADMIRAL in England was created by Richard II. in 1385: there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissioners; see *Admiralty*. A similar dignity existed in *Scotland* from the reign of Robert III.: In 1673, the king bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in

1703: after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of *Ireland* (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII., in May, 1534. The *Admiral of the Fleet* is the highest rank in the Royal Navy, corresponding to that of marshal in the army. We have now 3 admirals of the fleet, 11 admirals, 15 vice-admirals, 25 rear admirals, and 175 captains, (July 1876). The first admiral of the United States of America, David G. Farragut, was nominated in 1866.

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, a court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs, said to have been erected by Edward III., in 1357. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII., that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgeship of the admiralty was constituted in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one. *Beatson.* The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. In 1844 the criminal jurisdiction of this court was removed, and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857), the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. The judge of the Admiralty court, Dr. Stephen Lushington (appointed in 1838), resigned 1 July, 1867, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Phillimore. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861, see *Supreme Court*.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war. During the Commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament; and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral. In 1662 the admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners; see succeeding changes *below*. In 1688-9 the admiralty was put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at admiral Herbert's lodgings, in Channel-row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord. In 1830, 1832, and 1836 various changes were made in the civil departments, several offices being abolished or consolidated with others. In March, 1861, a royal commission recommended the abolition of the board of admiralty and the appointment of a minister of the navy department. The board was reconstituted 14 Jan. 1869, and 4 May, 1872.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1660. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, *lord high admiral*, 6 June.
1673. KING CHARLES II., 14 June.
,, PRINCE RUPERT, 9 July.
1679. Sir Henry Capel, 14 Feb.
1680. Daniel Finch, esq., 19 Feb.
1681. Daniel, lord Finch, 20 Jan.
1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, 17 April.
1684. KING CHARLES II.
1685. KING JAMES II., 17 May: *Office in commission.*
1689. Arthur Herbert, esq., 8 March.
1690. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 20 Jan.
1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, 10 March.
1693. Anthony, viscount Falkland, 15 April.
1694. Edward Russell, esq., (aft. earl of Orford), 2 May.
1699. John, earl of Bridgewater, 2 June.
1701. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, 4 April.
1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, *lord high admiral*, 20 May.
1708. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, *ditto*, 29 Nov. *Office in commission.*
1709. Edward, earl of Orford, 8 Oct.
1710. Sir John Leake, 4 Oct.
1712. Thomas, earl of Strafford, 30 Sept.
1714. Edward, earl of Orford, 14 Oct.
1717. James, earl of Berkeley, 19 March.
1727. George, viscount Torrington, 2 Aug.
1733. Sir Charles Wager, knt., 25 June.
1742. Daniel, earl of Winchilsea, 19 March.
1744. John, duke of Bedford, 27 Dec.
1748. John, earl of Sandwich, 10 Feb.
1751. George, lord Anson, 22 June.
1756. Richard, earl Temple, 19 Nov.
1757. Daniel, earl of Winchilsea, 6 April.
,, George, lord Anson, 2 July.
1762. George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, 19 June.
1763. George Grenville, esq., 1 Jan.
,, John, earl of Sandwich, 23 April.
,, John, earl of Egmont, 10 Sept.
1766. Sir Charles Saunders, 10 Sept.
,, Sir Edward Hawke, 10 Dec.
1771. John, earl of Sandwich, 12 Jan.
1782. Hon. Augustus Keppel, 1 April.
,, Augustus, viscount Keppel, 18 July.
1783. Richard, viscount Howe, 28 Jan.
1788. John, earl of Chatham, 16 July.
1794. George John, earl Spencer, 20 Dec.
1801. John, earl St. Vincent, 19 Feb.
1804. Henry, viscount Melville, 15 May.
1805. Charles, lord Barham, 2 May.
1806. Hon. Charles Grey, 10 Feb.
,, Thomas Grenville, esq., 23 Oct.
1807. Henry, lord Mulgrave, 6 April.
1809. Charles Yorke, esq., 10 May.
1812. Robert, viscount Melville, 25 March.
1827. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE, *lord high admiral*, 2 May, resigned 12 Aug. 1828.
1828. Robert, viscount Melville, 19 Sept.
1830. Sir James R. G. Graham, bart., 25 Nov.
1834. George, lord Auckland, 11 June.
,, Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 23 Dec.
1835. George, lord Auckland, 25 April.
,, Gilbert, earl of Minto, 19 Sept.
1841. Thomas, earl of Haddington, 8 Sept.
1846. Edward, earl of Ellenborough, 13 Jan.
,, George, earl of Auckland, 24 July.
1849. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, 18 Jan.
1852. Algernon, duke of Northumberland, 28 Feb.
1853. Sir James Robert George Graham, 5 Jan.
1855. Sir Charles Wood, bart., 24 Feb.
1858. Sir John Pakington, bart., 26 Feb.
1859. Edward, duke of Somerset, June.
1866. Sir John Pakington, bart., 6 July.
1867. Henry Lowry Corry, 8 March.
1868. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, 9 Dec.
1871. George Joachim Göschen, 9 March.
1874. George Ward Hunt, 21 Feb.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall. "At the south end of Duke-street, Westminster, was seated a large house made use of for the admiralty office, until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford-house, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1726; the screen was erected, to conceal the ugliness of the building, by the brothers Adam, in 1776.—Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on 8 Jan. 1806; and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's.

"ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT," condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded by the New Testament, was published by certain Puritans in 1571. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned. A second Admonition by Thomas Cartwright was answered by archbishop Whitgift.

ADORNO AND FREGOSO, two families, of which the doges were frequently members, disturbed Genoa from the 14th to the 16th centuries, the former favouring the emperor, the latter the French king. Their power was annihilated by Andrea Doria about 1528.

ADRIAN'S WALL (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway frith, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight feet in thickness, with watch-towers; built 121. It was repaired and strengthened by Severus, 207—210.

ADRIANOPLE, in Turkey, so named after its restorer the emperor Adrian (who died 10 July, 138). Near here Constantine defeated Licinius and gained the empire, 3 July, 323; also, near here the emperor Valens was defeated and slain by the Goths, 9 Aug. 378. Adrianople was taken by the Turks under Amurath in 1361, and was their capital till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. It was taken by the Russians on 20 Aug. 1829; and restored 14 Sept. same year; see *Turkey*.

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic sea (instituted about 1173), took place annually on Ascension-day. The doge dropped a ring into the sea from his bucentaur, or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1797.

ADULLAM, a cave to which David fled from the persecution of Saul about 1062 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2). Mr. Horsman, Mr. R. Lowe, earl Grosvenor, lord Elcho, and other liberals who opposed the Franchise bill in 1866 were termed "Adullamites." During a debate on this bill on 13 March, 1866, Mr. Bright said of Mr. Horsman, that he "had retired into what may be called his political cave of Adullam, to which he invited every one who was in debt, and every one who was discontented," &c. On 19 April, lord Elcho said, "No improper motive has driven us into this cave, where we are a most happy family, daily—I may say, hourly—increasing in number and strength, where we shall remain until we go forth to deliver Israel from oppression." Although their opposition led to the defeat and resignation of the Russell ministry, they declined to take office under lord Derby in July, 1866. They did not vote together uniformly in 1867, and (lord Elcho and Mr. Wyld excepted) voted with Mr. Gladstone, for the disestablishment of the Irish church, 1 May, 1868.

ADULTERATION. That of food was prohibited in England in 1267, and punishments for it enacted, 1581, 1604, 1836, 1851, &c. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, called "Death in the Pot," and in 1855 through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed. An act to prevent the adulteration of seeds was passed 16 Aug. 1869; and another to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs was passed 10 Aug. 1872. Penalties for adulterating liquors were imposed by the new licensing act passed same time. The report of a commission, issued in July, 1874, declared that the public "were cheated rather than poisoned." All the anti-adulteration acts were repealed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug., 1875.

ADULTERY was punished with death by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.; *Lev.* xx. 10)—and by Lycurgus (884 B.C.). The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Adultery was ordained to be punished capitally by the parliament, May 14, 1650: but there is no record of this law taking effect; and it was repealed at the restoration. In New England the punishment for adultery was made capital to both parties, and several suffered for it, 1662. *Hardie.* Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation; the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished, and the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes established with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage; see *Divorce.* An act was passed in 1869 permitting parties to suits for adultery to give evidence.

ADVENT (*adveniens*, coming). The season includes four Sundays, previous to Christmas, the first the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 378. Advent Sunday, 1876, 3 Dec.; 1877, 2 Dec.; 1878, 1 Dec.; 1879, 30 Nov.; 1880, 28 Nov.

ADVENTURE BAY, S.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, discovered in 1773 by capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by capt. Cook 1777; by capt. Bligh in 1788 and 1792.

ADVENTURERS, *see* MERCHANTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 1754. The *advertisement duty*, (first enacted, 1712,) formerly charged according to the number of lines, was afterwards fixed, in England, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland at 2*s.* 6*d.* each advertisement. The duty (further reduced, in England to 1*s.* 6*d.* and in Ireland to 1*s.* each, in 1833), was abolished in 1853. On 16th Oct. 1860, the whole libretto of MacFarren's Opera, *Robin Hood*, was inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4½ columns). ADVERTISING VANS, a great nuisance, were prohibited in 1853.

Early advertisements are found in "*Perfect Occurences of every Daie*," 26 March to 2 April, 1647, and "*Mercurius Elencticus*" . . . 4 Oct. 1648
H. Sampson's "History of Advertising," published . . . . . Nov. 1874

ADVOCATE, THE KING'S, (always a doctor of the civil law,) was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes about 1597. The LORD ADVOCATE in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England with judicial powers.—It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge; and in Scotland sir William Oliphant (1612) and sir John Nesbit (1666) were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time. *Beatson.*—The Advocates' library in Edinburgh was established by sir G. Mackenzie about 1682; see *Judge Advocate.*

ÆDILES. Roman city officers of three degrees, said to owe their name to having had charge of the *ædes* or temple of Ceres. 1. Two plebeian ædiles were appointed with the tribunes, to assist them in looking after buildings, weights, and measures, the supply of provisions and water, &c., 494 B.C. 2. The *ædiles curules*, at first patricians, were appointed 365 B.C. 3. Julius Cæsar appointed *ædiles cereales* for watching over the supply of corn. The ædiles became a kind of police under the emperors.

ÆDUI OR HEDUI, a Celtic people, N.E. France, who were delivered from subjection to the Sequani, by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58; but afterwards, opposing him, were subjugated by him, 52. Their insurrection headed by Julius Sacrovir, A.D. 21, was quelled by C. Silius.

ÆGATES ISLES, W. of Sicily: near these, during the first Punic war, the Roman consul, C. Lutatius Catulus, gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, 10 March, 241 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, 485 B.C.; and taken and its works destroyed 455. Its inhabitants, expelled, 431, were restored by the Spartans, 404; they renewed war with Athens, 388, and made peace, 387.

ÆGOSPOTAMI, (the Goat-river) in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

A. E. I. O. U., (for "Austria est imperare orbi universi," "Austria is to rule all the world,") was the motto of the weak and unfortunate emperor, Frederick III. 1440—1493.

ÆLFRIC SOCIETY; founded 1842; closed 1856; published "Homilies of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury" and other Anglo-Saxon works.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, 130.

ÆMILIA, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Sardinia in 1860, and now part of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C. by Virgil, who died 22 Sept. 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; *Judges* xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. Gale attributes ænigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. In Nero's time, the Romans had recourse to this method of concealing truth. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about 1173) is a mediæval specimen:—"Hic jacet in tomba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda; Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonised by a principal branch of the Hellenic race about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighbouring islands; Mitylene, in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1650, but it was known before.

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines; a similar apparatus is described by Vitruvius, first century, A.D.

ÆQUI, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed, after a severe struggle, 471-302 B.C.

ÆRAS, see *Eras*.

AERATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water were patented by Thomson in 1807; F. C. Bakewell in 1832 and 1847; Tylor in 1840, and by others. AERATED BREAD is made by processes patented by Dr. Dauglish, 1856-7.

AERIANS, followers of Aerius, a presbyter, in the 4th century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed; and that prayers should not be offered for the dead. *Epiphanius*.

AEROLITES, see *Meteors*.

AERONAUTICS AND AEROSTATICS, see *Balloons* and *Flying*. The Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was established by the duke of Argyll and others, 12 Jan. 1866.

AEROPHORE, an apparatus invented by M. Denayrouze, to enable persons to enter a noxious inflammable atmosphere. It comprises an air-pump, lamp, and flexible tubing. It was tried at Chatham, 12-14 Jan., 1875, and reported successful. A gold medal was awarded to the inventor at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

AERO-STEAM ENGINE. The invention of George Warsop, a mechanic of Nottingham, who, by employing compressed air united with steam, is said to have effected the saving of 47 per cent. of fuel. The plan was reported to the British Association, at Exeter, in Aug. 1869, and was said to act successfully in a tug steamer (for China) in the Thames, 26 March, 1870.

ÆSCULAPIUS, god of medicine: his worship introduced at Rome, about 291 B.C.

ÆSOP'S FABLES, said to have been written about 619, 571, or 565 B.C., no doubt by various persons. Phædrus's Latin paraphrases in Iambics (about A.D. 8) are very elegant.

ÆSTHETICS (from the Greek *aisthesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Æsthetica" was published in 1750.

ÆTHIOPIA, see *Ethiopia*.

"ÆTHIOPICA," see *Romances*.

AETIANS, followers of Aëtius, an Arian heretic about 351.

ÆTNA, see *Etna*.

ÆTOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who is said to have accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Ætolians became the rivals of the Achæans, and were alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

	B.C.
The Ætolians join Sparta against Athens	458
The Ætolian league of tribes opposes Macedon	323
Invaded by Antipater during the Lamian war	322
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls	279
Invade the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia (Social War), and defeat the Achæans at Caphyræ	220
Philip V., of Macedon, invades Ætolia, and takes Thermum—Peace of Naupactus concluded	217
Alliance with Rome	211
Deserted by the Romans, the Ætolians make peace with Philip	205
War with Philip, 200; he is defeated at Cynoscephalæ	197
The Ætolians invite the Kings of Macedon, Syria, and Sparta, to coalesce against the Romans	193-2
Defeat of the allies near Thermopylæ	191
Conquered by the Romans under Fulvius	189
Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party	167
Ætolia made a province of Rome	146

AFFINITY. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. The Jewish law is given in *Leviticus* xviii. (1490 B.C.). In the English prayer-book the table restricting marriage within certain degrees was set forth by authority, 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the 99th canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835; see *Marriage* (*of Wife's Sister*).

AFFIRMATION; see *Quakers*. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vict. 1838; and extended to other dissenters by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32 (1828), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2 (1855).

AFGHANISTAN, a large country in central Asia, successively part of the Persian and Greek empires, was conquered by the Tartars about 997.

The Mahommedan dynasty, the Ghaznevides, said to have ruled from 1186 to 1206. Overthrown by Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane, 1398
Baber conquered Caubul 1523
On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.
The Afghans revolt in 1720; invade Persia and take Ispahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country 1737
On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, made Afghanistan independent, and reigned prosperously . . . 1747-73
His son and successor, Timour, died in 1793; whose son, Zemaun, was dethroned and blinded after reigning ten years. Since then the history is a series of broils, crimes, and murders.
Runjeet Sing, the Sikh chief of Lahore, conquers a large part of the country 1818
Dost Mahommed becomes ruler 1829
[For the Afghan war with England, see *India*, 1838-42.]
Dost Mahommed takes Herat . . . 26 May 1863
He dies leaving 16 sons, appointing as his successor Shere Ali, the third son, 9 June; who is much opposed by his brothers, especially by Uzful, the eldest son (and his son Abdul-Rahman), Azim, Ameen, and Shureef; yet is recognized by them . . . . . Sept. ,,
Unsuccessful insurrection of Ufzul and Azim; Azim flees to British territories, 16 May; Ufzul reconciled to Shere Ali . . . . . 2 June 1864
Insurrection of Abdul-Rahman; Ufzul imprisoned Aug. ,,
Shere Ali enters Cabool . . . . 14 Nov. ,,
Azim and his confederates defeated at Kujhboz, near Khelat-i-Ghilzye, by Shere Ali (whose gallant son is killed), 6 June; he enters Candahar, 14 June 1865
Azim joins his nephew Abdul-Rahman; defection of Mahomed Rufeek from Ibrahim (Shere Ali's son) weakly ruling Cabool; it surrenders to Azim . . . . . 2 March 1866
Shere Ali rouses himself from his grief; raises an army; some of his treacherous friends return to him; he is defeated at Sheikhabad, and flees to Candahar . . . . . 10 May ,,
Ufzul (sensual and easy), and Azim (cruel and tyrannical) rule at Cabool, May, . . *et seq.* ,,
Azim and Abdul-Rahman defeat Shere Ali at Kujhbaz, 17 Jan.; he flees to Candahar: is shut out; flees to Herat held by his son, Yakoob Jan. 1867
His army again defeated and his general and brother, Fyz Mahommed, killed . . 17 Sept. ,,
Ufzul dies; Azim sole ruler at Cabool . . Oct. ,,
He quarrels with Abdul-Rahman; who leaves him, and refuses to help him . . . . March 1868
Yakoob defeats Azim's troops, and enters Candahar . . . . . April ,,
Azim leaves Cabool, July; his army dissolves by desertion; Shere Ali enters Cabool . 8 Sept. ,,
Sir John Lawrence helps Shere Ali with arms and money; the attempts of Abdul-Rahman repulsed, Nov., Dec. ,,
Shere Ali totally defeats him and Azim (who dies soon after) . . . . . Jan. 1869
Shere Ali honourably received at Umballah by the viceroy, the earl of Mayo, and receives a subsidy, 27 March, *et seq.* ,,
The limits of his territories defined, about June 1870
His son, Yakoob, rebels; captures Herat 6 May ,,
Feramoz Khan, his father's general, assassinated, June 1871
Yakoob reconciled to his father through lord Mayo, July; made governor of Herat; soon after rebels, Sept. 1871
Uslum, murderer of Feramoz, killed in prison, Oct. ,,
Shere Ali agrees to new boundaries, and receives another British subsidy, Oct.; nominates his youngest son, Abdoola, his successor, to the great dissatisfaction of his eldest son Yakoob, Dec. 1873.

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the globe; said to have been first peopled by Ham. For its history, see *Egypt*, *Cape*, *Carthage*, *Cyrene*, *Abyssinia*, *Algiers*, *Morocco*, *Ashantee*, *South Africa*, *&c.*

Carthage subdued by the Romans 146 B.C.; other provinces gained by Pompey, 82.
Revolts subdued by Diocletian, 296; by Theodosius, 373.
N. Africa conquered by the Vandals under Genseric, A.D. 429-35; re-conquered by Belisarius, 533-55.
The Saracens subdue the north of Africa, 637—709.
Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, 1487.
Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape and explores the coast, 19 Nov. 1497.
Portuguese settlements begun, 1450.
English merchants visit Guinea in 1550; and Elizabeth granted a patent to an African company in 1588.
Dutch colony at the Cape founded, 1650.
Capt. Stubbs sailed up the Gambia, 1723.
Bruce commenced his travels in 1768.
Sierra Leone settled by the English, 1787.
Mungo Park made his first voyage to Africa, 22 May, 1795; his second, 30 January, 1804, and never returned (see *Park*).
Africa visited by Salt, 1805 and 1809; Burckhardt, 1812; Campbell, 1813; Hornemann, 1816; Denham and Clapperton, 1822; Laing, 1826; the brothers Lander, 1830.
The great Niger expedition to start a colony in Central Africa (for which parliament voted 60,000*l.*), consisting of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan* steamships, commenced the ascent of the Niger, 20 Aug. 1841; when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, 28 Sept. The expedition was relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, 17 Oct. 1841.
James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died 4 March, 1851; and Overweg died, 27 Sept. 1852.
Dr. Vögel sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, 20 Feb. 1853; in April, 1857, said to have been assassinated.
Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, 16 May, 1856. His travels were published in 5 vols. in 1858.
Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec. 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of S. Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally over country hitherto unexplored. His book was published in Nov. 1857. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after.
Du Chaillu's travels in central Africa, 1856-59, created much controversy, 1861.
Second expedition of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858.
Captains Speke and Grant announce the discovery of a source of the Nile in Lake Nyanza Victoria, 23 Feb. 1863.
[Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun while alone near Bath, 15 Sept. 1864.]
Some Dutch ladies unsuccessfully explore the White Nile, and undergo many privations, July, 1863—1864. (One Miss Tinne said to have been killed; reported 5 Sept. 1869.)
The "Universities Mission to east central Africa," consisting of Charles F. Mackenzie, bishop of central Africa, and six clergymen and others, started Dec. 1860, and arrived at the Zambesi, in Feb. 1861. All died from privations and disease except two, who

returned in 1864. The bishop died 31 Jan. 1862; succeeded by Dr. Tozer.

Du Chaillu starts on a fresh expedition, 6 Aug. 1863; after being robbed, and undergoing many privations, returned to London near the end of 1865. He gave an account of his journey at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 8 Jan. 1866.

Dr. Livingstone returns, 23 July, 1864.

Death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, at Sierra Leone, 30 Nov. 1864. [He was sent as special envoy to the Negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office about 1854. He opened commercial relations with central Africa.]

Mr. (afterwards Sir) Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he named Lake Nyanza Albert, 14 March, 1864.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for inner Africa, 24 March, 1865.

Narrative of Livingstone's Zambesi expedition 1858-64, published 1866.

Livingstone left Zanzibar to continue his search for the sources of the Nile, March, 1866.

(*See his narrative below.*]

Reports of the murder of Livingstone near Lake Nyassa, in Sept. 1866—March, 1867; doubted, July, 1867.

Expedition of E. D. Young in search of Livingstone, sailed 9 July, 1867, returned and reported to the Royal Geographical Society his conviction that Livingstone was alive, 27 Jan. 1868.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone dated Bembo, 2 Mar. 1867; heard of down to Dec. 1867.

His dispatch to lord Clarendon, dated 7 July, 1868; read to the Royal Geographical Society, 8 Nov. 1869.

Letter dated 30 May, 1869, published Dec. 1869.

Uncredited reports of his murder by negroes, Jan; his probable safety reported by Dr. Kirk, 22 June; said to be at Mozambique, Nov. 1870.

Expedition of sir Samuel Baker to put down slave trade on the Upper Nile (see *Egypt*), Jan. 1870.

Expedition in search of Livingstone under lieut. Dawson, organised by the Royal Geographical Society; started 9 Feb. 1872.

[It returned on hearing that Stanley had found Livingstone.]

Dutch Guinea settlements purchased and transferred (see *Elmina*), 6 April, 1872.

Reports current that Livingstone is alive, May, June, 1872.

Expedition sent in search of Livingstone by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, at a cost of about 8,000*l.* :—

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, chief of the expedition, left Zanzibar, and, after much opposition from the native chiefs, accidentally fell in with Livingstone at Ujiji, near Unyanyembe, 10 Nov. 1871, and remained with him till 14 March, 1872, when he brought away his diary and other documents. Mr. Stanley reported that Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji in bad condition, having been robbed and deserted by his attendants.

Much controversy ensued between Mr. Stanley, the members of lieut. Dawson's expedition, Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, the Royal Geographical Society, and others, Aug.—Oct. 1872.

Letter from Dr. Livingstone, at Ujiji, dated Nov. 1871, to Mr. Bennett (printed in *New York Herald*, 26 July, and reprinted in the *Times* 27 July, 1872). He describes his explorations and his painful journey to Ujiji: his meeting with Mr. Stanley; and he speaks of the Nile springs being about 600 miles south of the most southerly part of Lake Victoria Nyanza; and also of about 700 miles of watershed in central Africa, of which he had explored about 600; and of the convergence of the watershed first into four, and then into two, mighty rivers in the great Nile valley (?) between 10° and 12° south latitude. Second letter (dated Feb. 1872) describes the horrors of the slave trade in eastern Africa, printed in the *Times* 29 July, 1872.

Livingstone's dispatches, dated Nov. 1 and 15, 1871, received by the Foreign Office, 1 Aug.; letter dated 1 July, received 2 Oct. 1872.

Mr. Stanley described his discovery of Livingstone to the British Association at Brighton in presence of the emperor and empress of the French, 16 Aug., and received a gold snuff-box from the queen about 30 Aug. 1872.

Livingstone died of dysentery at Itala, Central Africa; his pupil, Jacob Wainwright, a young negro missionary, present, 1 May, 1873; his remains interred in Westminster Abbey, 18 April; his last journals published, Dec. 1874.

New Expedition, under sir Bartle Frere, to Zanzibar, to suppress the east African slave trade; lieut. Verney Lovett Cameron's offer to aid in the furtherance of Livingstone's expedition was accepted; sailed 20 Nov. 1872, see *Zanzibar*.

Expedition to explore the upper part of the Congo (Mr. Young, of Kelly, to subscribe 2000*l.* Royal Geographical Society to supplement it), proposed Nov. 1872.

Lieut. Verney Cameron, after the finding of Livingstone, continued his explorations, 1872-3.

Leaving Ujiji, 14 May, 1874, he followed Livingstone's route; explored 1200 miles of fertile country; arriving at Portuguese settlements, 4 Nov. 1875.

He was received by Royal Geographical Society, and gave account of his journey, 11 April, 1876.

Expedition of Mr. H. M. Stanley (supported by *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*); he surveyed Lake Victoria Nyanza (230 miles by 180), 1875; well and successful last letter dated 24 April, 1876.

Dr. Güssfeld, a German, after his exploration into S.W. Central Africa, 1873; declared the difficulties insuperable, 1875.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, for promoting the exploration of central Africa, was formed in June, 1788, principally by sir Joseph Banks; and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burckhardt, Hornemann, &c. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society, July, 1831.

AFRICAN CHURCH. In 1866 Robert Gray, bishop of Capetown (in consequence of a decision of the privy council; see *Church of England*), established synods of the "Church of South Africa."

AFRICAN COMPANY (merchants trading to Africa), arose out of an association in London, formed in 1588. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618; a second company was created in 1631; a 3rd corporation in 1662; another was formed by letters-patent in 1672; remodelled in 1695. In 1821 the company was abolished.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone.

AGAPÆ (*agapē*, Greek for "love, charity"), "feasts of charity," referred to *Jude* 12, and described by Tertullian, of which the first Christians of all ranks partook, in memory of the last time when Christ ate with his disciples. Disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the councils of Laodicea (366) and Carthage (390). They are still recognised by the Greek church, and are held in their original form weekly by the Glasites or Sandemanians, and in some degree by the Moravians and Wesleyans.

AGAPEMONE (Greek, "the abode of love"), an establishment at Charlinch, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, founded in 1845, where Henry James Prince,* and his deluded followers, formerly persons of property, live in common, professing to devote themselves to innocent recreation and to maintain spiritual marriage. The Agapemone is

* Prince was born in 1811; educated for the medical profession and licensed to practise, 1832; gave it up for the church and entered St. David's college, Lampeter, and there commenced ultra-revivalist movements in 1836; and finally claimed to be an incarnation of the Deity, with corresponding authority over his followers. On 22 May, 1850, Thomas Robinson sought to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom he had separated); the application was refused by the vice-chancellor, to "save the child from the pollution of the parent's teaching."—On 21 Aug. 1858, Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge died, having transferred her property to Mr. H. J. Prince. Her brother, Mr. Nottidge, by an action, recovered from Prince 5728*l.*, as having been fraudulently obtained. Extraordinary disclosures were made during the trial, 25 July, 1860. In the autumn of 1860, the Rev. Mr. Price, after several vain attempts, succeeded in rescuing his wife from the Agapemone. They had both been early supporters of it.

described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Spiritual Wives," published in Jan. 1868. Meetings of the sect were held at Hamp, near Bridgwater, Dec., 1872.

AGAR-TOWN, the name given to a district in St. Pancras parish, N. London. It consisted of hovels, erected on the site of the grounds of councillor Agar, after 1841, which, from their filthy and uncivilised condition, were termed by Charles Dickens, in 1851, the English Connemara. The entire district was cleared by the Midland Railway Company.

AGE. Chronologers have divided the time between the creation and the birth of Christ into ages. Hesiod (about 850 B.C.) described the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron Ages; see *Dark Ages*.

	B.C.
First Age (from the Creation to the Deluge)	4004—2349
Second Age (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan)	2348—1922
Third Age (to the Exodus from Egypt)	1921—1491
Fourth Age (to the founding of Solomon's Temple)	1490—1014
Fifth Age (to the capture of Jerusalem)	1014— 588
Sixth Age (to the birth of Christ)	588— 4
Seventh Age (to the present time)	B.C. 4—A.D. 1876

AGE. In Greece and Rome twenty-five was full age for both sexes, but a greater age was requisite for the holding certain offices: *e.g.* thirty for tribunes; forty-three for consuls. In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1547, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, his father, Henry VIII., had assumed the reins of government, in 1509.—A *male* of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but according to the statute of wills, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A *female* at twelve may consent to a marriage, at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age.

AGINCOURT, or AZINCOUR (N. France), a village, where Henry V. of England, with about 9000 men, defeated about 60,000 French on St. Crispin's day, 25 Oct. 1415. Of the French, there were, according to some accounts, 10,000 killed, including the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights, and 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7600 barons, knights, and gentlemen. The English lost the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others. St. Rémy asserts with more probability that the English lost 1600 men. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France.

AGINCOUR, iron-clad. See *Navy*, 1852.

AGITATORS (or Adjutators), officers appointed by the Parliamentary army in 1647, to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two. The protector Cromwell was eventually obliged to repress their seditious power. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline. *Hume.*—Daniel O'Connell, the *agitator of Ireland*, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, 5 July, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected 30 July, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic emancipation bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the union, 1834 to 1843. He died 15 May, 1847.—Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief *Anti-corn-law agitators*, 1841-45.—Mr. Bright became a *Reform agitator* in 1866.

AGNADELLO (N. E. Italy). Here Louis XII. of France gained a great victory over the Venetians, some of whose troops were accused of cowardice and treachery; 14 May, 1509. The conflict is also termed the battle of the Rivolta.

AGNOITÆ (from *agnoia*, Greek, *ignorance*). I. A sect founded by Theophronius of Cappadocia about 370: said to have doubted the omniscience of God. II. The followers of Themistius of Alexandria, about 530, who held peculiar views as to the body of Christ, and doubted his divinity.

AGONISTICI (from *agōn*, Greek, *a conflict*), also termed *circutores*, a branch of the Donatists (*which see*) in the 4th century. They preached with great boldness, and incurred severe persecution.

AGRA (N. W. India), founded by Akbar in 1566, was the capital of the Great Mogul; see *Mausoleums*. In 1658 Aurungzebe removed to Delhi.—The fortress of Agra, "the key of Hindostan," in the war with the Mahrattas surrendered to the British forces, under general Lake, 17 Oct. 1803, after one day's siege: 162 pieces of ordnance and 240,000*l.* were captured.—In June, 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by major Montgomery and colonel Greathed. Visit of the prince of Wales, 25 Jan., 1876.—Allahabad was made capital of the N.W. provinces of India, instead of Agra, in 1861.

AGRARIAN LAW (*Agraria lex*), decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by the consul Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C., and occasioned his judicial murder when he went out of office in 485.—An agrarian law was passed by the tribune Licinius Stolo, 376; and for proposing further amendments Tiberius Gracchus in 133, and his brother Cornelius in 121, were murdered. Livius Drusus, a tribune, was murdered for the same cause, 91. Julius Cæsar propitiated the plebeians by passing an agrarian law in 59.—In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as *Gracchus* Babeuf, editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794. In 1796 he conspired against the directory with the view of obtaining a division of property, was condemned, and killed himself, 27 May, 1797.

AGRICULTURAL CHILDREN ACT, prohibits employment of children under eight years of age, and provides for the education of older children, 5 Aug., 1873.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, passed 13 Aug., 1875, relates to compensations of landlords and tenants, for improvements, &c.

AGRICOLA'S WALL, see *Roman Walls*.

AGRICULTURE. "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," *Genesis* iv. 2. The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 B.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture.
Virgil's Georgics, 30 B.C. Agriculture in England improved by the Romans after A.D. 44.
Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," printed 1524.
Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," 1562.
Blythe's "Improver," 1649.
Hartlib's "Legacy," 1650.
Jethro Tull's "Horse-hoeing Husbandry," 1701.
About the end of the 18th century, fallowing was gradually superseded by turnips and green crops.
In Aug. 1855, a committee presented a report on the best mode of obtaining accurate Agricultural Statistics, which has not been fully acted on. There were, in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers in Great Britain, and in Ireland, 1,131,715.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723. A Dublin Agricultural Society (1749) gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is attributed to Mr. Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's County, in 1731. The Bath and West of England Society established, 1777; and the Highland Society of Scotland, 1793. County Agricultural Societies are now numerous.
London Board of Agriculture established by act of parliament, 1793.
Francis, duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agriculture, died 2 March, 1802.
Royal Agricultural Society of England established in 1838, by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom, and incorporated by royal charter, 26 March, 1840. It holds two meetings annually, one in London the other in the country; the first country meeting at Oxford in 1839. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal.
Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, instituted 1841.
"*Chambers of Agriculture*" were established in France in 1851. In Great Britain, 1868, they had increased from 36 to 70. A journal commenced early in 1868.
Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester organised, 1842; chartered, 1845.
Suffolk Agricultural College at Bury St. Edmunds opened 1874.
"History of Agriculture and Prices in England (1259-1400)," by Professor James T. Rogers, published, June, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published), at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Boussinganlt's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction took place. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

AGRICULTURAL GANGS.—In the spring of 1867, most painful exposures were made of the prevalence of much cruelty and immorality in the gang system (in which boys and girls are employed) in several of the eastern and midland counties; and in consequence an act was passed 20 Aug. for regulating these gangs, licensing gang-masters, &c.
A Union of Agricultural Labourers, managed chiefly by Joseph Arch, formerly a labourer, afterwards a Methodist preacher, was inaugurated at Leamington, Warwickshire, 29 March, 1872. The movement spread, being countenanced by Auberon Herbert, M.P., and others.
Lock-out of agricultural labourers belonging to the Union lasted 18 weeks, costing the Union much money), began at Alderton, Suffolk, March, 1872.
Dispute between Lincolnshire farmers and labourers settled, 18-20 May; Suffolk and Norfolk farmers refuse compromise about 25 May: the Union ceased to support the locked-out labourers, leaving them to emigration, or to seek employment, 27 July, 1872.
The agitation subsided; the labourers were employed autumn, 1875; agricultural return for Great Britain, 1873; reported steady increase in prosperity, 1875.
The delegates of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met, 26 Oct., 1875.
The following table, drawn up by Mr. William Couling, C.E., in 1827, is extracted from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee:—

Countries.	Cultivated.	Wastes capable of improvement.	Unprofitable.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
Brit. Isles	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions:

	ACRES.
Wheat	7,000,000
Barley and rye	1,950,000
Potatoes, oats and beans	6,500,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables	1,150,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c.	1,750,000
Fallow	2,800,000
Hop-grounds	60,000
Nursery grounds	20,000
Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen and other gardens	110,000
Pleasure grounds	100,000
Land depastured by cattle	21,000,000
Hedge-rows, copses, and woods	2,000,000
Ways, water, &c.	2,100,000
Cultivated land	46,540,000

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield above 20,000,000*l.* a year. It was calculated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160,000 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of 37,412,000*l.* Since that time, much land has been brought into cultivation; see *Wheat*.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, N. London, chiefly for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The foundation stone was laid by the president, lord Berners, 5 Nov. 1861. The hall has been much used for industrial exhibitions, public meetings, equestrian performances, &c.
It was opened for an exhibition of dogs, 24 June, 1862; horses and donkeys exhibited, July, 1864, and annually since.
First annual cattle show here, 6 Dec. 1862.
A great reform demonstration was made here, 30 July, 1866.
Grand ball to the Belgian visitors, volunteers and garde civique; prince of Wales present, 18 July, 1867.
Excellent horse-shows held here, May, 1868, *et seq.*
Theatrical bull-fights here stopped, on account of cruelty, 28 Mar. 1870.
Workmen's International exhibition opened by the Prince of Wales, 16 July, 1872.

AGRIGENTUM (now *Girgenti*), a city of Sicily, built about 582 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 566 to 470; among these were—Phalaris (see *Brazen Bull*); Alcamanes; Theron, who, with his step-father Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera, 480: and Thrasydæus, his son, expelled in 470; when a republic was established. It was taken by the Carthaginians in 405 B.C., and held, except during short intervals, till gained by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 825 till 1086 it was held by the Saracens.

AHMEDNUGGUR (W. India), once *capital* of a state founded by Ahmed Shah, about 1493. After having fallen into the hands of the Moguls

and the Mahrattas, it was taken from the latter by Arthur Wellesley, 12 Aug. 1803, and restored to the British dominions, June, 1817.

AID, see *Ayde*.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR. On 4 Aug. 1870, soon after the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, a meeting was held in London, which established this society, for immediate communication with the international society established at Geneva: see *Geneva Convention*. The queen became patron and the prince of Wales president; the duke of Manchester, the earl of Shaftesbury, lords Overstone and Bury, sir John Burgoyne, and col. Loyd Lindsay being very energetic supporters. The operations were directed chiefly by capt. H. Brackenbury and sir Vincent Eyre. Capt. Douglas Galton and Mr. Henry Bonham Carter went to the seat of war as commissioners, in Sept. A meeting to promote the incorporation of the society was held 1 Aug. 1871. It was then reported that 296,298*l.* had been received; together with stores valued at 45,000*l.*

Col. Loyd Lindsay conveyed to Versailles and Paris from the society 40,000*l.*, equally divided between the Germans and French (gratefully acknowledged) . . . . about 11 Oct. 1870

The crown-prince of Prussia wrote to colonel Loyd Lindsay:—"In this, as on other occasions of distress, the help of the English public has been poured out with a liberal and an impartial hand. The gifts which have been offered in a truly Christian spirit have excited a feeling of heartfelt gratitude among those on whose behalf I speak" 2 Nov. "

Subscription Lists published:

3rd, 17 Aug.	2,377*l.*
10th, 25 Aug.	33,339
20th, 6 Sept.	68,677
30th, 17 Sept.	153,214
40th, 29 Sept.	208,147
50th, 11 Oct.	243,344
60th, 26 Oct.	260,849
70th, 30 Nov.	280,598
78th, 7 Jan. (*received to* 31 Dec.)	289,674

AILANTINE, see *Silk*.

AIR or ATMOSPHERE. Anaximenes of Miletus (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lbs. to the square inch, was discovered by Galileo, 1564, and demonstrated by Torricelli, (who invented the barometer) about A. D. 1643, and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed; among others, the AIR-GUN of Guter of Nuremberg about 1656; the AIR-PUMP, invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg about 1650; improved by Robert Boyle in 1657, by Robert Hooke about 1659;* and the AIR-PIPE, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth, has been long considered as about 45 miles.—Its *composition*, about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, watery vapour, a trace of ammonia, &c.) was ascertained by Priestley (who discovered oxygen gas in 1774), Scheele (1775), Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1840 and 1859, led to his description of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls *ozone* and *antozone*. Dr. Stenhouse's *Air-filters* (in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion-house, London, in 1854. In 1858, Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air, and published his "Air and Rain" in 1872. See *Oxygen*, *Nitrogen*, *Ozone*, *Atmospheric Railway*, *Balloons*, and *Pneumatic Despatch*.—Isaac Wilkinson patented a method of compressing air by a column of water in 1757; and William Mann patented stage pumping by compressed air in 1829. The force of compressed air has been employed in boring the Cenis tunnel (*which see*). An *air-telegraph*, in which the waves of air in a tube are employed instead of electricity, invented by sig. Guattari, was exhibited in London in 1870. It obtained a gold medal in Naples.

AIR-GAS-LIGHT-COMPANY: proposed to use hydro-carburetted air as a source of light; established 1872.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Aachen), a Roman city, now in Rhenish Prussia. Several ecclesiastical councils held here (799-1165). Here Charlemagne was born, 742, and died, 814; having built the minster (796-804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty-five emperors have since been crowned. The city was taken by the French in Dec. 1792; retaken by the Austrians, March, 1793; by the French, Sept. 1794; ceded to Prussia, 1814.

First *Treaty of Peace* signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche-Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, 2 May, 1668.

The second celebrated *treaty* between Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa. (By it the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimeguen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed.) Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, 7 Oct. 1748.

Congress of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, met at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, 9 Oct. 1818, which led to the withdrawal of the army of occupation from France.

AIX ROADS, see *Rochefort*.

AJACCIO, see *Corsica*.

AJNADIN or AIZNADIN (Syria). Here the Mahometans defeated the army of the emperor Heraclius, 13 July, 633. They took Damascus in 634.

AKERMAN (Bessarabia). After being several times taken, it was ceded to Russia in 1812. Here the celebrated treaty between Russia and Turkey was concluded, 4 Sept. 1826, which secured for the former the navigation of the Black Sea, recognised the Danubian principalities, &c.

AKHALZIKH (Armenia). Near here prince Paskiewitch and the Russians defeated the Turks, 24 Aug., and gained the city, 28 Aug. 1828.

ALABAMA, a Southern state, originally part of Georgia, N. America; made a state in 1819: commercial metropolis, Mobile. It seceded from the union by an ordinance passed 11 Jan. 1861, was reunited in 1865; and readmitted to congress, 1868.

ALABAMA, a steam vessel of 900 tons, with engines of 300 horse power, constructed by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, for the confederate service;

* Sprengel's excellent air-pump, in which water or mercury is employed, was invented in 1863.

launched 15 May, 1862. During the judicial enquiries after her character, she sailed from the Mersey, 28 July, the day before the British government telegraphed to detain her. Under the command of capt. Semmes, she did great damage to the American mercantile shipping, until her destruction by the federal iron clad *Kearsage*, capt Winslow, off Cherbourg, 19 June, 1864. Several of his crew were saved by Mr. John Lancaster, in his yacht.

Discussion between the two governments, respecting claims for damage by the *Alabama* . . 1865
A fruitless convention for their settlement, by a commission signed at London . . 10 Nov. 1868
Another convention, signed by the earl of Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, signed 14 Jan.; rejected by the United States senate . . 13 April, 1869
Joint commission (*British*, earl de Grey, sir Stafford Northcote and others; *American*, secretary Fisk, general Schenk, and others,) to settle fishery disputes, Alabama claims, &c. Announced, 9 Feb., met at Washington, 27 Feb., signed a treaty at Washington . . . . . 8 May, 1871
Commission for Anglo-American claims, met at Washington . . . . . 25 Sept. "
Formal meeting of the arbitration commission at Geneva; (adjourns to 15 June) . 18 Dec. "
The British and American cases, presented 20 Dec.
Great excitement in England at the introduction of enormous claims for indirect losses into the American case, loss by transfer of trade from American to British ships, increased rates of marine-insurance, and losses incident to the prolongation of the war. . . . . Jan. 1872
Correspondance between the governments; British despatch, 3 Feb.; reply, 2 March; continued; counter cases presented at Geneva . 15 April, 1872
Continued correspondense, draft for a supplementary treaty; by which both nations agree in future to abstain from claims for indirect losses presented to American senate; approved 25 May, "
The British government object to certain modifications; further correspondence; great excitement in parliament; proposed adjournment of the meeting of the arbitration commission; differences about the mode of procedure; congress adjourns, leaving the affair unsettled . . . 10 June, "
The Arbitration tribunal, consisting of count Frederic Sclopis for Italy, president, baron Staempfi for Switzerland; vicomte d'Itajuba for Brazil; Mr. C. F. Adams for United States, and sir Alexander E. Cockburn for Great Britain, meet at Geneva; The British government presents a note of the existing differences; the conference adjourns, 15 June, "
Further adjournment, 17 June; the arbitrators voluntarily declare that the indirect claims are invalid, and contrary to international law, 19 June; president Grant consents to their withdrawal . . . . . 25 June, "
The British government withdraw their application for adjournment of the conference . 27 June, "
The Arbitration commission records its decision against the indirect claims, and the proposed long adjournment, and adjourns to 15 July [28 June, "
Final meeting; all the arbitrators agree to award damages for the injuries done by the *Alabama*; four, for those done by the *Florida*; and three for those done by the *Shenandoah*. The judgment not signed by sir A. Cockburn, whose reasons were published; the damages awarded (including interest), about 3,229,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; those claimed 9,476,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Decision based on the admission of a *new ex-post facto* international law, by Great Britain by the treaty of Washington.) 14 Sept. 1872
The judgment of sir A. Cockburn (a powerful and indignant reply to unjust aspersions, admitting the award for the *Alabama*; opposing the other awards; yet counselling submission to the judgment), signed 14 Sept. and published in *London Gazette* with other documents . . 20 Sept. "
It is stated, that about 1,250,000*l.* too much were awarded . . . . . Feb. 1873
3,200,000*l.* were voted; the receipt of 3,196,874*l.* acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Fish 9 Sept. "
A large sum not awarded . . . . April, 1876

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia), taken from Sweden by Russia, 1809; see *Bomarsund*.

ALANI, a Tartar race, invaded Parthia, 75. They joined the Huns in invading the Roman empire, and were defeated by Theodosius, 379-382. They were subdued by the Visigoths, 452, and eventually incorporated with them.

ALARCOS (Central Spain). Here the Spaniards under Alfonso IX., king of Castile, were totally defeated by the Moors, 19 July, 1195.

ALASKA, the name given to the Russian possessions in North America, purchased by the United States by treaty, 13 March, 1867, for 7,200,000 dollars, received 1 Aug. 1868. Sitka is the principal station.

ALBA LONGA, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C. Its history is mythical.

Ascanius, son of *Æneas*, 1152 B.C.; Sylvius Posthumus, 1143; Æneas Sylvius . . . B.C. 1114
Reign of Latinus, 1048; Alba, 1038; Atys, or Capetus, 1002; Capys, 976; Capetus . . 916
Reign of Tiberinus, 903; being defeated in battle near the river *Albula*, he throws himself into the stream, is drowned, and hence this river is called the *Tiber* 895
Agrippa: Romulus Silvius, 864; Aventinus, 845; Procas, 808; Numitor 795
Amulius, the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 794; killed by Romulus, who restores his grandfather Numitor 754
Romulus builds and fortifies Rome (see *Rome*) 753
Alba conquered by Tullus Hostilius, and incorporated with Rome (see *Horatii*) 665

ALBANIA, a province in European Turkey, formerly part of the ancient Epirus. The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire. They were successfully attacked by the Turks in 1388. About 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), they baffled the efforts of Mahomet II. to subdue them till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they submitted. Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, defeated the Turkish pachas, and governed Albania ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety. A revolt in Albania was suppressed in 1843.

ALBANS, ST. (Hertfordshire), near the Roman Verulam, derived its name from Alban the British protomartyr, said to have been beheaded during the persecution by Diocletian, 23 June, 286. A stately monastery to his memory was erected about 795, by Offa, king of Mercia, who granted it many privileges. Its superior sat as premier abbot in parliament till the dissolution in 1539. A meeting was held 22 June, 1871, to raise a fund for the restoration of the abbey, the earl of Verulam, chairman. The results were favourable, and the work was confided to Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, who issued a report in June, 1872. Verulam was built on the site of the capital of Cassivelaunus, taken by Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. It was retaken after much slaughter by Boadicea or Bunduica, queen of the Iceni, A. D. 61.

First Battle of St. Albans, when the Lancastrians were defeated, their leader, Edmund duke of Somerset slain, and king Henry VI. taken prisoner, by the duke of York and his partisans, 22 or 23 May, 1455.
Second battle, queen Margaret totally defeated the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick, and rescued the king, Shrove Tuesday, 17 Feb. 1461.
St. Albans incorporated by Edward VI. 1553.
Disfranchised for bribery, 17 June, 1852.
Act passed to make arrangements for erecting a bishopric of St. Albans, 29 June 1875.
St. Albans Raid, see *United States*, Oct. 1864.

ALBAN'S, ST., CHURCH, Holborn, see under *Church of England*.

ALBANY OR ALBAINN, the ancient name of the Scottish Highlands. The brother of Robert III. of Scotland was made duke of Albany in 1398. Frederick, son of George III., was duke of York and Albany. He died 5 Jan. 1827.

ALBERT MEMORIALS. (See under *England*.) The Prince Consort died on 14 Dec. 1861, deeply lamented by the whole civilised world. His remains were transferred to the mausoleum of Frogmore, 18 Dec. 1862. The sarcophagus is composed of the largest known block of granite without flaw. A meeting to organise a method of receiving contributions for a great national memorial was held at the Mansion-house, 14 Jan. 1862; and a large sum was quickly subscribed. 36,000*l.* had been received on 1 March; 50,220*l.* on 11 June, 1862; and parliament voted 50,000*l.*, in addition to the 60,000*l.* received by voluntary contributions, 23 April, 1863.

The nature of the memorial was referred to the queen herself. In a letter to the lord mayor, dated 19 Feb. 1862, sir Charles Grey says, on behalf of her majesty, "It would be more in accordance with her own feelings, and she believes with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal to its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her majesty has come to the conclusion, that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde-park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the queen herself personally, for she can never forget that the prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition." In a second letter the queen expressed her intention of personally contributing towards erecting the memorial, that "it might be recorded in future ages as raised by the queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor." Shortly after a committee was appointed to fulfil her majesty's desire. As a suitable block of granite could not be obtained, the proposal for an obelisk was given up.

The queen approved of the design of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott for an Eleanor Cross, with a spire 150 feet high, accompanied by statues, &c., 22 April, 1863; work begun, 13 May, 1864.

The sculptors employed were M'Dowell, Foley, Theed, John Bell, and Armistead; material, Sicilian marble. (Jan. 1865.) The gilt statue by Foley uncovered 9 March, 1876.

The memorial, complete, except the statue, by Foley (delayed through illness), was given up to her majesty privately. 1 July, 1872.

Doyne C. Bell's Descriptive and Illustrated Account of this Monument, published by Mr. John Murray, 1873.

Inscription on the "Memorial Cairn" on a high mountain overlooking Balmoral Palace:—"To the beloved memory of ALBERT the great and good Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, VICTORIA R., 21 Aug. 1862." Upon another dressed slab, a few inches below the above, is this quotation:—"He being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time: for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hasted he to take him away from among the wicked."—*Wisdom of Solomon*, chap. iv. 13, 14.

A statue of the prince-consort (by Theed) inaugurated at Rosenau, his birth-place, in the presence of the queen and the royal family, 19 Aug. 1865.

"Early years of the Prince Consort;" edited by the Hon. Chas. Grey; published 6 July, 1867.

Another statue by Theed at Balmoral, inaugurated 15 Oct. 1867.

The Statue at the Holborn Circus, uncovered by the Prince of Wales, 9 Jan. 1874.

The Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, opened to the public, 1 Dec. 1875.

Life, by Theodore Martin; vol. I. published, 1875.

The Scottish National Memorial to the Prince, Edinburgh, to be inaugurated by the Queen, 17 Aug. 1876.

Many other memorials of the prince have been set up throughout the empire.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; The erection of a great building for congresses, concerts, &c., was proposed by the prince-consort at the close of the exhibition of 1851, and an estate at Kensington was purchased; a committee, with the prince of Wales at the head, to erect the building, was appointed 6 July, 1865; circulars soliciting subscriptions were issued April, 1866; and the first stone was laid by the queen, 20 May, 1867.

The building was erected by col. Scott, chiefly after designs by capt. Fowke, and cost about 200,000*l.* The organ, by Willis, is said to be the largest in the world. An experimental concert was given to the workmen 25 Feb., and the hall was opened by the queen 29 March, 1871, when a grand concert was given.

ALBERT BRIDGE, Chelsea, opened 23 Aug. 1873.

ALBERT EMBANKMENT, see *Thames*, 1869.

ALBERT MEDAL, to be awarded to persons who endanger their lives by saving others from shipwreck, appointed by royal warrant, 3 March, 1866. The first was given to Samuel Popplestone on 14 May, 1866, for saving life on 23 March previous.

ALBERT MEDAL (Gold), awarded by the Society of Arts to sir Rowland Hill, 1864; Napoleon III. 1865; Michael Faraday, 1866; Charles Wheatstone and William Fothergill Cooke, 1867; Joseph Whitworth, 1868; Justus Liebig, 1869; Ferdinand de Lesseps, 1870; Henry Cole, C.B., 1871; Henry Bessemer, 1872. Michel Eugène Chevreul, 1873; C. William Siemens, 1874; Michel Chevallier, 1875; sir G. B. Airy 1876.

ALBIGENSES, a name given to various persons who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the church of Rome, living at Albi, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse in the 12th century. They were persecuted as Manichæans, 1163, and a crusade (proclaimed by pope Innocent III.) against them commenced in 1207. Simon de Montfort commanded 500,000 men and at Bezières, 1209, he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own!" * At Minerba he burnt 150 of the Albigenses alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. He next defeated the count of Toulouse, but was himself killed in 1218. Louis VIII. and IX., kings of France, patronised the crusade; count Raymond was subdued, and abdicated in 1229; and the heretics were given up to the Inquisition. See *Waldenses*.

ALBION. Britain is so called by Aristotle (died 322 B. C.). Julius Cæsar and others, are said to have given it the name (from *albus*, white) on account of its chalky cliffs.

ALBUERA OR **ALBUHERA,** Estremadura, Spain. Here a battle was fought between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, under marshal, afterwards lord Beresford, 16 May, 1811. The allies obtained a brilliant victory. The French loss exceeded 8000 men previously to their retreat; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British; colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell,—out of the 57th regiment alone; the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one-third being left standing; "1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill." *Napier*.

ALBUFERA (Spain, East Central), a lagoon, near which the French marshal Suchet (afterwards duke of Albufera) defeated the Spaniards under Blake, 4 Jan. 1812: this led to his capture of Valencia on 9 Jan.

* Now contradicted.

ALCALA, Spain, near the Roman Complutum. At the university here was printed the Complutensian Polyglott bible, at the expense of cardinal Ximenes, 1502-15.

ALCANTARA, a town on the Tagus, W. Spain. A fine bridge was built here by Trajan about 104. The duke of Alva acquired Portugal for Spain by defeating the Portuguese army here, 24 June, 1580. The Spanish military order of knighthood of Alcantara was established in 1156. The sovereign of Spain has been grand master since 1495.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, near Fez, N. W. Africa, where the Moors totally defeated the Portuguese, whose gallant king Sebastian was slain, 4 Aug. 1578. The Portuguese disbelieved his death and long expected his return; this led to the appearance of five impostors.

ALCHEMY, the forerunner of chemistry; its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold), an alkahest or universal menstruum, and the elixir of life.* The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes *Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king.—Pliny says, the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit.

Zosimus wrote on the subject about 410.
The Arabians cultivated alchemy and were followed (in the 13th century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, Raymond Lullius, Basil Valentine (born 1394), Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.
In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, which act was repealed in 1689.
A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1476. *Rymer's Fœd.*
Dr. Price, of Guildford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments and brought specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, under pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins); but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, Aug. 1783.

ALCOHOL. Pure spirit of wine or hydrated alcohol is said to have been obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors by Abucasis in the 12th century; and the dehydration of this liquor to have been partially effected by Raymond Lullius in the 13th century by carbonate of potassium. Alcohol has never been reduced to the solid state, but becomes viscid at very low temperatures. In 1820, Faraday and Hennell obtained traces of alcohol by passing olefiant gas (bi-carburetted hydrogen) through sulphuric acid; and in 1862 this process was examined and confirmed by Berthelot; see *Distillation, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Rum.* About 250 medical men, including the president of the Royal College of Physicians, and many hospital officials, issued a cautionary declaration concerning the use of alcohol in medicine, Dec. 1871.

ALCOLEA (Andalusia, S. Spain). Near the bridge a sharp engagement took place between the royalists under general Pavia y Lacy, marquis de Novaliches, and the insurgents under marshal Serrano, 27 Sept. 1868. The former was defeated, and, being severely wounded, surrendered 28 Sept. About 600 were killed on both sides.

* M. Martin Ziegler patented a method of producing a "vital fluid" by combining nitrogen and carbon in a porous cell containing ammonia, immersed in a vessel filled with molasses. The current was to flow through silk threads attached to the vessel; about 1868.

AL-CORAN OR AL-KORAN, see *Koran, Mahometanism,* &c.

ALDERMAN. The Saxon *earldorman* was next to the king and frequently a viceroy; but after the settlement of the Danes the title was gradually displaced by that of *earl.* Aldermen in corporations are next in dignity to the mayor. They were appointed in London (where there are twenty-six) in 1242; and in Dublin (where there are twenty-four) in 1323. Aldermen chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Rich. II. 1394. Present mode of election established, 11 Geo. I. 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace, 15 Geo. II. 1741.

ALDERNEY (English Channel), with Jersey, &c., was acquired by William the Conqueror, 1066. The "Race" is celebrated for two fatal occurrences; William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, and many young nobles (140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), were overtaken by a storm, and all lost, 25 Nov. 1120. The British man-of-war *Victory,* of 100 guns and 1160 men, was wrecked here, 5 Oct. 1744; the admiral, sir John Balchen, and all his crew perished. Through this strait the French escaped after their defeat at La Hogue by admirals Russell and Rooke, 19 May, 1692. The construction of a breakwater, in order to make Alderney a naval station, was begun in 1852, and after having cost 1,337,100*l.*, was suspended by parliament in 1871. In 1874 the harbour and lands were transferred from the control of the board of trade to that of the admiralty and the war department.

ALDERSHOT CAMP, on a moor near Farnham, about 35 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War office, having obtained a grant of 100,000*l.*, purchased 4000 acres of land for a permanent camp for 20,000 men.

Additional land purchased in 1856.
Barracks since erected for 4000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. Great improvements in military cookery introduced (see *Cookery*) under the superintendence of captain John Grant, 1857.
Visited by the queen, 18, 19 April, 1856.
The troops returned from the Crimea, reviewed by her, 7, 16 July, 1856.
About 15,000 men were stationed here, 1859.
Cost of the camp, said to be 1,291,531*l.* up to Feb. 1860.
An industrial and fine-art exhibition, furnished by officers and men and their wives, opened, 29 June; closed 14 July, 1864.
Camp set up for 40,000 men to execute military manœuvres, Aug. Sept. 1871. Many horses broke away through a fright, 30 Aug. 1871.
Review of 14,000, &c. by the queen, 5 July, 1872.
Summer Manœuvres here, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius), at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with Musæus.

ALE, BEER, and Wine are said to have been invented by Bacchus. Ale was known as a beverage at least in 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Osiris, and a beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. *Tacitus.* Ale-houses are mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. Booths were set up in England, 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. None but freemen were allowed

to keep ale-houses in London, 13 Edw. I. 1285. They were further subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1551). By 1 James I, c. 9 (1603), one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale were to be sold for one penny. Excise duty on ale and beer was imposed by the parliament in 1643, and continued by Charles II. (1660); repealed, 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (1830); see *Porter*, *Wine*, *Victuallers*.

ALEMANNI, or **ALL MEN** (*i.e.* men of all nations), hence *Allemand*, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were defeated by Caracalla, 214. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelian, who subdued them in three battles, 271. They were again vanquished by Julian, 356, 357; by Jovinus, 368. They were defeated and subjugated by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zulpich), 496. The Suabians are their descendants.

ALENÇON (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

1268-82. Peter, made Count by his father king Louis IX.
1293. Charles I. of Valois, made Count by his brother king Philip the Fair.
1325. Charles II. his son, killed at Crecy.
1346. Charles III. (his son), became a priest.
1361. Peter, his brother.
1404. John (his son), made DUKE in 1414, killed at Agincourt, 1415.
1415. John II. (his son), prisoner in England, 1424-9; intrigued against the French king; died in prison, 1470.
1476. Charles IV. fled after the battle of Pavia in 1525, and died shortly after of chagrin. The duchy was annexed by the crown.

ALEPPO, North Syria, a large town named Bercea by Seleucus Nicator, about 299 B.C. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Saracens, A.D. 638, who restored its ancient name Haleb or Chaleb; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, Nov. 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797; many in 1827. The cholera raged here in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830; and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On 16 Oct. 1850, the Mahometans attacked the Christians, burning everything. Three churches were destroyed, five others plundered, and thousands of persons slain. The total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, built in 1168 under the name of Cæsar by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor, and afterwards named after pope Alexander III. It has been frequently besieged and taken. The French took it in 1796, but were driven out by Suwarrow, 21 July, 1799. They recovered it after the battle of Marengo, 14 June, 1800, and held it till 1814, when the strong fortifications erected by Napoleon were destroyed. They have been restored since June, 1856.

ALEUTIAN ISLES, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Behring, 1741, visited by Cook, 1778, and settled by Russians, 1785.

ALEXANDER, ERA OF, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, 12 Nov. 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the Creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year A.D. 284, which was called 5786. In the next year (A.D. 285), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era (*which see*). The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

"ALEXANDRA CASE," see *Trials*, 1862-64.

ALEXANDRA PARK, Muswell Hill, London, N. purchased by a company, and named after the princess of Wales, was opened with a flower show, 23 July, 1863. A portion of the Exhibition building of 1862 was to be erected here. The work proceeded rapidly in 1864, was suspended in 1865, recommenced in 1866, and completed in 1873.

Horse-races first held here . . 30 June, 1 July, 1868
The prospectus of a scheme to organise an institution resembling the South Kensington Museum and the Crystal Palace, by means of a tontine (to cease 30 June, 1889), was issued . 22 July 1871*
The affairs were to be managed by "The Alexandra Palace and Muswell hill Estate Management Company (limited)." Public lectures on the subject were given . . . . . Aug. 1871
The scheme proved unsuccessful; the company's affairs were wound up: 17*s.* 6*d.* in the pound having been paid . . . . . Feb. 1872
The purchase of the land and buildings for the public proposed by the lord mayor and others July 1872
The palace was opened with a grand concert, &c. 24 May; destroyed by fire . . 9 June, 1873
Two women, incautiously viewing the ruins, buried, 25 June; bodies found . . . 21 Aug. 1873
The new building (386 by 184 feet); opened 1 May, 1875
19,125 persons said to have entered the park, Whit-Monday . . . . . 17 May, ,,

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C. who was buried here, 322. It became the residence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies, 323; seventeen councils were held here, A.D. 231-633.

Ptolemy Soter erects the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharos, and other edifices, and begins the library about . . . . . B.C. 298
These works completed by his son P. Philadelphus and his grandson P. Euergetes . . . 283-222
Alexandria taken by Julius Cæsar; when a library is burnt . . . . . B.C. 48
Which Antony replaces by one brought from Pergamus 36
The city restored by Adrian 122
Massacre of the youth by Caracalla, in revenge for an insult 215
Alexandria supporting the usurper Achilleus is taken by Diocletian after a long siege . . . 297
Alexandria disturbed by the feuds between the Athanasians and Arians 321
George of Cappadocia was killed, 362, and Athanasius finally restored 363
50,000 persons perish by an earthquake 365
Paganism suppressed by Theodosius, when a second library is burnt 390
Alexandria captured by Chosroes II. of Persia . 616
And by Amrou, the general of the caliph Omar,* who ordered the library to be burnt, whereby the baths were supplied with fuel for six months 22 Dec. 640
Recovered by the Greeks; retaken by Amrou. . 644
Cairo founded by the Saracens; which tends to the decay of Alexandria 969
Alexandria plundered by the Crusaders . . . 1365
The French capture Alexandria . . . July, 1798
Battle of Alexandria or Canopus: the British under gen. Ralph Abercromby defeat the French under Menou . . . . . 21 March, 1801

* The saying of Omar—"That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless; if they disagreed, they were pernicious"—is denied by Mahometans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (390), and to cardinal Ximenes (1500).

Abercromby dies of his wounds, 28 March; Menou and 10,000 French surrender it to Hutchinson 2 Sept. 1801
Alexandria taken by the British under Fraser, 20 March; evacuated by them . . 23 Sept. 1807
By the convention of Alexandria, Egypt was guaranteed to Mehemet Ali and his successors . . 1841
Railway to Cairo formed 1851
New port, first stone laid by the khedive 15 May, 1871

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, a MS. of the Septuagint translation of the Bible in Greek, said to have been transcribed by a lady named Thecla, in the 6th century, and to have belonged to the patriarch of Alexandria in 1098. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyrillus Lascaris, patriarch of Constantinople, and was placed in the British Museum in 1753. It was printed in fac-simile, 1786-1821.

ALEXANDRIAN ERA, see *Mundane*.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY, see under *Alexandria*.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first school arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 B.C. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287-212), Apollonius (250), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A.D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus the arithmetician (200), and Pappus the geometer (350).

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, this verse is thus happily exemplified:—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's Polyolbion, published 1612-22.

ALFORD (N. Scotland), **BATTLE OF.** General Baillie, with a large body of covenanters, was defeated by the marquis of Montrose, 2 July, 1645.

ALGEBRA: Diophantus, said to be the inventor, wrote upon it probably between the 3rd and 5th centuries. It was cultivated in the 9th century by the Arabs, who brought it into Spain; and in Italy by Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1220. In 1494 Luca Paciolo published the first printed book on Algebra in Europe. *Serret.* Some of the algebraic signs were introduced either by Christophe Rudolph (1522-26) or Michael Stifelius of Nuremberg, 1544, and others by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use. *Moreri.* Jerome Cardan published his "Ars Magna," containing his rule, 1545. Thos. Harriot's important discoveries appeared in his "Artis Analyticæ Praxis," 1631. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668. Dean Peacock's "Algebra" is a first-class work.

ALGERIA, see *Algiers*.

ALGESIRAS, or **OLD GIBRALTAR** (S. Spain). Here the Moors entered Spain in 711, and held it till taken by Alfonso XI. March, 1344.—Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under sir James Saumarez and the United French and Spanish fleets, 6 and 12 July, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious; but the British honour was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *San Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. Two Spanish ships fired on each other by mistake, and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English. *Alison.*

ALGIERS, now **ALGERIA**, N.W. Africa; part of the ancient Mauritania, which was conquered by the Romans, 46 B.C.; by the Vandals, A.D. 439; recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 534; and subdued by the Arabs about 690. Population of Algeria in 1866, 2,921,146; 1872, 2,146,225.

The town Algiers founded by the Arabs near the site of Icosium . . . . about 935
Becoming the seat of the Barbary pirates captured by Ferdinand of Spain, 1509; retaken by Horuc and Haydreddin Barbarossa, and made the capital of a state; governed by a dey, nominally subject to Turkey 1516-20
The emperor Charles V. loses a fine fleet and army in an expedition against Algiers 1541
Algiers terrified into pacific measures by Blake, 1655; by Du Quesne 1683-4
For continued piracy, the city successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under lord Exmouth 27 Aug. 1816
A new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished
Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourmont and Duperré, after severe conflicts; the dey deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown . . . . . 5 July, 1830
The Arab chief Abd-el-Kader preaches a holy war, becomes powerful, and attacks the French, at first successfully 1833
He is recognised as emir of Mascara, by treaty with the French 1834
The French ministry announce their intention to retain Algiers permanently . . . . 20 May, 1834
War renewed 1835-6
The French take Mascara . . . . 5 Dec. 1835
Marshal Clausel defeats the Arabs in two battles, and enters Mascara . . . . . 8 Dec. 1836
Gen. Damremont killed in taking Constantina 13 Oct. 1837
Abd-el-Kader, thoroughly defeated, recognises the French supremacy . . . . . 30 May, "
War renewed; French defeated . . . . Dec. 1839
Algeria annexed to France, and the emir declared a rebel . . . . . Feb. 1842
He is defeated by Bugeaud at Isly . . . 14 Aug. 1844
500 Arabs in a cave at Khartani refuse to surrender; suffocated by smoke, said to have been ordered by general Pelissier . . . . 18 June, 1845
After a long struggle Abd-el-Kader surrenders to Lamoricière . . . . . 23 Dec. 1847*
Fresh revolts, 1849; subdued 1850
An insurrection of the Kabyles subdued by the French, after several sharp engagements . . 1851
Another insurrection suppressed 1857
The government entrusted (for a short time) to prince Napoleon 1858
The Arab tribes attack the French; defeated, 31 Oct. and 6 Nov. 1859
Algiers visited by Napoleon III. . . . . Sept. 1860
Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakhoff, appointed governor-general of Algeria . . . Nov. "

* He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on 28 Dec. following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, 2 Nov. 1848, and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, 16 Oct. 1852, after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa again; he was to reside henceforward at Broussa, in Asia Minor; but in consequence of the earthquake at that place, 28 Feb. 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In July, 1860, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damascus, and there protected many of the Christians whom he had rescued from the massacres then in perpetration by the Turks. He received honours from the English, French, and Sardinian sovereigns. He visited Paris and London in Aug. 1865. He offered to serve in the French army in July, 1870.

The emperor promises a constitution securing the the rights of the Arabs, saying: "I am as much emperor of the Arabs as of the French." Feb. 1863
Insurrection of the Arabs, May; submission, June, 1864
Death of marshal Pelissier, 22 May; M'Mahon, duke of Magenta, succeeds him 8 Sept.
Fresh revolts; insurgents defeated by Jolivet, 2 Oct.
The emperor well received during his visit, 3 May—June, 1865
More rights and privileges promised to the natives, July,
The emperor publishes his letter on the policy of France in Algeria (20 July) Nov.
Insurrection; 4000 Arabs defeated by col. Sounis, 2 Feb. 1869
Algeria proclaimed in a state of siege 15 Aug. 1870
The insurrection ended; state of siege raised, 24 June 1871

ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada, S. Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada about 1253. It was surrendered to the Christians about Nov. 1491. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Goury, published 1842-5. A fac-simile of a part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was destroyed by the fire, 30 Dec, 1866.—The Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus, &c., under the name of Alhambra, in March, 1858. The Alhambra Palace Company, incorporated in July 1863, applied for dissolution in Jan. 1865.

ALI, SECT OF (Shiites, or Fatimites). Ali married Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 632, and became vizier, 613; and caliph, 655. Ali was called by the prophet, "the lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated 23 Jan. 661.*

ALIENS or **FOREIGNERS**, were banished in 1155, being thought too numerous. In 1343 they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices. By 2 Rich. II. st. 1, 1378, they were much relieved. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483, a prohibition which was relaxed in 1663.

Alien priories (cells and estates belonging to foreign persons) suppressed in England, 1414.
The *Alien Act* passed, Jan. 1793.
Act to register aliens, 1795.
Baron Geramb, a fashionable foreigner, known at court, ordered out of England, 6 April, 1812.
Bill to abolish naturalisation by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820.
New registration act, 7 George IV. 1826. This last act was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV. 1836.
The rigour of the alien laws was mitigated by acts passed in 1844 and 1847.
"*Foreigners* have reclaimed our marshes, drained our fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and harbours." *Smiles*, 1861.
Their status defined by the Naturalisation Act, passed 12 May, 1870.

ALIWAL, a village N. W. India, the site of a battle, 28 Jan. 1846, between the Sikh army under sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeethea, 19,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under sir Harry Smith, 12,000 men with 32 guns. The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed or drowned.

* The first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing his religion and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God"—all died violent deaths; and his family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease.

ALIZARINE, a crystalline body, the colouring principle of madder, discovered in it by Robiquet and Colin in 1831. Schunck showed that all the finest madder colours contained only alazarine combined with alkalies and fatty acids. Graebe and Liebermann obtained anthracene from alizarine in 1868, and alizarine from anthracene in 1869. The crystalline body anthracene was discovered in coal oils by Dumas and Laurent in 1832. See *Madder*.

ALJUBARROTA, Portugal. Here John I. of Portugal defeated John I. of Castile, and secured his country's independence, 14 Aug. 1385; see *Batalha*.

ALKALIES (from *kali*, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammonia, potash, soda, and lithia. Black discovered the nature of the difference between caustic and mild alkalies in 1736.

The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, decomposed, and the metals potassium and sodium formed, by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London, 1807.
Dr. Ure invented an alkalimeter, 1816.
The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, are based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium), by a process invented by a Frenchman named Le Blanc, about 1792.
Mr. Losh obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814.
Various modifications of these processes are now in use.
"*Alkali works*," are defined as works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphates of soda, sulphate of potash, and in which muriatic gas is evolved.
Mr. Wm. Gossage's process for condensing muriatic acid gas patented in 1836.
In consequence of the injury to vegetation produced by the alkali works in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Alkali Works act "for the more effectual condensation of 95 per cent. of muriatic acid gas" (or hydrochloric acid) was passed, 28 July, 1863. It came into operation 1 Jan. 1864, proved successful; was re-enacted, 1868; and amended, 1874. See *Chemical Works*.

ALKMAER, see *Bergen*.

ALLAHABAD (N. W. Hindostan), the "holy city" of the Indian Mahometans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The province of Allahabad was successively subject to the sovereigns of Delhi and Oude, but in 1801 was partially and in 1803 wholly incorporated with the British possessions. By treaty here, Bengal, &c., was ceded to the English in 1765.—During the Indian mutiny several sepoy regiments rose and massacred their officers, 4 June, 1857; colonel Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov. 1861, lord Canning made this city the capital of the N. W. provinces. Visit of the Prince of Wales, 7 March, 1874.

ALLEGIANCE, see *Oaths*.

ALLEGORY abounds in the Bible and in Homer: see Jacob's blessing upon his sons, *Genesis* xlix. (1689 B.C.), *Psalm* lxxx., and all the prophets. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (1590) and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout. The *Spectator* (1711), by Addison, Steele, and others, abounds in allegories. The allegorical interpretation of the scriptures is said to have begun with Origen in the 3rd century; but see *Gal.* iv. 24.

ALLIA (Italy), a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans, 16 July, 390 B.C. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was

thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefas*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers. The following are the principal; see *Coalitions, Conventions, Treaties, United Kingdom, &c.*

ALLIANCE.	
Of Leipsic	9 April, 1631
Of Vienna	27 May, 1657
The Triple	28 Jan. 1668
Of Warsaw	31 March, 1683
The Grand	12 May, 1689
The Hague	4 Jan. 1717
The Quadruple	2 Aug. 1718
Of Vienna	16 March, 1731
Of Versailles	1 May, 1756
Germanic	23 July, 1785
Of Paris	16 May, 1795
Of St. Petersburg	8 April, 1805
Austriah	14 March, 1812
Of Sweden	24 March, "
Of Töplitz	9 Sept. 1813
Holy Alliance	26 Sept. 1815
Of England, France, and Turkey (at Constantinople)	12 Mar. 1854
Of England and France ratified	3 April, "
Of Sardinia with the Western Powers (at Turin)	26 Jan. 1855
Of Sweden with the Western Powers	19 Dec. "
Of Prussia and Italy	June, 1866

ALLOTMENTS, see *Land*, note.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1), or All-Hallows, a festival said to have been begun by pope Boniface IV. about 607, celebrated in the Pantheon at Rome, and established by pope Gregory IV. (about 830) for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in whose honour no particular day is assigned. The reformers of the English church, 1549, struck out of their calendar a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which *at their time* were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

ALL SOULS' DAY (2 Nov.), a festival of the Roman Catholic church to commemorate the souls of the faithful, instituted, it is said, at Cluny about 993 or 1000.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, Oxford; see *Oxford*.

"ALL THE TALENTS" ADMINISTRATION, see *Grenville Administrations*.

ALLOBROGES, Gauls, defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus, near the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, 121 B.C.

ALMA, a river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on 20 Sept. 1854. (See *Russo-Turkish War* and *Crimea*.) The English, French, and Turkish army (about 57,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on 19 Sept., and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac. The Russians (commanded by prince Menschikoff), mustering 40,000 infantry, had 180 field-pieces on the heights, and on the morning of 20 Sept. were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces under lord Raglan, consisted of 26,000 men; the French of 24,000, under marshal St. Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the river Alma was crossed, while prince Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries; and at 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23rd, 7th, and 33rd regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded. Total loss of the allies about 3400.

ALMACK'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, London, at first very exclusive, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack, and opened 12 Feb., 1765. They are now termed Willis's rooms from the name of the present proprietors.

ALMANACS (from the Arabic *al manah*, to count). The Egyptians computed time by instruments; the Alexandrians had almanacs, and log-calendars are ancient. In the British Museum and universities are specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus the astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1556. *Dufresnoy*. Professor Augustus De Morgan's valuable "*Book of Almanacs*, with an index of reference, by which the almanac may be found for every year," was published in March, 1851. Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1380
One in Lambeth Palace, written in	1460
First printed one, published at Buda	1472
"Shepheard's Kalendar," (first printed in England) by Richard Pynson	1497
Tybalt's Prognostications	1533
Almanac Liegeois	1636
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644
Poor Robin's Almanac	1652
British Merlin	1658
Connaissance des Temps (by Picard)	1679
Edinburgh Almanac	1683
Moore's Almanac	1698 or 1713
Lady's Diary	1705
Season on the Seasons	1735
Gentleman's Diary	1741
Nautical Almanac, begun by Dr. Neville Maskelyne (materially improved, 1834)	1767
British Imperial Kalendar	1809
Hone's Every-Day Book	1826
British Almanac and Companion	1828
Anniversary Calendar, published by W. Kidd	1832
Chambers' Book of Days	1862-63

The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and the two Universities; but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779.

The *Stamp Duty* on English almanacs first imposed in 1710, was abolished in August, 1834; since when almanacs have become innumerable, being issued by tradesmen with their goods. Of Moore's (under the management of Henry Andrews, the able computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*) at one time upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. He died in 1820. Of *Foreign Almanacs*, the principal are the "Almanach de France," first published in 1699, and the "Almanach de Gotha," 1764.

ALMANZA (S. E. Spain). Here on 25 April (o. s. 14), 1707, the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces under the earl of Galway, were totally defeated by the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

ALMEIDA (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, 27 Aug. 1810. The French entered Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, 6 April, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (11 May), and Massena retired from Portugal.

ALMENARA, a village N. E. Spain, where on 28 July, 1710, an English and German army defeated the Spanish army supporting Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Stanhope, the English general, killed the Spanish general, Amezaga, in single conflict; an act almost unexampled in modern warfare.

ALMOHADES, Mahometan partisans, followers of Mohammed ben Abdalla, surnamed El-Mehedi, in Africa, about 1120. They subdued Morocco, 1145; entered Spain and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1146-56; and founded a dynasty and ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

ALMONER, an office anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman who gave the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or an alms in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789. Queen Victoria's almoner (Rev. Dr. Wellesley, dean of Windsor, appointed 28 May, 1870) or sub-almoner distributes the queen's gifts on *Maundy Thursday* (*which see*).

ALMORAVIDES, Mahometan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1086; were overcome by the Almohades in 1147.

ALMSHOUSES for aged and infirm persons have been erected by many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the abolition of religious houses at the Reformation in the 16th century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in "Low's Charities of London," 1862; frequently re-published.

Cornelius Van Dun founded the Red Lion almshouses, Westminster	1577
Emmanuel College, Westminster, founded by Lady Dacre	1594
Whittington's almshouses founded in 1621, were rebuilt near Highgate-hill by the Mercers' company	1826
The Fishmongers' company founded almshouses in 1618; and rebuilt them on Wandsworth common	1850
Haberdashers' almshouses, Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske	1692
Dame Owen's almshouses, Islington, built in 1613, (in gratitude for her escape from an arrow-shot), were rebuilt by the Brewers' company	1839
Bancroft's almshouses, Mile End, were erected	1735
The London almshouses, in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, built at Brixton	1833
Numerous almshouses since erected for printers, bookbinders, &c.	

ALNEY, an island in the Severn, near Gloucester. Here a combat is asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, in sight of their armies, 1016. The latter was wounded, and proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund. Edmund was murdered at Oxford shortly after, it is said by Ædric Streon; and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom.

ALNWICK (Saxon *Ealnwic*), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesci. It has long belonged to the Percies. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick, and he and his sons were killed 13 Nov. 1093. It was taken by David I. in 1136, and attempted in July, 1174 by William the Lion, who was defeated and taken prisoner. It was burnt by king John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unsparing expense.

ALPACA (or Paco), a species of the S. American quadruped, the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country about 1836, by the earl of Derby. An alpaca factory (covering 11 acres), with a town, park, almshouses, &c., for the workpeople, was erected at Saltaire, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. (now sir) Titus Salt in 1852. A statue of him at Bradford was unveiled 1 Aug. 1874.

ALPHABET. Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C. *Blair.* But Josephus affirms that he had seen incriptions by Seth, the son of Adam: this is deemed fabulous.

The Egyptian alphabet is ascribed to Memnon, 1822 B.C.
The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician.
Cadmus the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., is said to have brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz.—A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, Υ. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added, Z, Ψ, H, Ω, about 489 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles.*—When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of 16 letters till 399 (or 403) B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters was introduced. The small letters are of later invention. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:—

English	26	Greek	24
French	25	Hebrew	22
Italian	22	Arabic	28
Spanish	27	Persian	32
German	26	Turkish	28
Slavonic	42	Sanserit	44
Russian	35	Chinese radical characters	214
Latin	22		

ALPHONSINE TABLES, astronomical tables, composed by Spanish and Arab astronomers, and collected in 1253 under the direction of Alphonso X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise, who is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work; he himself wrote the preface. The Spanish government ordered the work of Alphonso to be reprinted from the best MSS.; the publication begun in 1863.

ALPS, European mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal, 218 B.C., by the Romans, 154 B.C., and by Napoleon I. May, 1800. Roads over Mont Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed by order of Napoleon, between 1801-6; see *Simplon*. The "Alpine Club," which consists of British travellers in the Alps, was founded in 1858, and published its first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," 1859; and a journal since, see *Matterhorn*.

Mont Cenis or Col de Fréjus Tunnel.—A tunnel, 7½ miles long, through mount Cenis, connecting Savoy and Piedmont, was proposed by M. Medail, and, after long lying dormant, was discussed and plans drawn up in 1848. The execution was prevented by the war of 1849.
The work of excavation was begun by king Victor Emmanuel, 31 Aug. 1857.
The boring was at first effected by ordinary piercing machinery; steam power was employed in 1860; and latterly compressed air.

Engineers—Grattoni, Grandis, and Sommeiller; the boring was completed, 25 Dec. 1870.
The total cost was about 2,600,000*l.* As the Italians had executed the work within the given time, the French government bore the chief expense.
The first experimental trip was made in 40 minutes, 13 Sept., and the tunnel was solemnly inaugurated by the passage of 22 carriages in 20 minutes, 17 Sept. 1871; regular trains pass through, 16 Oct. 1871.
A railway for locomotives over mount Cenis was constructed upon Mr. Fell's plan in 1867 (see *Railways*), and opened for traffic, 15 June, 1868.
The overland mail first travels through the tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

ALRESFORD, battle of, or Cheriton, *which see.*

ALSACE, ELSASS (N. E. France), formerly part of the kingdom of Austrasia; now the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was incorporated with the German empire in the 10th century. A portion was restored to France, 1648, and the whole, including Strasburg, in 1697. Alsace was re-conquered by the Germans, Aug.-Sept. 1870; and annexed to their empire, May, 1871; by law, 9 June, 1871. The Alsatians were permitted to *choose their nationality, before 30 Sept. 1872.* Many emigrated into France, with much regret.—ALSACE-LORRAINE was constituted a province of the German empire, having been ceded by France by the treaty of peace concluded 10 May, 1871, see *Belfort.*

ALSATIA, a name given to the precinct of Whitefriars, London, is described in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Its privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1697.

ALSEN (Denmark), besieged by the Prussians, and heroically defended, 26 June; taken, 29 June, 1864.

ALTAR. One was built by Noah, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* viii. 20); others by Abraham, 1921 (*Gen.* xii. 8). Directions for making an altar are given, *Exod.* xx. 24, 1491 B.C. Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of the deities of Egypt. *Herodotus.* The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ (*Heb.* xiii. 10). Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I. A.D. 135; and were first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The Church of England terms the table on which the elements are placed an *altar.* Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the civil war destroyed many of the ancient stone altars, substituting wooden tables. In Jan. 1845 it was decided in the Arches Court that *stone altars* were not to be erected in English churches.

ALTENKIRCHEN (Prussia). The French, who had defeated the Austrians here, 4 June, 1796, were themselves defeated, and their general, Marceau killed, 19 Sept. following.

ALTER EGO (*another* or *second I*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power; used at Naples when the crown prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

ALTONA (Holstein, N. Germany), acquired by the Danes, 1660, and made a city, 1664. It was occupied first by the German federal troops, 24 Dec. 1863, and then by the Prussians (the federal diet protesting) 12 Feb. 1864.

ALT-RANSTADT (Prussia), where the treaty of peace dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden, to Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed, 24 Sept. 1706, o.s. Frederick, deposed in 1704, regained the throne of Poland after the defeat of Charles XII., in 1709.

ALUM, a salt is said to have been first discovered at Roccha, in Syria, about 1300; it was found in Tuscany about 1470; its manufacture was brought to perfection in England by sir T. Chaloner, who established large alum works near Whitby in 1608; it was discovered in Ireland in 1757; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is used as a mordant in dyeing; to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture.

ALUMBAGH, a palace with other buildings near Lucknow, Oude, India, taken during the mutiny from the rebels, 23 Sept. 1857, and heroically defended by the British under sir James Outram. He defeated an attack of 30,000 sepoys on 12 Jan. 1858, and of 20,000 on 21 Feb., and was relieved by sir Colin Campbell in March.

ALUMINIUM, a metal, the base of the earth alumina, which is combined with silica in clay, and which was shown to be a distinct earth by Marggraff in 1754, having been previously confounded with lime. Oërstedt in 1826 obtained the chloride of aluminium; and in 1827 the metal itself was got from it by F. Wöhler, but was long a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste.-Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal. It is very light (*sp. g.* 2·25), malleable, and sonorous; when pure does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. In March, 1856, it was 3*l.* the ounce; in June, 1857, 11*s.* or 12*s.*, and it is now much cheaper (1873). The eagles of the French colours have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, "De l'Aluminium," was published in 1859. An aluminium manufactory was established at Newcastle in 1860, by Messrs. Bell. They obtain the metal from a French mineral, bauxite. Their aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., was made into watch cases, &c., by Messrs. Reid of Newcastle, in 1862.

AMADIS OF GAUL, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been written about 1342 by Vasco de Lobeira. It was enlarged by De Montalvo, about 1485; and first printed (in Spanish) 1519; in French, 1540-56.

AMALEKITES (descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau, brother of Jacob) attacked the Israelites, 1491 B.C., when perpetual war was denounced against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079, by David, 1058 and 1056; and by the Simeonites about 715 B.C.

AMALFI, a city on the gulf of Salerno, Naples, in the 8th century become the seat of a republic, and flourished by its commerce till 1075, when it was taken by Roger Guiscard, and eventually incorporated with Naples. The Pisans, in their sack of the town in 1135, are said to have found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian, and thus to have induced the revival of the study of Roman law in Western Europe; the story is now doubted. Flavio Gioia, a native of Amalfi, is the reputed discoverer of the mariner's compass, about 1302.

AMATEUR MECHANICAL SOCIETY (89, Stamford Street), issued its first prospectus, 1 Jan. 1869.

AMAZON, West India mail steam ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, 2 Jan. 1852, and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Scilly (ascribed to the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 161 persons on board, 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning. 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship; 25 more were carried into Brest harbour by a Dutch vessel passing by; and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galliot. Eliot Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZON, a river (S. America), was discovered by Pinzon, in 1500, and explored by Francisco Orellana, in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its bank, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, previously called Marañon.

AMAZONS. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows formed a female state, and decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude. *Quintus Curtius.* They were said to have been conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B.C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a*, no, *mazos*, breast. Others derive the name from *mâza*, the moon, which they are supposed to have worshipped. About 330 B.C. their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, whilst he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, with three hundred females in her train. *Herodotus.*

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents, and representatives from one court to another, are referred to early ages. In most countries they have great privileges; and in England, they and their servants are secured against arrest. England usually has twenty-five ambassadors or envoys extraordinary, and about thirty-six chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other chief agents from abroad at the court of London in 1865, were 47; in 1868, 43; in 1872, 42.

The Russian ambassador's being imprisoned for debt by a lace-merchant, 27 July, 1708, led to the passing the statute of 7 Anne, for the protection of ambassadors, 1708.

Two men, convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador, were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other fined, 12 May, 1780.

The first ambassador from the United States of America to England, John Adams, presented to the king, 1 June, 1785; the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hammond, in 1791.

AMBER, a carbonaceous mineral,* principally found in the northern parts of Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it; 300 B.C. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau. *Phillips.*

AMBLEF, near Cologne, Germany. Here Charles Martel defeated Chilperic II., and Ragenfroi, mayor of the Neustrians, 716.

AMBOISE (Central France). A conspiracy of the Huguenots against Francis II., Catherine de Medicis, and the Guises, was suppressed at this place in Jan. 1560. On 19 March, 1563, the Pacification of Amboise was published, granting toleration to the Huguenots. The civil war was however soon renewed.

AMBOYNA, chief of the Molucca isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1580. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, 17 Feb. 1623-4, by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, 16 Feb. 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again seized by the British, 17-19 Feb. 1810; and again restored at the peace of May, 1814.

AMBROSIAN CHANT, see *Chant, Liturgy*, &c.

AMEN, an ancient Hebrew word meaning *true, faithful, certain*, is used in the Jewish and Christian assemblies, at the conclusion of prayer: see 1 *Cor.* xiv., 16 (A.D. 59). It is translated "*verily*" in the Gospels.

AMENDE HONORABLE, in France, in the 9th century, was a punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered to the hangman: his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed. These words also denote a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

AMERCEMENT, in Law, a fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court: thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta, 1215, a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed; the mode was determined by 9 Hen. III., 1225.

AMERICA,* the great Western Continent, is about 9000 miles long, with an area of about 13,668,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen or Vikings in the 10th and 11th centuries; but the modern discovery is due

* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists respecting the origin of amber. It is considered by Berzelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately-formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name, *èlektron*, the term Electricity is derived.

* The name is derived from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant, who died in 1512. He accompanied Ojeda in his voyage on the eastern coast in 1498; and described the country in letters sent to his friends in Italy. He is charged with presumptuously inserting "Tierra de Amerigo" in his maps. Irving discusses the question in the Appendix to the Life of Columbus, but comes to no conclusion. Humboldt asserts that the name was given to the continent in the popular works of Waldseemüller, a German geographer, without the knowledge of Vespucci. To America we are indebted, among other things, for maize, the turkey, the potato, Peruvian bark, and tobacco.

to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus.*

Columbus sailed on his first expedition from Palos in Andalusia on Friday, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain . . . . . 3 Aug. 1492
He lands on the Guanahani, one of the Bahamas; takes possession of it in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador Friday, 12 Oct. 1492
He discovers Cuba, 28 Oct.; and Hispaniola (now Hayti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad 6 Dec. ,,
He returns to Spain. . . . . 15 March, 1493
He sails from Cadiz on his *second* expedition, 25 Sept.; discovers the Caribbee Isles,—Dominica, 3 Nov.; Guadaloupe, 4 Nov.; Antigua, 10 Nov.; founds Isabella in Hispaniola, the first Christian city in the New World . . . . . Dec. ,,
He discovers Jamaica, 3 May; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines), 13 June; war with the natives of Hispaniola 1494
He visits the various isles, and explores their coasts 1495-6
Returns to Spain to meet the charges of his enemies 11 June, 1496
Cabot (sent out by Henry VII. of England) discovers Labrador on the coast of North America [he is erroneously said to have discovered Florida, and also Newfoundland, and to have named it Prima Vista] . . . . . 24 June, 1497
Columbus sails on his *third* voyage, 30 May; discovers Trinidad, 31 July; lands on Terra Firma, without knowing it to be the new continent, naming it Isla Santa . . . . . 1 Aug. 1498
Ojeda discovers Surinam, June; and the gulf of Venezuela 1499
Vicente Yañez Pinzon discovers Brazil, *South America*, 26 Jan.; and the river Marañon (the Amazon); Cabral the Portuguese lands in Brazil (see *Brazil*) 3 May, 1500
Gaspar Cortereal discovers Labrador . . . . . ,,
Columbus is imprisoned in chains at San Domingo by Bobadilla, sent out to investigate into his conduct, May; conveyed to Spain, where he is honourably received . . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
Columbus sails on his *fourth* voyage, 9 May; discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the isthmus, July, &c.; discovers and names Porto Bello . 2 Nov. 1502
Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola . . . 1501-3
Worried by the machinations of his enemies, he returns to Spain, 7 Nov.; his friend, queen Isabella, dies . . . . . 20 Nov. 1504
He dies while treated with base ingratitude by the Spanish government . . . . . 20 May, 1506
Solis and Pinzon discover Yucatan . . . . . ,,
Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony on the mainland 1510
Subjugation of Cuba by Velasquez 1511
The coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon . 1512
Vasco de Balboa crosses the isthmus of Darien, and discovers the South Pacific Ocean. 1513
Mexico discovered by Fernando de Cordova . . 1517
Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain 1518
Passage of Magellan's Straits by him 1520
Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortes . . 1519-21

* Christophoro Columbo was born about 1445; first went to sea about 1460; settled at Lisbon in 1470, where he married Felipa, the daughter of Perestrello, an Italian navigator; whereby he obtained much geographical knowledge. He is said to have laid the plans of his voyage of discovery before the republic of Genoa, in 1485, and other powers, and finally before the court of Spain, where at length the queen Isabella became his patron. After undergoing much ingratitude and cruel persecution from his own followers and the Spanish court, he died on 20 May, 1506; and was buried with much pomp at Valladolid. His remains were transferred, in 1513, to Seville; in 1536 to San Domingo; and in Jan. 1796 to the Havanna, Cuba. The original inscription on his tomb is said to have been: "A Castilla y á Leon Nuevo Mundo dió Colon." "To Castile and Leon Colon gave a New World." Humboldt says beautifully, that the success of Columbus was "*a conquest of reflection!*"

Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito 1526
He invades and conquers Peru 1532-5
Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sails up to Montreal 1534-5
Grijalva's expedition, equipped by Cortes, discovers California 1535
Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers the adjacent country . . . . . ,,
Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea . 1540-1
Louisiana conquered by De Soto . . . . . ,,
Chili conquered by Valdivia 1541
Rebellion in Peru—tranquillity established by Gasca 1548
Davis's Straits discovered by him 1585
Raleigh establishes the first English settlement—at Roanoke, Virginia . . . . . ,,
Falkland isles discovered by Davis 1592
De Monts, a Frenchman, settles in Acadia, now Nova Scotia 1604
Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settlement on the mainland, founded by lord de la Warr . 1607
Quebec founded by the French 1608
Hudson's bay discovered by him 1610
The Dutch build Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York) on the Hudson 1614
Settlement in New England begun by capt. Smith . ,,
New Plymouth built by the English nonconformist exiles 1620
Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch under sir Wm. Alexander 1622
Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch . . 1627
Massachusetts, by sir H. Boswell 1628
Maryland, by lord Baltimore 1633
Connecticut granted to lords Say and Brooke in 1630; but no English settlement was made here till 1635
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren, driven from Massachusetts . . . ,,
New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1614, and Swedes, 1627; granted to the duke of York, who sells it to lord Berkeley 1664
New York captured by the English . . . . . ,,
South Carolina settled by the English 1669
Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker 1682
Louisiana settled by the French . . . . . ,,
The Mississippi explored 1699
The Scotch settlement at Darien (1698-9) abandoned 1700
New Orleans built. 1717
Georgia settled by general Oglethorpe 1732
Kentucky, by colonel Boon 1754
Canada conquered by the English, 1759-60; ceded to Great Britain 1763
American war—declaration of independence by the United States, 1776; recognised by Great Britain 1783
Louisiana ceded to Spain, 1763; transferred to France, 1800; sold to the United States . . . 1803
Florida ceded to Great Britain, 1763; taken by Spain, 1781; to whom it is ceded, 1783; ceded to the United States 1820
Revolution in Mexico—declaration of independence 1821
Revolutions in Spanish America; independence established by Chili, 1810; Paraguay, 1811; Buenos Ayres, and other provinces, 1816; Peru . 1826

[See *United States, Mexico*, and other states, throughout the volume.]

AMERICA, BRITISH, see *British America*.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, includes the republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (*which see*). They declared their independence, Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, 21 July, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves, 21 March, 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1854-5. In Jan. 1863, a war began between Guatemala (afterwards joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador (afterwards supported by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosa, 16 June, and San Salvador was taken, 26 Oct.; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala, became predominant over the con-

federacy.—Population, 1869, about 2,700,000; see *Nicaragua*, *Darien*, and *Panama*.

AMERICA, RUSSIAN, sold to the United States for about 400,000*l.*, March, 1867; See *Alaska*.

AMERICA, SOUTH, see *Brazil*, *Argentine*, *Peru*, *Paraguay*, *Uruguay*, *&c.*

"AMERICA," see *Yacht*.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, resembling the British Association, held its first meeting at Philadelphia 20 Sept. 1868.

AMERICANISMS: a dictionary of these expressions was compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1848.

AMETHYST, the ninth stone upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priest, 1491 B.C. It is of a rich violet colour. One worth 200 rix-dollars, having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns. *De Boot.*—Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1775.

AMIENS, a city in Picardy (N. France); the cathedral was built in 1220. It was taken by the Spanish, 11 March, and retaken by the French, 25 Sept. 1597. The preliminary articles of the peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, 1 Oct. 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on 27 March, 1802, by the marquis of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelperminck for Holland. War was declared again in 1803.—After a conflict, in which the French were defeated, 27 Nov. 1870, the German general, Von Gœben entered Amiens, 28 Nov.

AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY, see *Drama*.

AMMONIA, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camels' dung near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labours of chemists both the oxide of the hypothetical metal ammonium, and ammonium amalgam, have been formed; and specimens of each were shown at the Royal Institution in 1856 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

AMMONITES, descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot (1897 B.C.), invaded Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 B.C. They again invaded Canaan, intending to put out the right eye of all they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1095 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rabbah their capital, and destroyed the walls, 198 B.C. *Josephus*.

AMNESTY (a general pardon after political disturbances, &c.) was granted by Thrasybulus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants, 403 B.C. Acts of amnesty were passed after the civil war in 1651, and after the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted an amnesty to all political offenders, 17 Aug. 1859. An amnesty, with certain exemptions, was granted to the vanquished southern states of North America by president Johnson, 29 May, 1865. An amnesty for political offences was granted by the emperor of Austria at his coronation as king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; a rather sweeping amnesty bill was passed in the United States regarding the rebellion, 10 April, 1871. An amnesty association on behalf of the Fenians was active in Britain, Oct. 1873.

AMOAFUL, near Coomassie, West Africa. After a severe conflict, 31 Jan. 1874, the Ashantees were defeated at this place by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Buckle was killed, and about 20 officers and 200 men were wounded. The 42nd Highland Regiment was very energetic.

AMOY, see *China*, 1853-5.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1498 [1113, *Clinton*] B.C., and existed 31 B.C. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. Its calling on the Greek States to punish the Phocians for plundering Delphi caused the Sacred wars, 595-586, and 356-346.

AMPHION, a British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, 22 Sept. 1796.

AMPHIPOLIS, Macedon (N. Greece). A city founded here by the Athenians, 437 B.C.; was seized by Brasidas the Spartan, 424; both he and the Athenian general, Cleon, were killed in a fruitless attempt at the capture of the city by the Athenians, 422.

AMPHITHEATRES, round or oval buildings, said to have been first constructed by Curio, 76 B.C., and by Julius Cæsar, 46 B.C. In the Roman amphitheatres, the people witnessed the combats of gladiators with wild beasts, &c. They were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar; see *Coliseum*. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,000 persons) was built between A.D. 70 and 80; and is said to have been a fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nismes.

AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP, see *Wrecks*, 30 Aug. 1833.

AMPUTATION, in surgery was greatly aided by the invention of the tourniquet by Morel, a French surgeon in 1674, and of the flap-method by Lowdham of Exeter in 1679.

AMSTERDAM (Holland). The castle of Amstel was commenced in 1100; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1609. The exchange was built in 1634; and the noble stadthouse in 1648; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It was built upon 13,659 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, 18 Jan. 1795. The Dutch government was restored in Dec. 1813. A crystal palace for an industrial exhibition was opened by prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 16 Aug. 1864.

AMULETS OR CHARMS, employed from the earliest times. Amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about 328.

AMYL, a chemical alcohol radical (first isolated by professor Edward Frankland in 1849.)

AMYLENE, a colourless, very mobile liquid, first procured by M. Balard of Paris in 1844, by distilling fusel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc. The vapour was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr. Snow in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here and in France. The odour is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapour must be used.

ANABAPTISTS, those who baptize at full age, and reject infant baptism; see *Baptists*. The name was first given to Thomas Münzer, Storck, and other fanatics who preached in Saxony in 1521, and excited a rebellion of the lower orders in Germany, which was quelled with bloodshed in 1525. A similar insurrection took place in Westphalia, headed by Matthias, 1533, and, after his assassination, by John Boccold of Leyden, who was crowned "king of Sion" in Münster, 24 June, 1534. Münster was taken in June, 1535; and John was executed 13 Feb. 1536. Several anabaptists were executed in England in 1535, 1538, and 1540. On 6 Jan. 1661, about 80 anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper. They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed, 19 and 21 Jan. *Annals of England.*

ANACHORETS, see *Monachism.*

ANACREONTIC VERSE, of the bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He is said to have been choked by a grape-stone in his eighty-fifth year, about 514 B.C. His odes have been frequently translated; Thomas Moore's version was published in 1800.

ANÆSTHETICS, see *Opium, Chloroform, Ether, Amylene, Kerosolene, Nitrous acid.* Intense cold has been also employed in deadening pain.

ANADOLIA (Asia Minor), comprises the ancient Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia and Phrygia (*which see*).

ANAGRAMS, formed by the transposition of the letters of a word or sentence (as *army* from *Mary*), are said to have been made by ancient Jews, Greeks, &c. On the question put by Pilate to Our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" (what is truth?) we have the anagram, "*Est vir qui adest*" ("The man who is here"); from "*Horatio Nelson*," is "*Honor est a Nilo*" (Honour from the Nile").

ANALYSTS, Society of Public, founded by Professor Redwood, Dr. Dupré, and others, 7 Aug. 1874. See *Adulteration.*

ANAM, see *Annam.*

ANASTATIC PRINTING, see *Printing*, 1841.

ANATHEMA, the sentence of excommunication (1 *Cor.* xvi. 22), used by the early churches, 365; see *Excommunication.* Pope Pius IX. propounded a series of anathemas, Feb. 1870.

ANATOMY (Greek, cutting up). The human body was studied by Aristotle about 350 B.C., and became a branch of medical education under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. Erasistratus and Herophilus first dissected the human form, having been previously confined to animals: it is said that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died A.D. 193, was a great anatomist. In England, the schools were long supplied with bodies unlawfully exhumed from graves; and until 1832, the bodies of executed murderers were ordered for dissection.* Pope Boniface VIII. forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297.—The first anatomical plates, designed by Titian, were employed by Vesalius, about 1538. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, studied anatomy. The great discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. William and John Hunter were great anatomists: William died 1783, and John, 1793. Quain's and Wilson's large anatomical plates were published 1842, and Bourgery's great work by Jacob, 1830-55. *Comparative anatomy* has been treated systematically in the present century by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, and others.—The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1680; see *Botany.*

ANCHORITES, see *Monachism.*

ANCHORS were invented by the Tuscans. *Pliny.* The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis the Scythian (592 B.C.). *Strabo.* Anchors said to have been forged in England A.D. 578. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Pering and Rodgers about 1828; by Porter, 1838; by Costell, 1848; by Trotman, 1853; and by several other persons. Trotman's is attached to the Queen's yacht the *Fairy.* The anchors of the *Great Eastern* are of enormous size. Acts for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors were passed in 1864 and 1871.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures 4004 B.C. and in the history of Herodotus about 1687 B.C., and is considered to end with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or with Charlemagne (768).

ANCIENTS, see *Councils, French.*

ANCONA, an ancient Roman port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, 107. After many changes of rulers (Lombards, Saracens, Greeks, and Germans) Ancona was annexed to the papal states in 1532. It was taken by the French, 1797; retaken by the Austrians, 1799; reoccupied by the French, 1801; restored to the pope, 1802. It was occupied by the French in 1832; evacuated in 1838, and after an insurrection was bombarded and captured by the Austrians, 18 June, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the Papal government in Sept. 1860. Lamoricière, the papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castelfidardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on 29 Sept. The king of Sardinia entered soon after.

* By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42 (1540), surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "*anathomyes*," which privilege was extended in following reigns: but in consequence of the crimes committed by resurrectionmen in order to supply the surgical schools (robbing churchyards and even committing murder, see *Burking*), a new statute was passed in 1832, which abated the ignominy of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, &c. The act also appointed inspectors of anatomy, regulated the schools, and required persons practising anatomy to obtain a licence. It repealed the clauses of the act of 1828, which directed the dissection of the body of an executed murderer.

ANCYRA, now Angora or Engour, a town in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. Councils were held here 314, 358, 375. It was taken by the Persians, 616; by the Saracens, 1085; by the crusaders, 1102. Near this city, on 28 July, 1402, Timour or Tamerlane defeated and took prisoner the sultan Bajazet, and is said to have conveyed him to Samarcand in a cage.

ANDALUSIA (S. Spain), a province once part of the ancient Lusitania and Bætica. The name is a corruption of Vandalitia, it having been held by the Vandals from 419 to 429, when it was acquired by the Visigoths. The latter were expelled by the Moors in 711, who established the kingdom of Cordova, and retained it till 1236.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, in the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are dwarfs, and in the lowest state of barbarism. At Port Blair, on South Island, made a penal settlement for the Sepoy rebels in 1858, the earl of Mayo, viceroy of India, was assassinated by Shere Alee, a convict, 8 Feb. 1872, when going on board the *Glasgow*.

ANDERNACH, Rhenish Prussia, once an imperial city. Near here, the emperor Charles I., while attempting to deprive his nephews of their inheritance, was totally defeated by one of them, Louis of Saxony, 8 Oct. 876.

ANDORRA, a small republic in the Pyrenees, bearing the title of "the valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," was made independent by Charlemagne about 778, certain rights being reserved to the bishop of Urgel. The feudal sovereignty, which long appertained to the counts of Foix, reverted to the French king, Henry IV., in 1589; but was given up in 1790. On 27 March, 1806, an imperial decree restored the old relations between Andorra and France. The republic is now governed by a council elected for four years; but the magistrates are appointed alternately by the French government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel, to both of whom tribute is paid. The population is about 10,000. Andorra, though neutral, was attacked by the Carlists in Sept. 1874.

ANDRÉ'S EXECUTION, see *United States*, 1780.

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, 30 Nov. 69, at Patræ, in Achaia. His festival was instituted about 359. The Royal Society's anniversary is kept on St. Andrew's day. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I. For the British order, see *Thistle*.

ANDREW'S, St. (E. Scotland), made a royal burgh in 1140. Here Robert Bruce held his first parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burnt by archbishop Beaton, 1545, who himself was murdered here in 1546. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw. The cathedral (built 1159-1318), was destroyed by a mob, excited by a sermon of John Knox, June, 1559. Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops commences with Killach, 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, ceased soon after 1689; was re-instituted in 1844; see *Bishops*.

ANDRUSSOV, PEACE OF (30 Jan. 1667), between Russia and Poland, for 13 years, with mutual concessions, although the latter had been generally victorious.

ANEMOMETER (Greek, *anemos*, the wind), a measurer of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Osler's and Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1844. "Robinson's anemometer is the simplest and best," *Buchan*, 1867.

ANEROID, see *Barometer*.

ANGEL, a gold coin, impressed with an angel, weighing four pennyweights, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10*s.* in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The *Angelot*, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English, 1431. *Wood*.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted by Constantine who died 337. The *Angelici* were instituted by the emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191.—The *Angelicæ*, an order of nuns, was founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, 1534.

ANGERS (W. Central France), the Roman Juliomagus, possessing an amphitheatre; afterwards Andegarum, the capital of Anjou (*which see*). It was frequently besieged, and many councils were held in it between 453 and 1448, relating to ecclesiastical discipline.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY, see *National Gallery*.

ANGLESEY, called by the Romans Mona (N. Wales), the seat of the Druids, who were massacred in great numbers, when Suetonius Paulinus ravaged the isle, 61. It was conquered by Agricola in 78; occupied by the Normans, 1090; and with the rest of Wales annexed by Edward I. in 1284. He built the fortress of Beaumaris in 1295. The Menai suspension bridge was erected 1818-25, and the Britannia tubular bridge 1849-50.

ANGLICAN CHURCH, see *Church of England*.

ANGLING. Allusion is made to it in the Bible; *Amos* iv. 2 (787 B.C.).

Oppian wrote his "Halieutics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing, about A.D. 198.

In the book on "*Hawkynge and Huntynge*," by Juliana Berners or Barnes, prioress of Sopwith, near St. Albans, "emprinted at Westmestre by Wynkyn de Worde," in 1496, is "*The treatise of fysshyng with an Angle.*"

Izaac Walton's "*Compleat Angler*" was first published in 1653.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, to cultivate more cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, established 25 Jan. 1871.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL SOCIETY founded in 1853 to diffuse the principles of the Church of England abroad: 20th anniversary kept at St. Paul's, 27 Oct. 1874.

ANGLO-SAXONS or **ANGLES**, derive their name from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus) joined the first Saxon freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*. Cædmon paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 680; a translation of the gospels was made by abbot Egbert, of Iona, 721; of Boethius, Orosius, &c., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by order of government, in 1840.

ANGOLA (S. W. Africa), settled by the Portuguese soon after the discovery, by Diego Cam, about 1484. Loando, their capital, was built 1578.

ANGORA, see *Ancyra*.

ANGOULÊME, (the Roman Iculisma,) capital of the province of Angoumois, Central France, W.; was a bishopric in 260. Angoulême became an independent country about 856; was united to the French crown in 1308; was held by the English, 1360 to 1372, in the reign of Edward III. The count of Angoulême became king of France as Francis I. in 1515.

ANGRIA'S FORT, see *India*, 1756.

ANGUILLA, Snake Island, West Indies, settled by the British, 1666. Valuable deposits of phosphate of lime were found here in 1859.

ANHALT, HOUSE OF, in Germany, deduces its origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. In 1606, the principality was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest, by the eldest, John-George. Thus began the four branches — Anhalt-Dessau (descended from John-George); Zerbst, extinct, 1793; Plotsgau or Coethen, extinct, 1847; and Bernburg, extinct, 1863; (the last duke died without issue, 22 Aug. 1863.) The princes of Anhalt became dukes in 1809. Anhalt is an hereditary constitutional monarchy (by law 19 Feb. 1872); population in 1871, 203,437.

Anhalt joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

Leopold (born Oct. 1, 1794), became duke of Anhalt-Dessau, 9 Aug. 1817, and of Anhalt-Bernburg, 30 Aug. 1863; died 22 May, 1871.

Frederic, duke of Anhalt; born 29 April, 1831.

Heir: Leopold, born 18 July, 1855.

ANHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession of by England, 18 May, 1809, in the French war, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The Danes made a fruitless attempt to regain it, 27 March, 1811.

ANILINE, an oily alkaline body, discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of indigo. From benzole (*which see*) Bechamp, in 1856, obtained it by successive treatment with concentrated nitric acid and reducing agents. The scientific relations of aniline have been carefully examined by several chemists, especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long known to yield a series of coloured compounds, but it was not till 1856 that Mr. W. A. Perkin showed how a violet oxidation-product (mauve) could be applied in dyeing. Aniline is now manufactured on a large scale for the commercial production of "Mauve" and "Magenta" (rosaniline) (*which see*), and several other colouring matters, aniline blue, 1861; violet, 1863; "night" green, &c. After much litigation, the patent of Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson, for aniline colours, was annulled by the house of lords, 27 July, 1866.

ANIMALCULES, Leeuwenhoek's remarkable microscopical discoveries were published in his "Arcana Naturæ," at Leyden, 1696. The great works of Ehrenberg of Berlin on the Infusorial Animalculæ, &c., were issued 1838-57. Pritchard's *Infusoria*, ed. 1861, is a valuable summary of our present knowledge of animalcules.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM (to cure diseases by *sympathetic affection*) was introduced by father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774, and had its dupes in France and England about 1788-89. Hehl for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled.—Mr. Perkins (who died in 1799) invented "Metallic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism;" but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of *wooden* tractors. *Brande.* See *Mesmerism.*

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO. Mr. Martin, M.P., as a senator, zealously laboured to repress it; and in 1824, the *Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* was instituted. Its new house in Jermyn-street, London, was founded 4 May, 1869. It opposed vivisection in 1860, in unison with a French society, and in Oct. 1873, offered premiums for improved trucks for conveying cattle. A jubilee congress of this and similar societies met in London 17 June, 1874. Convictions obtained by the society 1835 to June, 1876, 28,209. See *Vivisection.* Mr. Martin's act was passed 1822, and similar acts were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught in 1839.

ANJOU, a province, W. France, was taken by Henry II. of England from his brother Geoffrey, in 1156; their father Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, having married the empress Matilda in 1127. It was taken from king John by Philip of France in 1205; was reconquered by Edward III.; relinquished by him at the peace of Brétigny in 1360, and given by Charles V. to his brother Louis with the title of duke. The university was formed in 1349.

1360. Louis I. duke, invested by the pope with the dominions of Joanna of Naples, 1381; his invading army destroyed by the plague, 1383; he dies, 1384.
1384. Louis II., his son, receives the same grant, but is also unsuccessful.
Louis III., adopted by Joanna; dies 1434.
1434. Regnier or René le bon (a prisoner) declared king of Naples, 1435; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of England, 1445; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XI., 1474, and his estates confiscated.
Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III. of France, became duke of Anjou; at one time he favoured the Protestants, and vainly offered marriage to Elizabeth of England, 1581-82; died 1584.

ANJOU or BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF, between the English and French; the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, 22 March, 1421. The English were defeated; the duke of Clarence was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, and 1500 men perished on the field; the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

ANNAM or ANAM, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, comprising Tonquin, Cochin China, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese Sea; said to have been conquered by the Chinese, 234 B.C., and held by them till A.D. 263. In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, bishop Adran, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil Gia-long, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne, who reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In consequence of the persecution of the Christians, war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about 22 April, 1859, when 500 were killed. On 3 June, 1862, peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and toleration of the Christians granted. An insurrection in these provinces against the French, begun about 17 Dec. 1862, was suppressed in Feb. 1863. Ambassadors sent from An-

nam with the view of regaining the ceded provinces arrived at Paris in Sept. 1863, had no success. Three *provinces* were annexed to the French empire by proclamation, 25 June, 1867. Several native Christians were massacred by order of a bonze, July, 1868.

ANNAPOLIS, see *Port Royal.*

ANNATES, see *First Fruits.*

ANNO DOMINI, A.D., the year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and of the Crucifixion (Trabeationis). The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus or Denys le Petit, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chelsea, in 816, but was not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879. It is now held that Christ was born Friday, 5 April, 4 B.C.

"ANNOYANCE JURIES," of Westminster, chosen from the householders in conformity with 27 Eliz. c. 17 (1585), were abolished in 1861.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. & J. Dodsley. (Edmund Burke at first wrote the whole work, but afterwards became only an occasional contributor. *Prior.*) A similar work, "Annuaire des Deux Mondes," began in Paris 1850.

ANNUALS, a name given to richly bound volumes, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, illustrated by engravings, published annually, at first in Germany, and also in London in 1823. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given:

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823-48
Friendship's Offering	1824-44
Literary Souvenir (first as "the Graces")	1824-34
Amulet	1827-34
Keepsake	1828-56
Hood's Comic Annual	1830-42

ANNUITIES or PENSIONS. In 1512, 20*l.* a year were given to a lady of the court for services done; and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen *per cent.*, 4-6 Will. & Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among governments. An annuity of 1*l.* 2*s.* 11*d. per annum*, accumulating at 10 *per cent.*, compound interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l.* The Government Annuities and Life Assurances Act was passed in 1864, for the benefit of the working-classes; since it enables the government to grant deferred annuities for sums payable in small instalments. Works on annuities were published by De Witt, 1671; De Moivre, 1724; Simpson, 1742; Tables by Price, 1792; Milne, 1815; Jones, 1843; Farre, 1864; Institute of Actuaries, 1872.

ANNUITY TAX: a tax levied to provide stipends for ministers in Edinburgh and Montrose, and which caused much disaffection, was abolished in 1860, and other provisions made for the purpose. These, however, proved equally unpalatable, and its abolition was provided for by an act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, 25th of March, Lady-day (*which see*), a festival commemorating the tidings brought to Mary by the angel Gabriel (*Luke* i. 26): its origin is referred to the 4th or 5th century. The *religious order* of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232, and the *military order*, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy about 1362, in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355. New statutes, 1869.

ANOINTING, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of priests, kings, and bishops. Aaron was anointed as high priest, 1491 B.C.; and Saul, as king, 1095 B.C. Alfred the Great is said to have been the first English king anointed, A.D. 871; and Edgar of Scotland, 1098.—The *religious* rite is derived from the epistle of *James* v. 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 550, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of Extreme Unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church).

ANONYMOUS LETTERS, see *Threatening Letters.*

ANORTHOSCOPE, a new optical apparatus, described by Dr. Carpenter in 1868. In it distorted figures lose their distortion when put into rapid motion.

ANTALCIDAS, PEACE OF. In 387 B.C. Antalcidas the Lacedæmonian made peace with Artaxerxes of Persia, on behalf of Greece, but principally in favour of Sparta, giving up the cities of Ionia to the king.

ANTARCTIC POLE, the opposite to the north or *aretic pole*; see *Southern Continent.*

ANTEDILUVIAN HISTORY, *Genesis* iv., v., vi. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, previous to the Flood, reached to 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.

ANTHEMS. Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, and St. Ambrose composed them about the middle of the 4th century. *Lenglet.* They were introduced into the church service in 386. *Baker.* Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western Church. They were introduced into the Reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565. T. Tallis and R. Farrant, early English anthem writers, *died* 1585.

ANTHOLOGY, GREEK, a collection of popular epigrams and small poems written by Archilochus, Sappho, Simonides, Meleager, Plato, and others, between 680 and 95 B.C. They were collected by Meleager, Philippus, Agathias, and others, especially by Maximus Planudes, a monk in the 14th century, A.D., and a MS. collection by Constantine Cephalas was found at Heidelberg by Salmasius in 1606; and published by Brunck 1772-6. Translations have been made by Bland, Merivale, and others.

ANTHRACENE, see *Alizarine.*

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY (*anthrōpos*, Greek for man), for promoting the science of man and mankind, held its first meeting on 24 Feb. 1863; Dr. James Hunt, president, in the chair. The "Anthropological Review" first came

out in May, 1863. The Anthropological and Ethnological Societies were amalgamated 17 Jan. 1871; and styled "The Anthropological Institute," Sir John Lubbock, president. The London Anthrological Society established 1873, ceased 1875.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES, a name given o the Audiani, *which see.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI (eaters of human flesh), see *Cannibals.*

ANTIBURGHERS, see *Burghers.*

ANTICHRIST (opposed to Christ), 1 *John* ii. 18, termed the "Man of sin," 2 *Thess.* ii. 3; of these passages many interpretations have been given, and many myths were current in the middle ages, respecting the incarnation of the devil, &c. The term is applied to each other by Roman Catholics and Protestants.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE (for procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of corn), sprung from various metropolitan and provincial associations, was founded at Manchester, 18 Sept. 1838, and supported by Messrs. Charles Villiers, Richard Cobden, John Bright, &c.; see *Corn Laws,* and *Protectionists.*

Meetings held in various places	March & April,	1841
Excited meeting at Manchester	18 May,	"
A bazaar held at Manchester, at which the League realised 10,000*l.*	2 Feb.	1842
About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assemble in London.	Feb.-Aug.	"
The League at Manchester proposed to raise 50,000*l.*, to depute lecturers throughout the country, and to print pamphlets	20 Oct.	"
First meeting at Drury-lane Theatre.	15 March,	1843
Monthly meetings at Covent-Garden, commenced 28 Sept.; great free-trade meetings at Manchester	14 Nov. 1843, and 22 Jan.	1845
Bazaar at Covent-Garden opened	5 May,	"
Great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise a quarter of a million sterling	23 Dec.	"
The Corn Importation Bill having passed, 26 June, the League is formally *dissolved;* Mr. Cobden was rewarded by a national subscription, nearly 80,000*l.*	2 July,	1846
On the accession of the Derby ministry, a revival of the Anti-Corn-Law League was proposed at Manchester, and a subscription was opened, which produced within half an hour 27,520*l.* (soon proved unnecessary)	2 Mar.	1852

ANTIETAM CREEK, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, U. S. Here was fought a terrible battle on 17 Sept. 1862, between the Federals under general M'Clellan and the Confederates under Lee. After his victory at Bull Run or Manassas, 30 Aug., Lee invaded Maryland, and was immediately followed by M'Clellan. On 16 Sept. Lee was joined by Jackson, and at five o'clock next morning the conflict began. About 100,000 men were engaged, and the battle raged till night. The Federals were repeatedly repulsed; but eventually the Confederates retreated and repassed the Potomac on 18 and 19 Sept. The loss of the Federals was estimated at 12,469; of the Confederates, 14,000. A national cemetery here, was dedicated 17 Sept. 1867.

ANTIGUA, a West Indian Island, discovered by Columbus in Nov. 1493; settled by the English in 1632; made a bishopric, 1842. Population in 1861, 36,412. Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine, 1869; Hon. H. T. Irving, 1873; Hon. Geo. Berkeley, 1874.

ANTILLES, or **CARIBBEE ISLANDS,** an early name of the West Indies (*which see*).

ANTIMONY, a white brittle metal, compounds of which were early known. It was, and is still, used to blacken both men's and women's eyes in the east (2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30). Mixed with lead it forms printing type metal. Basil Valentine wrote on antimony about 1410. *Priestley.*

ANTINOMIANS (from the Greek *anti,* against, and *nomos,* law), a name given by Luther (in 1538) to John Agricola, who is said to have held "that it mattered not how wicked a man was if he had but faith." (Opposed to *Rom.* iii. 28, & v. 1, 2.) He retracted these doctrines in 1540. The Antinomians were condemned by the British parliament, 1648.

ANTIOCH, now **ANTAKIEH,** Syria, built by Seleucus, 300 B.C. after the battle of Ipsus, 301, acquired the name "Queen of the East." Here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (*Acts* xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Persians, 540; by the Saracens about 638; recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966; lost again in 1086; retaken by the Crusaders in June, 1098, and made capital of a principality, 1099; and held by them till June, 1268, when it was captured by the sultan of Egypt. It was taken from the Turks in the Syrian war, 1 Aug. 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, but restored at the peace. Antioch suffered much by an earthquake, and about 1600 persons were killed, 3 April, 1872. —The ERA of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers of Antioch and Alexandria; it placed the Creation 5492 years B.C. 31 councils were held at Antioch, 252-1161.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed (about 388 B.C.). Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island.

ANTI-POPES, rival popes elected at various times, especially by the French and Italian factions, from 1305 to 1439. In the article *Popes,* the Anti-popes are printed in *italics.*

ANTIQUARIES. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland, 700 B.C. The annual International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, originated at La Spezzia in 1865; annual meetings have been held since at Paris, Norwich, &c.

A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others in 1572. *Spelman.*
Application was made to Elizabeth for a charter, her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favouring the design.
The "Antiquaries' feast," mentioned by Ashmole, 2 July 1659.
The Society of Antiquaries revived, 1707; received its charter of incorporation from George II., 2 Nov. 1751; met in Chancery Lane, 1753; apartments in Somerset-house (granted 1776;) occupied, 15 Feb., 1781; removed to Burlington House, 1874; first meeting 14 Jan., 1875. Memoirs, entitled "Archæologia," first published in 1770; President, earl Stanhope, elected, 1846; died 24 Dec., 1875; succeeded by Frederic Ouvry.
British Archæological Association founded Dec. 1843.
Archæological Institute of Great Britain formed by a seceding part of the Association, 1845.
Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh founded in 1780.
Since 1845 many county archæological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom.
The Society of Antiquaries of France (1814) began in 1805 as the Celtic Academy.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium, at the close of the 2nd century, is sup-

posed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus. This doctrine, advocated by *Arius* about 318, spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus. *Bayle.* See *Arians, Socinians, Unitarians.*

ANTIUM, maritime city of Latium, now Porto d'Anzio, near Rome, after a long struggle for independence, became a Roman colony, at the end of the great Latin war, 340-338 B.C. It is mentioned by Horace, and was a favourite retreat of the emperors and wealthy Romans, who erected many villas in its vicinity. The treasures deposited in the temple of Fortune here were taken by Octavius Cæsar during his war with Antony, 41 B.C.

ANTONINUS' WALL, see *Roman Walls.*

ANTWERP (French, Anvers), the principal port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in 517. It was a small republic in the 11th century, and it was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Its fine exchange built in	1531
Taken after 14 months' siege by the prince of Parma	17 Aug. 1585
Truce of Antwerp (between Spain and United Provinces) for 12 years, concluded	29 Mar. 1609
Much injured by the imposition of a toll on the Scheldt by the treaty of Münster	1648
After Marlborough's victory at Ramillies, Antwerp surrenders at once	6 June, 1706
The Barrier treaty concluded here	16 Nov. 1715
Taken by marshal Saxe	9 May, 1746
Occupied by the French	1792-3, 1794-1814
Civil war between the Belgians and the House of Orange. (See *Belgium.*)	1830-31
The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls and shells	27 Oct. 1830
The citadel bombarded by the French, 4 Dec.; surrendered by gen. Chassé	23 Dec. 1832
The exchange burnt; archives, &c., destroyed	2 Aug. 1858
Proposal to strengthen the fortifications adopted	Aug. 1859
A fine-art fête held	17-20 Aug. 1861
Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire; loss 25 lives and about 400,000*l.*	2 Dec. ,,
Great fête at the opening of the port by the abolition of the Scheldt dues	3 Aug. 1863
Fortifications constructed	1860-70
Statue of Leopold I. uncovered	2 Aug. 1868

ANVAR-I-SUHAILI, or the Lights of Canopus, the ancient Persian version of the ancient Fables of Pilpay, Bidpai, or Vishnu Sarma, made by Husain Vaiz, at the order of Nushirvan, king of Persia. The English translation by E. B. Eastwick, published 1854. See *Fables.*

APATITE, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1856 it began to be largely employed as manure. It is abundant in Norway, and in Sombrero, a small West India Island.

APOCALYPSE or **REVELATION**, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about A.D. 95.*

* Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the 4th century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.* Although the book has been rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A.D. 139), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neyther found in the Hebrue nor in the Chalde." *Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the council of Laodicea about A.D. 366, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church at the council of Trent on 8 April, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha were admitted to be read as *lessons* by the church of England, by the 6th article, 1563. Many of these were excluded by the act passed 1871.

1 Esdras	from about B.C. 623-445
2 Esdras	,, * *
Tobit	,, 734-678
Judith	,, 656
Esther	,, 510
Wisdom of Solomon	* *
Ecclesiasticus (John)	B.C. 300 or 180
Baruch	* *
Song of the Three Children	* *
History of Susannah	* *
Bel and the Dragon	* *
Prayer of Manasses	B.C. 676
1 Maccabees	about 323-135
2 Maccabees	from about 187-161

There are also Apocryphal writings in connection with the New Testament.

APOLLINARISTS, followers of Apollinaris, a reader in the church of Laodicea, who taught (366) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. These opinions were condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

APOLLO, the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues, particularly in Greece and Italy. His most splendid temple at Delphi was built 1263 B.C.; see *Delphi.* His temple at Daphne, built 434 B.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt A.D. 362, and the Christians were accused of the crime. *Lenglet.* The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered in the remains of Antium, in Italy, in 1503, was purchased by pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

APOLLONICON, an elaborate musical instrument, constructed on the principle of the organ, was invented by Messrs. Flight and Robson, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster, and exhibited by them first in 1817. *Timbs.*

APOLOGIES FOR CHRISTIANITY were addressed by Justin Martyr to the emperor Antoninus Pius about 139, and to the Roman senate about 164. Other apologies were written by the early fathers of the Church.

APOSTLES (Greek, *apostolos*, one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, A.D. 31; viz. Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathanael (or Bartholomew), Matthew (or Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alphæus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude or Thaddeus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, A.D. 33 (*Acts* i.); and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, A.D. 45 (*Acts* xiii. 2).

APOSTLES' CREED, erroneously attributed to the apostles, is mentioned as the Roman creed by Rufinus, died about 410. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, died 202, gives a creed resembling it. Its repetition in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and in the Roman church in the 11th century, whence it passed to the church of England.

APOSTOLICAL, see *Canons* and *Fathers*.

APOSTOLICI, a sect, at the end of the 2nd century, which renounced marriage, wine, flesh, &c. A second sect, founded by Segarelli about 1261, wandered about, clothed in white, with long beard, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women called spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall. They renounced baptism, the mass, purgatory, &c., and by their enemies were accused of gross licentiousness. Segarelli was burnt alive at Parma in 1300, and his followers were dispersed in 1307, and extirpated about 1404.

APOTHECARY (literally, a keeper of a storehouse). On 10 Oct. 1345, Edward III. settled sixpence *per diem* for life on Coursus de Gangeland, *Apothecarius London'*, for taking care of him during his severe illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera;* see *Pharmacy* and *Medical Council*.

Apothecaries exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices	1712
London Apothecaries' Company separated from the Grocers' and incorporated, 1617; hall built . .	1670
Their practice regulated and their authority extended over all England, by the Apothecaries act, 55 Geo. III. c. 19 (1815), amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 133, 1825; and by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 34 . . .	1874
Botanical Garden at Chelsea left by sir Hans Sloane to the company, Jan. 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2000 Jan.	1755
The Dublin guild incorporated	1745

APOTHEOSIS, a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar, 13 B.C. *Tillemont*.

APPEAL or **ASSIZE OF BATTLE**. By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, in an appeal, claimed his right by his wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused escaped, 16 April, 1818. This law was immediately afterwards struck off the statute-book, by 59 Geo. III. (1819).

APPEALS. In the time of Alfred (869-901), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. The house of lords is the highest court of appeal in civil causes. *Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber*, in error from the judgments of the superior and criminal courts, were regulated by statutes in 1830 and 1848. *Appeals* from English tribunals *to the pope* were first introduced about 1151, were long vainly opposed, and were abolished by Henry VIII. 1534; restored by Mary, 1554; again abolished by Elizabeth, 1559. A proposition for establishing an imperial court of appeal submitted to the house of lords by the lord chancellor Hatherley, 15 April; was referred to a select committee, 30 April, 1872. A similar proposition by lord chancellor Selborne, 13 Feb. 1873. See *Privy Council*, and *Justices, Lord*.

The jurisdiction of the House of Lords as a court of appeal was abolished by the Judicature Act 1873. The abolition was suspended in 1875; and a provisional court established, which first sat 8 Nov. 1875: present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Coleridge, Baron Bramwell, and Justice Brett.

The House of Lords was reconstructed as a court of final appeal by the act introduced by Lord Cairns, 11 Feb. 1876.

APPENZELL, a Swiss canton, threw off the supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the 15th century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss confederation, 1513.

APPIAN WAY, a Roman road, made by Appius Claudius Cæcus, while censor, 312 B.C.

APPLES. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the continent. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688). In 1866 there were 1500 varieties in the collection of the Royal Horticultural Society, many not worth cultivation.

APPORTIONMENT ACT (for rents) passed 1 Aug. 1870.

APPRAISERS. The valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 1283, by the statute of merchants, or of Acton Burnel, "it was enacted that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraisers should take them at such price as they have limited." In 1845 their annual licence was raised from 10*s.* to 40*s.*

APPRENTICES. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. *Stow's Survey*. The apprentice tax enacted 43 Geo. III. 1802. The term of seven years, not to expire till the apprentice was 24 years old, required by the statute of Elizabeth (1563), was abolished in 1814. An act for the protection of apprentices, &c., was passed in 1851. The apprentices of London have been at times very riotous; they rose into insurrection against foreigners on *Evil May-day* (*which see*) 1 May, 1517.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE, of the Irish Tithe Bill of 1835, brought forward by lord John Russell, whereby any surplus revenue that might accrue by the working of the act was to be appropriated for the education of all classes of the people. The principle was adopted by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1835 and 1836, and was abandoned.

APPROPRIATIONS (property taken from the church), began in the time of William I. The parochial clergy, then commonly Saxons, were impoverished by the bishops and higher clergy (generally Normans) to enrich the monasteries possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. Lay appropriations began after the dissolution of the monasteries, 1536.

APRICOT, *Prunus Armeniaca*, from Asia Minor, said to have been first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII.

APRIL, the fourth month of our year, the second of the ancient Romans.

APTERYX (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to this country in 1813, and deposited in the collection of the earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named *Dinornis*) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1843 and since.

APULIA, a province in S.E. Italy. The people favoured Hannibal, and were severely punished by the Romans at his retreat, 207 B.C. Apulia was conquered by the Normans, whose leader Guiscard received the title of duke of Apulia from pope Nicholas II. in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples, in 1265.

AQUARII, a sect said to have been founded by Tatian in the 2nd century, who forebore the use of wine even in the sacrament; during persecution they met secretly at night. For this they were censured by Cyprian (martyred, 258).

AQUARIUM or **AQUAVIVARIUM**, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as *scavengers*. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing seaweeds in artificial sea-water; in 1850, Mr. R. Warington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up by Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1854, Mr. Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, late of Portland-road, London, who by his enterprise in collecting specimens did much to increase the value and interest of aquaria, has been much employed in erecting aquaria. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 12 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860. He also constructed the aquarium at Hamburg. That at Brighton was inaugurated by prince Arthur, 30 March, and publicly opened by the mayor, 10 Aug. 1872. The great aquarium at the Crystal Palace was opened, Jan. 1872.

The Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society was established 1874; the building at Westminster, planned by Mr. Wybrow and Mr. A. Bedborough, was opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 22 Jan. 1876.

AQUATINT, see *Engraving*.

AQUEDUCT, an artificial watercourse on an inclined plane. Appius Claudius advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian way*, about 312 B.C.* There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England (1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high) was completed by T. Telford, and opened 26 Dec. 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830. An aqueduct to supply London with water from the Welsh lakes was proposed by Mr. J. F. Bateman in 1865.

* Remains of these and other noble aqueducts, constructed by emperors, ill remain, and some st supply water to the city.

AQUIDABAN, Paraguay. Here the war with Brazil was ended with the defeat and death of president Lopez, 1 March, 1870.

AQUILA, S. Italy. Near here the Arragonese under the condottiere Braccio Forte-Braccio were defeated by the allied Papal, Neapolitan, and Milanese army under Jacob Caldora, 2 June, 1424. Braccio, a wounded prisoner, refused to take food, and died, 5 June.

AQUILEIA (Istria), made a Roman colony about 180 B.C. and fortified A.D. 168. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia, 28 July, 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained sole emperor, 6 Sept. 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in 381. In 452 Aquileia was almost totally destroyed by Attila the Hun, and near it in 489 Theodoric and the Ostrogoths totally defeated Odoacer, the king of Italy.

AQUITAINE, the Roman province Aquitania (S. W. France), conquered by the Romans 28 B.C.; by the Visigoths, A.D. 418; taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II. of England obtained it with his wife Eleanor, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362; but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA (W. Asia). The terms *Petræa* (stony), *Felix* (happy), and *Deserta* are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy, about A.D. 140. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the eldest son of Abraham, born 1910 B.C. *Gen.* xvi. Arabia was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 B.C. In A.D. 622, the Arabians under the name of Saracens, followers of Mahomet (born at Mecca, 570), their general and prophet, commenced their course of conquest; see *Mahometanism*. Arabia was conquered by the Ottomans 1518-39. The Arabs greatly favoured literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. The Koran was written in Arabic (622-632). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1671. See *Wahabees*. The aggression of the Turks on the South Arabs excited jealousy in England, and was checked by the sultan, Nov. 1873.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704; but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

ARABIC FIGURES (1, 2, 3, &c.), see *Arithmetic*.

ARABICI, a sect which sprung up in Arabia, about 207, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul dies with the body, and will rise again with it.

ARAGON, part of the Roman Tarraconensis, a kingdom, N.E. Spain, was conquered by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans about 200 B.C. It became an independent monarchy in A.D. 1035; see *Spain*.

ARAM, the ancient name of Syria (*which see*).

ARANJUEZ (Central Spain), contains a fine royal palace, at which several important treaties were concluded. On 17 March, 1808, an insurrection broke out here against Charles IV. and his favourite, Godoy, the prince of peace. The former was compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., 19 March.

ARAUCANIA, a province in S. America. Its inhabitants maintained almost unceasing war with the Spaniards from 1537 to 1773, when their independence was recognised. They are now nominally subject to Chili.

ARAUSIO (now ORANGE), S. E. France. Through the jealousy of the Roman proconsul Q. Servilius Cæpio, who would not wait for the arrival of the army of the consul C. Manlius, both were defeated here by the Cimbri with much slaughter, 105 B. C.

ARBELA. The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus decided the fate of Persia, 1 Oct. 331 B.C., on a plain in Assyria, between Arbela and Gaugamela. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7000 horse. *Arrian.* The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels. *Plutarch.*

ARBITRATION. Submission to arbitration was authorised and made equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, by 9 & 10 Will. III. (1698). Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of witnesses, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (1833); see *Ouzel Galley.* The Common Law Procedure Act (1854) authorises the judges of superior courts to order compulsory arbitration; and, by an act passed in 1859, railway companies may settle disputes with each other by arbitration. The Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act was passed 6 Aug. 1872. See *Prud'hommes.*

ARBUTUS. The *Arbutus Andrachne*, oriental strawberry-tree, was brought to England from the Levant about 1724.

ARCADES, or walks arched over. The principal in London are the Burlington-arcade, opened 20 March, 1819; and the Lowther-arcade, Strand, opened 1831; see *Strand*, and *Exeter Change.* The Royal-arcade, Dublin, opened June, 1820, was burnt to the ground, 25 April, 1837.

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece, named after Arcas, a king. The Arcadians regarded their nation as the most ancient of Greece, and older than the moon (*Proselēni*, which word Döderlein conjectures to mean Pre-Hellenic). Pelasgus is said to have taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; for which they honoured him as a god, 1521 B.C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous.

Magna Græcia, in S. Italy, said to have been colonised by Arcadians under Œnotrus, about 1710 B.C.; and under Evander . . . B.C.	1240
Pelasgus begins his reign	1521
Supposed institution of the Lupercalia, in honour of Jupiter by Lycaon, who reigned	1514
Arcas taught his subjects agriculture and to spin wool . . . . B.C.	1514
Lycæan games instituted, in honour of Pan . .	1320
Agapenor appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy (*Homer*)	1194
The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are beaten by the women of the country in the absence of their husbands (?)	1102
Aristocrates I. (of Orchomenus) put to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana . .	735
Aristocrates II. stoned; a republic founded . .	668
Supremacy of Sparta (acknowledged 560) abolished by the Thebans; Megalopolis founded by Epaminondas	371
The Arcadians make alliance with Athens, and are defeated by Archidamus	367
Arcadia, having joined the Achæan league, on its suppression, is annexed by Rome	146

ARCADIANS, an ultra-conservative French political club, composed of a section of the majority in the chambers, and opposed to liberal measures, even when emanating from the emperor (such as the new press law). It derived its name from Rue de l'Arcade, where its meetings were held: Feb. 1868.

ARCH. It appears in early Egyptian and Assyrian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably in the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered a Roman invention.*—The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312), were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch, which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park, in 1851) was modelled from the arch of Constantine; see *Hyde Park.*

ARCHÆOLOGY, the science of antiquities; see *Antiquaries.*

ARCHÆOPTERYX (ancient bird); the name given to the earliest known remains of a bird, found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, by Herman von Meyer and Dr. Häberlein in 1861. Its structure approximated more to that of a reptile than that of modern birds does. It was described by Owen in 1863.

ARCHANGEL (N. Russia), a city, is thus named from a monastery founded here, and dedicated to St. Michael in 1584. The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English navigator Richard Chancellor in 1553, and it was the only seaport of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703. The dreadful fire here, by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793.

ARCHBISHOP (Greek *archiepiscopos*), a title given in the 4th and 5th centuries to the bishops of chief cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople, who presided over the other metropolitans and bishops in the districts attached

* The bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet, was commenced in 1829. The central arch of London Bridge is 152 feet; and the three cast iron arches of Southwark Bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments are, the two side ones 210 feet each, and the centre 240 feet: thus the centre arch exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet; see *Bridges.*

to those places. The word is first found in the Apology against the Arians by Athanasius, who died 373. The Eastern archbishops have since been styled *patriarchs*. *Riddle.*

Before the Saxons came to England, there were three archbishops: London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after St. Augustin settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, 602; see *Canterbury.*
York continued archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost the dignity; see *St. David's.*
The bishoprics in *Scotland* were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrew's and Glasgow in 1470 and 1491; these last were discontinued at the Revolution; see *Glasgow* and *St. Andrew's.*
The bishop of Moray, &c., is now (1876) styled *Primus.*
The rank of archbishop was early in *Ireland;* see *Ferns.*
Four archbishops were constituted, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam; (until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland), 1151.
Of these four archbishoprics two were reduced to bishoprics (Cashel and Tuam) conformably with the stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. by which also the number of sees in Ireland was to be reduced from twenty-two to twelve (see *Bishops, Cashel, Tuam; Pallium,* &c.), 1833.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary arch-chamberlain of the German empire by the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH-CHANCELLORS were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France (418-986), and when their territories were divided, the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves became arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACON, a name early given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function has become a dignity above a priest. The appointment in these countries is referred to the eighth century. There are seventy-one archdeacons in England (1868), and thirty-three in Ireland. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity; an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, by 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

ARCHERY is ascribed to Apollo, who communicated it to the Cretans.

Ishmael "became an archer" (*Gen.* xxi. 20), B.C.	1892
The Philistine archers overcame Saul (1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3).	1056
David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (2 *Sam.* i. 18)	1055
Aster of Amphipolis, having been slighted by Philip, king of Macedon, at the siege of Methone, shot an arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," which put it out; Philip drew back the arrow with these words; "if Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged," and kept his word	353
Archery introduced into England previous to A.D.	440
Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings	1066
Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow	1199
The victories of Crecy (1346), Poictiers (1356), and Agincourt (1415), were won chiefly by archers.	
Four thousand archers of the king surrounded the houses of Parliament ready to shoot; pacified by the king, 21 Richard II. (*Stow.*)	1397
The citizens of London formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.; and into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII.	1538
Roger Ascham's "*Toxophilus, the School of Shooting,*" published	1571
Royal company of archers, instituted by the marquis of Athol, as the king's body guard for Scotland	1676

The *long bow* was six feet long, and the arrow three feet; the usual range from 300 to 500 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.
See *Artillery Company, Toxophilites,* &c.

ARCHES, COURT OF, the most ancient consistory court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury; it derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*Sancta Maria de Arcubus*), London, where it was formerly held, and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise. *Cowell.* Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute, 1832. The judge, Dr. Stephen Lushington, (appointed in 1828) resigned 1 July, 1867; succeeded by sir Robert J. Phillimore, who resigned, and became a judge in the new court of appeal, 1875. Lord Penzance became judge in the court of arches.

ARCHITECTURE (from the Greek *architektōn,* chief artificer). The five great orders are,—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (*Greek*);—the Tuscan and Composite (*Roman*). Gothic began to prevail in the 9th century. See *the Orders* and *Gothic.*

The Pyramids of Egypt, begun	about B.C. 1500
Solomon's Temple, begun	1004
Birs Nimroud, in Assyria	about 900
The Doric order begins	about 650
Doric Temple at Ægina	550
Temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima, at Rome founded	616
Babylon built	600
The Ionic order begins	about 500-420
The Corinthian order begins	335
Choragic Monument of Lysicrates	335
Architecture flourishes at Athens	480-320
Erechtheum at Athens	450-420
The Parthenon finished	438
The Pantheon, &c., built at Rome	A.D. 13
The Colosseum (or Coliseum)	70
Hadrian builds temples at Rome, &c.	117
Diocletian's palace at Spalatro	284
Basilicas at Rome	330-900
St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun	532
Rock-cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora	500-800
Canterbury cathedral, founded	602
Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem	637
York Minster (present building) begun	about 1171
St. Peter's, Rome	1450-1626
St. Paul's, London	1675-1710

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

	Born.	*Died.*
Vitruvius, about	B.C. 27	A.D.
William of Wickham	1324	1405
Michael Angelo Buonarotti	1474	1564
A. Palladio	1518	1580
Inigo Jones	1572	1652
Bernini	1598	1680
Christopher Wren	1632	1723
J. Vanbrugh	1670	1726
James Gibbs	1674	1754
R. and J. Adam	1728	1794
Sir William Chambers	1726	1796
Augustus W. Pugin	1811	1852
Sir Charles Barry	1795	1860
James Fergusson	1808	—
Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott	1811	—
George Edmund Street	1824	—

An Architectural Club was formed in 1791. An Architectural Society existed in London in 1808. The ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS was founded in 1834—Earl de Grey, president, 1835-61. The Architectural Society, established in 1831, was united to the Institute

in 1842. The ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION began about 1846. The ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, Westminster, opened, 21 July, 1869.

Mr. James Fergusson's "History of Architecture," (the best) 2nd ed., 1874-6.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, in memory of king Codrus, killed in battle, 1044 or 1068 B.C., the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first archon. The office was limited to ten years, 752 B.C., and to one year 683 B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzi, fought 14-17 Nov. 1796. The Austrians lost 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags and eighteen guns. The French lost about 15,000, and became masters of Italy. In one contest Bonaparte, in most imminent danger, was rescued by the impetuosity of his troops.

ARCOT (East Indies). This city (founded 1716) was taken by colonel Clive, 31 Aug. 1751; was retaken, 1758, but again surrendered to colonel Coote, 10 Feb. 1760; besieged and taken by Hyder Ali, when the British under colonel Baillie suffered severe defeat, 31 Oct. 1780. Arcot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801; see *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, see *North West Passage*, and *Franklin's Expedition*. On the German Arctic society applying to the German government, a committee of 13 professors was appointed, who in their report recommended that no more expeditions should be sent out; but that stations should be established for scientific observations; 1876.

ARDAGH, an ancient prelacy in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew, Mell, the first bishop, 454. This see, held with Kilmore since 1742, was held *in commendam* with Tuam (*which see*). It was united with Kilmore in 1839, and with Elphin in 1841.

ARDFERT AND AGHADOE, bishoprics in Ireland long united; the former was called the bishopric of Kerry; Ert presided in the 5th century; William Fuller, appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelacy. Near the cathedral an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

ARDOCH, see *Grampian*.

ARDRES, see *Field of Cloth of Gold*.

AREIOPAGUS or **AREOPAGUS,** a Greek tribunal, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C.; also ascribed to Cecrops, 1556. The name is derived from the Greek *Areios pagos*, the hill of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Halirrhotius, who had violated his daughter Alcippe. The powers of this court were enlarged by Solon, about 594 B.C., and diminished by Pericles, 461 B.C. Paul preached on Mars' hill A.D. 52. (*Acts* xvii.)

AREOMETER or **ARÆOMETER,** (from Greek *araios*, thin), an instrument for measuring the density and specific gravity of fluids. Baumé described his areometer in 1768. Others have been made by Nicholson and Mohr.

AREQUIPA, Peru, founded by Pizarro, 1539; was destroyed by an earthquake, 13 Aug. 1868.

ARETHUSA, see *Naval Battles*, 1778, and *Chichester*.

AREZZO, near the ancient Arretium or Aretinum, an Etrurian city, which made peace with Rome for 30 years, 308 B.C., was besieged by the Galli Senones, about 283 B.C., who defeated the Roman army Metellus sent to its relief—a disgrace avenged signally by Dolabella. Arezzo was an ancient bishopric: the cathedral founded in 1277. It is renowned as the birthplace of Mæcenas, Petrarch, Vasari, and other eminent men. Michael Angelo was born in the vicinity.

ARGAUM, in the Deccan, India, where sir Arthur Wellesley, on 29th Nov. 1803, thoroughly defeated and subjugated the rajah of Berar and the Mahratta chief Scindiah.

ARGENTARIA, Alsace (now COLMAR, N. E. France), where the Roman emperor Gratian totally defeated the Alemanni, and secured the peace of Gaul, May, 378.

ARGENTINE (or LA PLATA) **CONFEDERATION,** S. America, 14 provinces (Buenos Ayres, one). This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515, settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte-Video; and at war with France from 1838-40.—Population, in 1869, 1,877,490. See *Buenos Ayres*.

Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853; reunited	1859
An insurrection in San Juan in Nov. 1860; suppressed in Jan.	1862
J. Urquiza, elected president, 20 Nov. 1853, was succeeded by Dr. S. Derqui . . . 8 Feb.	1860
Gen. Bartholomew Mitre, elected for six years, assumed the president's office . . . 12 Oct.	1862
Lopez, president of Paraguay, declared war against Mitre, and invaded the Argentine territories, May. Mitre declared war against Paraguay, 16 April; and made alliance with Brazil and Uruguay . . . . . 4 May,	1865
See *Buenos Ayres* for the disputes with that state, and *Brazil* for the war with *Paraguay*.	
Col. Dominique F. Sarmiento elected president for six years . . . . . 12 Oct.	1868
He suppresses the insurrection of Corrientes, Nov.	,,
Urquiza murdered . . . . . 12 April,	1870
Treaty with Brazil . . . . . Jan.,	1873
Defeat of Lopez Jourdan, rebel, announced Dec.	,,
Dr. Avellaneda inaugurated president (for 6 years) 12 Oct.	1874
Insurrection of Mitre at Buenos Ayres, Sept.-Nov. suppressed; he submits . . . . 2 Dec.	,,
National bank stops; suspension of specie payments by government . . . . 16 May,	1876

ARGINUSÆ, isles between Lesbos and Asia Minor; near these Conon and the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan admiral Callicratidas, 406 B.C.

ARGONAUTS OF ST. NICHOLAS, military knights; an order founded by Charles III. of Naples, 1382.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, 1263 B.C. (1225, *Clinton*), said to have been undertaken by Jason, to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and to recover the treasures seized by his murderer, Æëtes, king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus

had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, led to the fiction that the journey was to recover the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder.

ARGOS, the most ancient city of Greece, said to have been founded either by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or his son, Phoroneus, 1807, received its name from Argus, the fourth of the Inachidæ, 1711 B.C.

Reign of Triopas; Polycaon seizes part of the kingdom and calls it after his wife, *Messenia*	B.C. 1552
Gelanor, last of the Inachidæ, deposed by Danaus, an Egyptian	1475
Feast of the *Flambeaux*, instituted in honour of Hypermnestra, who saved her husband, Lyncæus, son of Ægyptus, on his nuptial night, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs, at the command of their father, Danaus	1425
Lyncæus dethrones Danaus	1425
The kingdom divided by the brothers Acrisius and Prœtus	1344 (1313 *Cl.*)
Perseus, grandson of Acrisius, leaves Argos and founds Mycenæ (*which see*)	1313
The Heraclidæ retake the Peloponnesus, and Temenus seizes Argos	1102
Pheidon's prosperous rule	770-730
War with Sparta: combat of 300 on each side.	547
The Argives fine Sicyon and Ægina for helping their enemy, Cleomenes of Sparta	514
Sparta becomes superior to Argos	495-490
Themistocles an exile at Argos	471
The Argives destroy Mycenæ and regain their superiority	468
Peloponnesian war — Argos long neutral, joins Athens	420
The aristocratical party makes peace with Sparta, and overthrows the democracy	417
A reaction—alliance with Athens resumed	395
Pyrrhus of Macedon besieging Argos, slain	272
Argos governed by tyrants supported by Macedon; freed; joins the Achæan league	229
Subjugated by the Romans	146
Argos taken from the Venetians	A.D. 1686
Taken by the Turks 1716, who held it until	1826
United to Greece under king Otho (see *Greece*)	25 Jan. 1833

ARGYLE (W. Scotland), bishopric of, founded about 1200, Evaldus being the first bishop; the diocese, previously united with Dunkeld, ended 1688. Argyle and the Isles is a post-revolution bishopric, 1847; see *Bishoprics*.

ARIAN or **ARYAN** (in Sanskrit signifying noble, warlike), a term now frequently applied to the hypothetical Indo-Germanic family of nations, including the Greek, Roman, and Teutonic races.

ARIANS, followers of Arius of Alexandria, who preached against the divinity of Christ, about 315, and died in 336. The controversy was taken up by Constantine, who presided at the council of Nice, June to Aug. 325, when the Arians were condemned; but their doctrine long prevailed. It was favoured by Constantius II. 341; and carried into Africa by the Vandals in the 5th century, and into Asia by the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burnt, 1553. Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt at Smithfield in 1614; see *Athanasian Creed*, *Socinians*, and *Unitarians*.

ARICA, Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, and inundated by waves of the sea, 13 Aug. 1868.

ARIKERA, near Seringapatam. Here lord Cornwallis defeated Tippoo Sahib, 15 May, 1791.

ARISTOTELIAN PHILOSOPHY: the most comprehensive ever devised by man. Aristotle was born at Stagyra (hence termed the Stagyrite), 384 B.C.; was a pupil of Plato from 364 to 347; became preceptor of Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon, in 342; and died in 322. He divided the circle of knowledge into metaphysics and logic, physics (including part of the science of mind), and ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the schoolmen during the middle ages, and too much depreciated after the reformation. His works on natural science contain a vast collection of facts and an extraordinary mixture of sound and chimerical opinions. To him is attributed the assertion that nature abhors a vacuum, an opinion now maintained by eminent modern philosophers.

ARITHMETIC is said to have been introduced from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C. The Chinese used the abacus, or *swan-pan*, at an early period. It is asserted that the ancient Hindus adopted a system having ten as a basis.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid (7th, 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*), about	B.C. 300
The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used	A.D. 130
Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of which six are now extant) about	156
Notation by nine digits and zero (Arabic figures), known at least as early as the 6th century in Hindostan—introduced from thence into Arabia, about 900—into Spain, about 980—into France, by Gerbert, 991—into England, probably in 14th or 15th century.	
The date in Caxton's *Mirrour of the World*, Arabic characters, is	1480
Arithmetic of decimals invented	1482
John Sherwood, bishop of Durham's *Ludus Arithmo-Machinæ*, printed at Rome	"
First work printed in England on arithmetic (*de Arte Supputandi*) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham	1522
The theory of decimal fractions perfected by Napier in his *Rhabdologia*	1617
Cocker's Arithmetic appeared in	1677
Nystrom's Tonal system with 16 as a basis, published	1863

ARITHMOMETER, see *Calculating Machines*.

ARIZONA, a territory of the United States, originally part of New Mexico, was organised 24 Feb. 1863; capital, Tucson. It was colonised by the Jesuits in the 17th century.

ARK. Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested, after the universal deluge, 2347 B.C.; see *Gen.* vi. vii. Some assert Apamea, in Phrygia, to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves; this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The *Ark of the Covenant*, made by Moses to contain the two tables of the law, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xxv.), was placed in Solomon's temple, 1004 B.C. (1 *Kings* viii).

ARKADI, a Greek blockade-runner during the Cretan insurrection, was destroyed by the Turkish vessel Izeddin, off Crete, 19 Aug. 1867, after at least 22 successful voyages.

ARKANSAS, originally part of Louisiana, ceded by Spain to France, 1763; and purchased by the United States in 1803, was made a territory, 1819; and a state, 1836; seceded from the union 6 May, 1861; re-admitted, 1868. Several battles were fought in this state in 1862. Capital, Little Rock.

ARKLOW (in Wicklow), where a battle was fought between the insurgent Irish, amounting to

31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, 10 June, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow, in Sept. 1795. *Phil. Trans.* vol. 86.

ARLES (Arelatum, from the Celtic *Ar-lait*, near the waters), S. France (said to have been founded 2000 B.C.), a powerful Roman city, was made capital of the kingdom of Provence by Boson in 879 A.D.; and of the kingdom of Arles or Transjurane Burgundy by Rodolph II. in 933. He was succeeded by Conrad I. 937; and by Rodolph III. 993; who at his death, 1032, transmitted his kingdom to the emperor Conrad II. After various changes it was annexed to France in 1486. Many councils (314-1275) were held at Arles; the most celebrated in 314, when British bishops were present.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE, collected and equipped by Philip II. king of Spain, for the subjugation of England. The following particulars are taken from Morant's historical account (accompanying Pine's engravings of the tapestries formerly in the house of lords), printed 1739.

It consisted of 132 ships (besides caravels), 3165 cannon, 8766 sailors, 2088 galley-slaves, 21,855 soldiers, 1355 volunteers (noblemen, gentlemen, and their attendants), and 150 monks, with Martin Alarco, vicar of the Inquisition,—the whole under the command of the duke of Medina-Sidonia	1587
The English fleet under lord Charles Howard, sir Francis Drake, and sir John Hawkins, ready for sea, and three armies on land . . Dec.	"
The Armada sailed from Lisbon; soon after dispersed by a storm . . . . 19 May,	1588
Re-collected, entered the Channel off Cornwall, 19 July,	"
Suffered in a series of engagements (the sharpest on 25 July) . . . . . 21-27 July,	1588
Dispersed by fire-ships sent into the midst, 28 July,	"
Many vessels sunk or taken by the English, 29 July,	"
The remainder retreat northward to Spain, suffering much loss by severe storms, Aug. and Sept.	"
Computed Spanish loss—35 ships; 13,000 men.	
The queen attended a most solemn thanksgiving at St. Paul's . . . . . 24 Nov.	"

ARMAGH, N. Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the 5th to the 9th century, the seat of the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444, and said to have built the first cathedral, 450. Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's book, by an extent taken 15 James I., it is valued at 400*l.* sterling a year; and until lately was estimated at 15,000*l.* per annum. The see was re-constituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151. *Beatson.* Armagh was ravaged by the Danes on Easter-day, 852, and by O'Neil in 1564.

ARMAGNACS, a political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, murdered by the Burgundians, 23 Nov. 1407, derived their name from his father-in-law, the count of Armagnac. About 3500 of this party were massacred at Paris in June, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, the confederacy against England, formed by Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, 1780; ended, 1781; renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, 16 Dec. 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, 2 April, 1801. This event and the murder of the emperor Paul of Russia led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

ARMENIA, Asia Minor. Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347 B.C. Armenia, after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires, became subject to the Greek kings of Syria, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190 B.C. The Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity, and their church is governed by patriarchs, not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent has existed at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

City of Artaxarta built . . . . . B.C.	186
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia . . .	165
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major . .	95
Becomes King of Syria, and assumes the title of "King of Kings"	83
Defeated by Lucullus, 69; he lays his crown at the feet of Pompey	66
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 54; he assists Pompey against Julius Cæsar, 48; and the Parthians against Marc Antony	36
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt	34
Artaxias, his son, made king by the Parthians .	33
Deposed by the Romans, who enthrone Tigranes II.	20
Armenia subjected to Parthia . . . . . A.D.	15
Reconquered by Germanicus, grandson of Augustus	18
After many changes Tiridates is made king by the Romans	58
The Parthian conquerors of Armenia are expelled by Trajan	115
Severus makes Volagarses king of part of Armenia,	199
Christianity introduced, between . . . . A.D.	100-300
Armenia added to the Persian empire	232
Tiridates obtains the throne through Diocletian, 286; is expelled by Narses, 294; restored by Galerius	298
On his death, Armenia becomes subject to Persia, 342; is made neutral by Rome and Persia, 384; who divide it by treaty	443
Armenia conquered and reconquered by the Greek and Persian sovereigns	577-687
And by the Greek emperors and Mahommedans	693-1065
The Armenian church reconciled to Rome, about .	1330
Leon VI., last king of Armenia, taken prisoner by the Saracens, 1375; released: he dies at Paris .	1393
Overrun by the Mongols, 1235; by Timour, 1383; by the Turks, 1516; by the Persians, 1534; by the Turks	1583
Shah Abbas, of Persia, surrenders Armenia to the Turks, but transports 22,000 Armenian families into his own states	1604
Armenia overrun by the Russians	1828
Surrender of Erzeroum . . . . . 9 July,	1829

(See *Syria* and *Russo-Turkish War.*)

ARMENIAN ERA, commenced on 9 July, 552; the ecclesiastical year on 11 Aug. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from 1 March to 10 Aug. The Armenians used the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, an astronomical instrument composed of brass circles disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere may be seen in their natural position and motion. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B.C.; and was employed by Tycho Brahe and others.

ARMINIANS, or **REMONSTRANTS**, derive their former name from James Arminius (or Har-

mensen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Holland (died 19 Oct. 1609); the latter name from his followers having presented a *Remonstrance* to the states-general in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their views respecting predestination, &c. Their doctrines were condemned in 1619, at the synod of Dort (*which see*); they were exiled till 1625. The Calvinists were sometimes styled *Gomarists*, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I. and Charles I. favoured the Arminian doctrine.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the 12th century. They were employed by the crusaders, 1100. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbière in 1639. The armorial bearings of the English sovereigns are given under the article *England*. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1808. The tax produced 64,515*l.* in the year ending 31 March, 1868; 64,228*l.*, 1872. The tax is now 2*l.* 2*s.*; if not on carriages, it is 1*l.* 1*s.* annually (1873).

ARMORICA, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 584; see *Brittany*.

ARMOUR. That of Goliath is described (about 1063 B.C.) 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5. Skins and padded hides were early used, and brass and iron armour, in plates or scales, followed. The body armour of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass. *Tacitus.* Hengist is said to have had scale armour, A.D. 449.

The Norman armour formed breeches and jacket	1066
The hauberk had its hood of the same piece	1100
John wore a surtout over a hauberk of rings set edgeways	1199
The heavy cavalry covered with a coat of mail. Some horsemen had vizors and scull-caps, about	1216
Armour exceedingly splendid, about	1350
Armour of plate commenced	1407
Black armour, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V.	1413
Armour of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about	1500
Armour ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I.	1625

In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armour than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day. *Meyrick.*

ARMOUR PLATES, see *Iron*, and *Navy of England*.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians; see *articles on the various weapons throughout the volume.*

ARMS, see *Armorial bearings*, and *Heraldry*.

ARMS BILLS, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, were passed 1807, 1810, 1823, 1829, and 15 Oct. 1831. The guns registered under the last act at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms' bill, passed 22 Aug. 1843, has been since renewed, but was not rigidly enforced till 1867.

ARMSTRONG GUN, see under *Cannon*.

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C. *Eusebius.* The army of Xerxes invading Greece is said to have been 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse: 480 B.C. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which Darius opposed to Alexander the Great (332 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 1,000,000. Estimated number in Europe in 1863, 6,000,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 horses, 11,000 guns. The European powers are still increasing their armies.

January, 1875—Germany	2,800,000
" " France	1,750,000
" " Russia	3,300,000
" " Great Britain	225,931
" " Reserves, Volunteers, &c.	536,411

ARMY, BRITISH, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1633 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1685 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. *Standing armies* were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Car. II. 1679; but one was then gradually forming, which was maintained by William III. 1689, when the Mutiny Act was passed. Grose's "History of the British Army" was published in 1801. See *Regiments*, *Militia*, and *Volunteers*.

BRITISH ARMY.

	Men.	Sum voted.
1780, Time of war: troops of the line	110,000	£7,847,000
1800, War	168,082	17,973,000
1810, War: army including foreign troops	300,000	26,748,000
1815, Last year of the war	300,000	39,150,000
1820, Time of peace; war incumbrances	88,100	18,253,000
1830, Peace	89,300	6,991,000
1840, Peace	93,471	6,890,267
1850, Peace	99,118	6,763,488
1852, Peace (except Kaffir war)	101,937	7,018,164
1854, War with Russia	112,977	7,387,000

	Total men.	In India* men.	Sum voted (including ordnance, &c.)
1855-6,† War with Russia.	223,224	29,629	£32,006,603
1856-57, War with Persia.	265,466	26,363	20,811,242
1857-58, Indian Mutiny	175,858	30,197	14,405,850
1858-59,	222,874	92,739	13,294,814
1859-60, Chinese War	229,551	91,897	14,915,243
1860-61,	228,854	71,528	18,013,896
1861-62,	212,773	60,041	16,854,299
1862-63,	228,973	83,523	16,264,790
1863-64,	220,918	72,676	14,723,976
1864-65,	219,450	72,684	14,382,672
1865-66,	213,521	71,044	14,569,279
1866-67,	203,404	65,827	14,675,540
1867-68, Abyssinian War	204,455	65,292	15,418,582
1868-69,	203,157	64,466	15,000,000
1869-70,	191,073	63,907	13,565,400
1870-71, Franco-German War	178,000	62,963	13,430,400
1871-72,	197,911	62,864	15,521,580
1872-73,	196,606	62,957	14,729,700
1873-74,	187,928	62,924	14,426,990
1874-75,	224,835	66,313	14,591,434
1875-76,	225,931	62,850	
1876-77,			15,282,000

* Supported by the Indian government.
† Ending March 31.

Expended by army purchase commission :—

1871-2	£340,000
1872-3	683,500
1873-4	713,974
1874-5	579,115

Regular troops for home service :—

	1853	1875
Cavalry	7,606	12,945
Artillery	8,710	18,853
Engineers	1,039	4,074
Infantry	53,651	63,371
	71,006	99,243

Volunteers in Great Britain, in 1862, 167,921 ; in 1872, 172,891 ; in 1875, 161,150.
Militia, 1872, 139,018 ; yeomanry, 15,455.
Recruits of all classes in 1871, 23,198.

The Mutiny Act is passed annually since 1689 ; alterations made in this act and in the Articles of War 1855
Army Service Acts : 12 & 13 Vict. c. 37 (21 June, 1847), and 18 Vict. c. 4 . . . . . 27 Feb. 1855
Officers in the service of the East India Company to have the same rank and precedence as those in the regular army . . . . . 25 April ,,
The office of Master-General of the Ordnance abolished, and the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance vested in the hands of lord Panmure, the Minister of War . . 25 May, ,,
Examination of staff officers previous to their appointment ordered . . . . 9 April, 1857
The army largely recruited for Indian war . . 1857-8
The East India Company's army was transferred to the Queen 1859
Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in consequence of no bounty being granted ; and threatenings of mutiny appeared, which subsided after an arrangement was made granting discharge to those who desired it . . . . . ,,
Examination of candidates for the Military Academy, previously confined to pupils from Sandhurst, was thrown open, 1855 ; the principle of this measure was affirmed by the house of commons by vote . . . . . 26 April, 1858
By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42, provision made for a reserve force, not to exceed 20,000 men, who had been in her majesty's service 1859
Flogging virtually abolished in the army : First class soldiers to be degraded to second class before being liable to it . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
A report of a commission in 1858 causes great sanitary improvements in the army, barracks, &c., under direction of Mr. Sidney Herbert . . 1859-60
A commission recommend the establishment of a recruiting department, increase of pensions, &c. 31 Oct. 1866
Flogging restricted to insubordination (with violence) and indecency . . . March (?) 1867
New Army Enlistment Act (limiting period of enlistment to 12 years, &c.) passed . 20 June, ,,
Increased pay to all soldiers (except to *life-guards*) from 1 April, 1867 ; by warrant, dated . 29 June, ,,
Act to form a reserve of men in the militia to join the army in the event of war, passed . 20 Aug. ,,
"War Department Stores" Act passed . 20 Aug. ,,
Sir Henry Storks appointed Controller-in-Chief 1 Jan. 1868
Flogging abolished in time of peace, by an amendment in the Mutiny Act . . . . Mar. ,,
Edward Cardwell, secretary for war . . 9 Dec. ,,
Royal commission on military education appointed, 23 June, 1868 ; report with recommendations issued about . . . . . Oct. 1869
Army Service Corps, to be composed of volunteers commanded by regular officers, established by royal warrant . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Royal commission on the purchase system, &c., appointed 5 April ; report recognises the "over regulation payments" hitherto ignored . Aug. 1870
Regulations under the new "Army Enlistment Act" issued . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
2,000,000*l.* voted to increase the army by 20,000 men . . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Deaths in the army reduced from 17 per 1000 to 9½, in consequence of sanitary improvements, &c., (out of 175,460 men, 33,797 under 20, 18,614 under 19) ; *Lord Northbrook* . . . . June, 1871
Army Regulation bill (the abolition of the purchase system, &c.) passed in the commons 289-231, early 4 July ; introduced in the lords, 13 July ; able speech of the duke of Cambridge in its favour, 14 July ; rejected (155-130), 2 a.m., 18 July, ,,
Purchase system abolished by royal warrant (in pursuance of acts 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 16, and 49 Geo. III. c. 126) on and after 1 Nov. 1871, 20 July, ,,
Regulation of the Forces Act passed . . 17 Aug. ,,
Autumn Campaign in Hampshire : about 40,000 men engaged ; the duke of Cambridge and others umpires ; the prince of Wales and prince Arthur engaged ; foreign officers present.
Manœuvres according to the Prussian system ; field days, &c. . . . . 8-12 Sept. ,,
Invading force of 24,000, under Staveley and Carey ; marching towards London, opposed by sir Hope Grant . . . . . 13 Sept. ,,
Series of battles near the Hog's Back, Aldershot ; Grant declared victor . . . . . 16-19 Sept. ,,
Battle of Fox's-hill ; Carey defeats Staveley, 21 Sept. ,,
[*Reported results :* artillery magnificent ; cavalry superb ; infantry very good ; transport insufficient ; greater distribution of responsibility among officers needed.]
Sham fight ; Chatham stormed . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Warrant published, 30 Oct., inaugurating the new system of promotion of officers (partly by seniority and partly by selection) on . . . 1 Nov. ,,
New organisation of the army proposed by Mr. Cardwell : brigade districts, England, 49 ; Scotland, 8 ; Ireland 8 ; = 65 . . . . . Feb. 1872
The duke of Cambridge's favourable report was laid before parliament early in . . . March, ,,
Army estimates passed in commons (234-63) 12 Mar. ,,
Review of 14,000 men by the queen at Aldershot, 5 July, ,,
Autumn Manœuvres in Wiltshire : 50,000 men commanded by sir John Mitchell supposed to land at Weymouth, and march towards London, opposed by sir R. Walpole ; campaign begins ; skirmishes near Blandford . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Sir A. Horsford repulses gen. Brownrigg at Winchampton . . . . . 27 Aug. ,,
Prince of Wales arrives at Salisbury . . 3 Sept.
Battle of Wishford, 7 Sept. ; battle of the Avon, 10 Sept. ; grand march past near Beacon Hill 12 Sept.
The new drill and tactics for the army were published . . . . . 23 Nov.
Mr. Cardwell's estimates ; proposes increasing pay of soldiers ; and establishment of a chief of the staff . . . . . 24 Feb. 1873
Review of troops at Windsor, before the Shah, 24 June ,,
Autumn Manœuvres at Dartmoor, Cannock Chase, and at the Curragh, Dublin . . July, Aug. ,,
Royal Commission on compensation to officers for changes ; appointed . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Report issued (admits cause for compensation ; and considers that officers will be satisfied with whatever the nation chooses to decide for them ;) June 1874
Change of ministry ; Mr. Gathorne Hardy, secretary for war . . . . . 21 Feb. ,,
The victorious troops from Ashantee reviewed by the queen . . . . . 30 March ,,
Summer Manœuvres at Aldershot . . June ,,
New regulations respecting first applications for commissions ; issued . . . . . Sept. ,,
Royal commission on more rapid promotion ; gazetted . . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Manœuvres at Aldershot . . . . July 1875
Royal warrant respecting regimental exchanges, dated 6 Aug. ; issued . . . . 9 Aug.
Scheme completed for mobilisation of the army, announced . . . . . Dec. ,,
"*Control*" *Department* divided into "commissariat and transport departments," and "ordnance store departments," . . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Mobilisation of the reserve ; experiment in Surrey, reported successful . . . . . July 1876

ARMY OF OCCUPATION. By treaty, signed 20 Nov. 1815, the allied powers established the

boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years.—The departure of the German army of occupation began about 20 Sept. 1871; completed 16 Sept. 1873.

AROGEE, Abyssinia. Here sir Robert (afterwards lord) Napier defeated the Abyssinians, who lost about 700 killed and wounded, 10 April, 1868. The British had 20 wounded.

AROMATICS. Acron of Agrigentum is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 429 B.C.

ARPAD DYNASTY, see *Hungary*.

ARPINUM (now Arpino, S. Italy), the birthplace of Cicero, 3 Jan. 106 B.C.; many remains still bear his name.

ARQUEBUS, see *Fire Arms*.

ARQUES (N. France). Near here the league army, commanded by the duc de Mayenne, was defeated by Henry IV. 21 Sept. 1589.

ARRACAN, a province of N.E. India. Arracan, the capital, captured by the Burmese, 1783, was taken from them by general Morrison, 1 April, 1825. The subjugation of the whole province followed in 1826.

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast. A person standing mute was declared convicted by an act passed 1772; but in 1827, the court was directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases; see *Mute*.

ARRAS (N. E. France), the country of the ancient Atrebates, the seat of a bishop since 390. Here a treaty was concluded between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, 21 Sept. 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion, 23 Dec. 1482. *Velly*. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1640, when it was taken by Louis XIII.

ARRAY. On 23 Dec. 1324, Edward II. directed the bishop of Durham to make "arraier" his men of arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth; thence to proceed to the war in Gascony. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Hallam says that this was the earliest commission of array that he could find, and that the latest was dated 1557. The attempt of Charles I. to revive commissions of array in 1642, founded on a statute of Henry IV., was strenuously opposed as illegal.

ARREST FOR DEBT. The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c., are protected from arrest; see *Ambassadors, Debt, Ferrars' Arrest*.

Clergyman performing divine service privileged, 50 Edw. III. 1375
Seamen privileged from debts under 20*l.*, by 30 Geo. III. 1756
Barristers are privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients.
By stat. 29 Car. II. no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday; this law was extended by Will. III.
Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May, 1733.
Prohibited for less than 10*l.* on process, 1779; and for less than 20*l.* . . . . . July, 1827
Arrests for less than 10*l.* were prohibited on mesne process in Ireland, in June 1829
Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vict. . . . . Aug. 1838
By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, the power of imprisonment even upon final process, that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20*l.* exclusive of costs, 1844; and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, the judge has no power to punish, except in case of fraud or contempt of court 1846
By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, absconding debtors owing 20*l.* and upwards are liable to arrest 1851

See *Debt*.

ARRETIUM, see *Arezzo*.

ARSACIDÆ, a Parthian dynasty, began with Arsaces about 250 B.C., and ended with Artabanus, killed in battle with Artaxerxes, the founder of the Sassanidæ, A.D. 226.

ARSENAL, a great military or naval repository; see *Woolwich*.

ARSENIANS, partisans of Arsenius, patriarch of Constantinople, who excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus for blinding his colleague the young John Lascaris, 1261, and was deposed 1264.

ARSENIC, a steel-gray coloured brittle mineral, extremely poisonous, known in early times. Brandt, in 1733, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature. The heinous crimes committed by its means induced the legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 1851. In 1858 Dr. A. S. Taylor asserted that green-paper-hangings and dresses prepared from arsenic are injurious to health; which is doubted by some chemists.

ARSON, punished with death by the Saxons, long remained a capital crime on the consolidation of the laws in 1827 and 1837. By the act of 1861 it is punishable by penal servitude for life and minor degrees of imprisonment. William Anthony was convicted of arson, having set many houses on fire, for the sake of obtaining the reward for giving alarm, 13 Dec. 1871.

ARSOUF (Syria). At a battle here Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels, on 6 Sept. 1191. Ascalon surrendered, and Richard marched towards Jerusalem, 1192.

ART ACT, facilitating the public exhibition of works of art, (lent to the president of the privy council), passed April, 1866. See *Arts, Exhibitions*, and *National Portrait Gallery*.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory in Eubœa, near which indecisive conflicts took place between the Greek and Persian fleets for three days; 480 B.C. The former retired on hearing of the battle of Thermopylæ.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from *Artesia*, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises to that level through the boring tube. The fountains in Trafalgar-square and government offices near have been supplied

since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris the Grenelle well (1798 feet deep), was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot at an expense of about 12,000*l.*, and the well at Passy, which it is said will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons, was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Messrs. Amos and Easton completed an Artesian well for the Horticultural Society's garden in 1862, which yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850. Artesian wells are now common.

ARTHUR, king of Britain, said, mythically, to have lived A.D. 500—532.

The events of his life and the conflicts of the knights of his round table, as sung by the Welsh poets Talliessim, Llywarch Hên, and Ancuriss, were incorporated into his Latin history by Geoffrey of Monmouth, about 1115, who died 1154; put into French verse by Geoffrey Gaisnar, and by Ware soon after; and set forth in an English poem called Brut by Layamon, about .	1205
Walter Map by incorporating in his version the legend of the Holy Graal, introduced the religious element about	1171
Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," printed .	1485
Lord Lytton's "King Arthur," published . .	1848
Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" . . .	1859-69

ARTICHOKES are said to have been introduced from the East into Western Europe in the 15th century, and to have reached England in the 16th.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION. On 8 June, 1536, after much disputing, the English clergy in convocation published "Articles decreed by the king's highness" Henry VIII., who published in 1539 the "Statute of Six Articles," decreeing the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Offenders were punishable as heretics. In 1551 forty-two were prepared, and published in 1553. These were modified by the convocation, and reduced to THIRTY-NINE in Jan. 1563; and they received the royal authority and the authority of parliament in 1571. The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, proposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1595. One hundred and four Articles were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher in 1614; but in 1635 the Irish church adopted the English articles. See *Perth Articles*. The 39 Articles were ordered to be removed from the studies at Oxford in Nov. 1871.

ARTICLES OF WAR were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1385 appear in "Grose's Military Antiquities." The articles of war now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his continental warfare.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS. Their affairs were severely regulated by the statutes of labourers, 1349, 1350, 1360, 1549, and especially of 1562. They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A fine of 100*l.*, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms, by 9 Geo. II. (1736) and other statutes. The law was modified in 1824; see *Artisans, Workmen*, &c.

ARTILLERY, a term including properly all heavy missiles, now restricted to *cannon*. A small piece was contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algesiras, in Spain, in 1343; and according to some historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377. *Voltaire.* Said to have been cast, with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera.* Made of brass 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728; see *Cannon, Bombs, Carronades* (under *Carron*), *Mortars, Howitzers Petard, Rockets, Fire-arms.* The *Royal Artillery-regiment* was established in the reign of Anne.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of London, instituted in 1585, having ceased, was revived in 1610. It met for military exercise at the Artillery ground, Finsbury, where the London archers had met since 1498; (see *Archery*). In the civil war, 1642-8, the company took the side of the parliament and greatly contributed towards its success. The company numbered 1200 in 1803 and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the queen. On the decease of the duke of Sussex in 1843, the prince consort became colonel and captain general. He died 14 Dec. 1861, and the prince of Wales was appointed his successor, 24 Aug. 1863.	
NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION, held its first annual meeting for shooting for prizes given by the queen and others: at Shoeburyness, July, 1865. Meetings were held and prizes distributed in July, 1866; July, 1867; Aug. 1868-75.	
ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION established at Woolwich, proposed by lieuts. F. Eardley-Wilmot, and J. H. Lefroy, Feb. 1838; approved June, 1838; building completed Sept. 1840. Proceedings, vol. I., published	1858
The alleged great deficiency of artillery in the British army, much discussed Sept. 1870; Artillery brought to the camp at Aldershot, reported to be very fine . . . . Sept.	1870

ARTISANS' AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS ACT, "to provide better dwellings," passed 31 July, 1868; another Act was passed 29 June, 1875, "to facilitate the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns;" one for Scotland, 2 Aug. 1875.

ARTISANS', LABOURERS', AND GENERAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, established about 1867; purchased estates in various parts of the country. The Shaftesbury estate (*which see*) was formally opened 18 July,	1874
ARTISANS' INSTITUTE, for promoting general and technical knowledge; near St. Martin's Lane; established by aid of the duke of Bedford, lord Lyttelton, Mr. S. Morley, and others; opened 14 Oct.	,,

ARTISTS' FUND, was established in 1810 to provide allowances for sick, and annuities for incapacitated, members. *Artists' General Benevolent Institution*, established 1814.

ARTOIS (N. France), a province once held by the Atrebates, conquered by the Franks in the fifth century, given by Charles the Bold, with Flanders, as a dowry to his daughter Judith, on her marriage with Baldwin Bras-de-fer in 863. Louis XV. created his grandson, Charles Philippe, count of Artois, who became king as Charles X., 16 Sept. 1824.

Re-united to the crown by Philip Augustus . . .	1180
Formed into a county for his brother Robert, by Louis IX.	1237
Acquired, with Flanders, through marriage, by the duke of Burgundy	1384

Passed, by marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian, to the house of Austria . . . 1477
Restored to France 1482
Reverted to Austria 1493
Conquered for France 1640
Finally confirmed to it by the treaty of Nimeguen, 10 Aug. 1678

ARTS. In the 8th century, the circle of sciences was composed of seven liberal arts—the *trivium* (grammar, rhetoric, logic), the *quadrivium* (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy). *Harris.* The Royal Society of England (*which see*) obtained its charter, 2 April, 1663.

The *Society of Arts*, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Wm. Shipley, and its first president, lord Folkestone . . March, 1754

FINE ARTS.

First public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place at the rooms of the Society of Arts 1760
Repeated there for several years, till the Royal Academy was founded 1768
Society of British Artists was instituted 21 May . . 1823
Their first exhibition opened 19 April . . . 1824
Pre-Raphaelites (*which see*) became prominent about 1850
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts founded in Dec. 1758
Art Unions began in France and Germany early in the present century.
The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh.
The *Art Union of London*, 444, West Strand, was founded 14 Feb. 1837; and chartered 1 Dec. 1846.
The Art Union indemnity act was passed 3 Aug. 1844. Subscription for 1872, 11,930*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Burlington Fine Arts Club, for exhibition of works of art, &c., founded 1868
A memorial of a convention for promoting universally reproductions of works of art for the benefit of museums of all countries, signed by the prince of Wales, and the crown princes of Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Saxony, and others, was sent to the duke of Marlborough, 12 March, 1868

See *British Institution; National Gallery; Royal Academy; Albert Hall.*

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, called also Oxford Marbles; one containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by lord Arundel, and given by his grandson Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, to the university of Oxford in 1667; and are therefore called also OXFORD MARBLES. The characters of the inscriptions are Greek. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by Maittaire, appeared in 1732, and a fine one by Chandler in 1763; and translations by Selden, 1628; by Prideaux, 1676; see *Kidd's Tracts;* and *Person's Treatise*, 1789.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY, for the promotion of the knowledge of art, was established in 1848. It publishes fac-similes and photographs.

ARUSPICES, see *Haruspices.*

ARYAN, see under *Language.*

AS, a Roman weight and coin: as a weight, it was a pound; as a coin, it had different weights, but the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C.; in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 B.C.; and afterwards half an ounce; its value about three farthings sterling.

ASAPH, St. (N. Wales), a bishopric said to have been founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about 560, he left St. Asaph his successor, from whom the see is named. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The present cathedral was erected by bishop Redman, 1472-95. By an order in council, 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy in either, and the bishopric of Manchester created. This order was annulled in 1846. Present income 4,200*l.*; see *Manchester.* The cathedral, restored by sir Gilbert Scott, re-opened 2 Sept., 1875.

BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1802. Samuel Horsley, died 4 Oct. 1806.
1806. William Cleaver, died 15 May, 1815.
1815. John Luxmoore, died 21 Jan. 1830.
1830. William Carey, died 13 Sept. 1846.
1846. Thomas Vowler Short, resigned Feb. 1870; died 13 April, 1872.
1870. Joshua Hughes.

ASBESTOS, a native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed by fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (*Herodotus*), and napkins in the time of Pliny, 74; and also paper. The spinning of asbestos known at Venice, about 1500. *Porta.*

ASCALON (Syria), a city of the Philistines, shared the fate of Phœnicia and Judea. The Egyptian army was defeated here by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, 12 Aug. 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148, taken in 1153; and again in 1191. Its fortifications were destroyed for fear of the crusaders by the sultan, 1270.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles N. W. of St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension day, 20 May, 1501; and taken possession of by the English, Oct. 1815.

ASCENSION DAY, also called Holy Thursday, when the church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, 14 May, 33; first commemorated, it is said, 68. Ascension day, 1872, 9 May; 1873, 22 May; 1874, 14 May; 1875, 6 May.

ASCHAFFENBURG, on the Maine, Bavaria, S. W. Germany. Here, on 14 July, 1866, the Prussians defeated the German Federal army, captured the town, and took 2000 prisoners.

ASCOT RACES, see *Races.*

ASCULUM, now ASCOLI, Apulia, S. Italy. Near it, Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated the Romans, 279 B.C. Asculum, a city of the Piceni, with all their country, was conquered by the consul Sempronius, 268 B.C. Here Andrea, general of the emperor Henry VI., endeavouring to wrest Naples from Tancred, was defeated and slain, A.D. 1190.

ASHANTEES, warlike negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fantee, in which the British settlement Cape Coast Castle is situated.

On the death of their king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began; the Ashantees defeated about 1,000 British under sir Charles M'Carthy at Accra, and brought away his skull with others as trophies . . . . 21 Jan. 1824

They were totally defeated by col. Purdon, 7 Aug. 1826
Treaty of peace and commerce concluded by Mr. Maclean; the independence of the Fantees recognised . . . . . 29 April 1831
The governor of Cape Coast Castle begun war with Ashantees early in 1863; suspended through sickness of our troops . . . . . May 1864
Offended at the British occupation of Elmina, the Ashantees attacked the Fantees, our allies, with varying success . . . . . April 1873
They were severely repulsed, 13 June; Elmina partially bombarded by the British for favouring them . . . . . 14 June ,,
Commodore Commerell and his party, sailing up the Prah, attacked and wounded; 4 men killed by people of Chamah, which is bombarded 14 Aug. ,,
Sir Garnet Wolseley (see *Hudson Bay*) appointed governor of the colonies on West Coast of Africa, sails with troops, &c. . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
He arrives at Cape Coast Castle, 2 Oct.; addresses an assembly of friendly chiefs, urging them to faithful action and promising rewards (the war to be defensive, if possible) . . . 4 Oct. ,,
Ashantees defeated in a conflict in the bush, at Essaman, near Elmina; villages burnt, 14 Oct.; again at Escabeo, near Dunquah, by col. Festing 27 Oct. ,,
Despatch from sir Garnet Wolseley, declaring native allies worthless, and more British troops needed . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Indecisive conflict at Dunquah; lieut. Eardley-Wilmot killed, 3 Nov.; Ashantees' attack on Abrakampra totally defeated; their camp taken; disorderly retreat . . . . . 5, 6 Nov. ,,
Col. Wood's indecisive attack at Faisorah 27 Nov. ,,
The Ashantees said to be retreating in disorder, 15 Dec. ,,
Sir Garnet Wolseley marches towards the Prah, 27 Dec. ,,
The King Koffee Kalcalli pretends to accept the terms offered; releases captives; prepares for battle . . . . . Jan. 1874
Skirmish at Borborassie; captain Nicol killed, 29 Jan. ,,
Ashantees defeated by sir Garnet Wolseley at Amoaful . . . . . 31 Jan. ,,
Bocquah captured by sir A. Alison . . 1 Feb. ,,
Ashantee attack at Fommanah repulsed 2 Feb. ,,
The king takes command; defeated at Ordahsa, 4 Feb. ,,
Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Coomassie . 4 Feb. ,,
The king not acceding to proposals, his palace and city burnt . . . . . 6 Feb. ,,
Daring ride through Coomassie by capt. Sartorius, 11 Feb. ,,
The British retreat; a treaty of peace (terms: perpetual peace; indemnity of 50,000 oz. of gold; supremacy over Adansi and other tribes renounced; free trade guaranteed; human sacrifices to be prohibited;) signed . . 13 Feb. ,,
The king fearing attack from capt. Glover, sends first instalment of gold (1000 oz.) . 13 Feb. ,,
Sir Garnet Wolseley enters Cape Coast Castle, 19 Feb.; sails; arrives at Portsmouth 21 March ,,
The courage, skill, and discipline of the troops and sailors highly commended; expedition cost about 900,000*l.*
The troops reviewed by the Queen at Windsor; sir Garnet Wolseley, commodores Commerell and Hewett, col. Festing, capt. Fremantle, sir A. Alison, and commander Glover thanked by parliament . . . . . 30 March ,,

ASHBURTON TREATY, concluded at Washington, 9 Aug. 1842, by Alexander lord Ashburton, and John Tyler, president of the United States: it defined the boundaries of the respective countries between Canada and the state of Maine, settled the extradition of criminals, &c.

ASHDOD, or **AZOTUS**, seat of the worship of the Phœnician god, Dagon, which fell down before the ark of the Lord, captured by the Philistines from the Israelites, about 1141 B.C. (1 *Sam.* v.) Ashdod was taken by the Egyptians after 29 years siege, the longest recorded.

ASHDOWN, or **ASSENDUNE**, now thought to be Aston, Berks, where Ethelred and his brother Alfred defeated the Danes in 871. At Ashdown, near Saffron-Walden, Essex, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside with great slaughter, 1016.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM (books, manuscripts, coins, &c.), was presented to the university of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, and opened 1682. It included the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692. The *Ashmolean Society*, Oxford (scientific), was established in 1828.

ASHTAROTH, a Phœnician goddess, occasionally worshipped by the Israelites (see *Judges* ii. 13) about 1406 B.C., and even by Solomon, about 984 B.C. (1 *Kings* xi. 5.)

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first day of Lent, which in early times began on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. It is said that pope Felix III., in 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to raise the number of fasting days to forty; that Gregory the Great (pope, 590) introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the names of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show." Ash-Wednesday, 1877, 14 Feb.; 1878, 6 March; 1879, 26 Feb.; 1880, 11 Feb.

ASIA, the largest division of the globe, so called by the Greeks from the nymph Asia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled: here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. Its early history is derived from the Bible and from Herodotus, who relates the wars of Cœsus, Cyrus, and others. See *Jews, China, India, Persia, and the other countries.*

ASIA MINOR, now **ANATOLIA**, comprised the Ionian colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilisation, and the countries Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Bithynia, Caria, Lydia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (*all which see*). From the time of the rise of the Assyrian monarchy, about 2000 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battle-field of the conquerors of the world.

First settlement of the Ionian Greeks about B.C. 1043
Asia Minor subdued by the Medes . . about 711
Conquered by Cyrus . . . . . about 546
Contest between the Greeks and Persians begins 544
Asia Minor conquered by Alexander . . 332
Contended for by his successors; separate kingdoms established 321-278
Gradually acquired by the Romans, B.C. 188 to A.D. 15
Possessed by the Persians 609
Partially recovered by the emperor Basil. . . 874
Invaded by Timour 1402
Taken from the Greek emperor, and established as an empire by the Turks under Mahomet I. . . 1413

ASIATIC SOCIETIES. The "Asiatic Society of Bengal," at Calcutta, was established by sir William Jones in 1784, "the bounds of its investigation to be the geographical limits of Asia." The "Royal Asiatic Society," which has several branches in India, was founded in 1823. It established the "Oriental Translation Fund," in 1828,

which had published 83 volumes of Eastern literature in 1865. The "Literary Society of Madras," 1845.

ASKESIAN SOCIETY (from the Greek *askēsis*, exercise), instituted in March, 1796, by some young men for discussing philosophical subjects. Its founders were Wm. Allen, Wm. Phillips, Alex. Tilloch, Luke Howard, W. H. Pepys and others. In 1806 it merged into the Geological Society.

ASMONÆANS, the proper name of the family termed Maccabees (*which see*).

ASPERNE, GREAT, a town, and Essling, a village near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, &c., on 21-22 May, 1809, ending in the retreat of Napoleon. The Austrian loss exceeded 20,000 men, and the French 30,000. Marshal Lannes, mortally wounded 22 May, died 31 May. The bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians was fruitless to them.

ASPHALT, a solid bituminous substance, probably derived from decayed vegetable matter. It was used as a building material in ancient Babylon. Its application for this purpose was revived by Eirinus, a Greek physician, who discovered beds of it near Neufchatel in 1712. Asphalt stone was found at Seyssel near Geneva in 1802; and after several failures, count Sassenay brought it into use for pavement about 1832. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1838. Claridge's patent asphalt was laid down in Trafalgar-square, Jan. 1864. Various kinds of asphalt pavement have been since laid on in London.

ASPROMONTE, Naples. Here Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner 29 Aug. 1862, having injudiciously risen against the French occupation of Rome.

ASSAM (N. E. India) acquired by the British in 1825, and surrendered by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered here by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea-forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck in 1834. The Assam Tea Company, by whom Chinese labourers and coolies were introduced, was established in 1839. After several years, the plantations suffered severely, it is said through over speculation and neglect of the labourers; as a remedy a labour act was passed at Calcutta, about July, 1867.

ASSASSINATION PLOT, said to have been formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate William III., near Richmond, Surrey, and restore James II., 14 Feb. 1695-6. It was discovered by Prendergast.

ASSASSINS, or ASSASSINIANS, fanatical Mahometans, collected by Hassan-ben-Sabah, and settled in Persia about 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192, Lewis of Bavaria in 1213, and the khan of Tartary in 1254. They were extirpated in Persia about 1258 and in Syria about 1272. The chief of the corps was named "*Ancient of the mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*." They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction. *Hénault.* From them came the word *assassin*.

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER, originated with the bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer in the reign of Henry I. *Du Cange.* But certainly some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay early established in England was regulated by statutes, 1238, 1700, and 1705. Assay masters appointed at Newcastle, 1701; Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773. The laws respecting assay were amended in 1854 and 1855. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, that of silver is copper. Standard gold is 22 carats of alloy to 22 of fine gold. Standard silver is 18 dwts. of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver; see *Goldsmiths' Company* and *Pyx*.

ASSAYE (E. Indies). The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), entered the Mahratta states on the south; took the fort of Ahmednuggur, 12 Aug.; and defeated Scindiah and the rajah of Berar at Assaye, 23 Sept. 1803. This was Wellesley's first great battle, in which he opposed 50,000 with only 4500 men. The enemy fled, leaving their artillery, &c.

ASSEMBLY OF (130) DIVINES, held at Westminster, 1 July, 1643, convoked by order of parliament to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two members were elected for each county. The presbyterian majority adopted the Scottish covenant, and drew up the directory for public worship, a confession, and the catechisms now used by the church of Scotland. The last (1163rd) meeting was on 22 Feb. 1649; see *Church of Scotland*.

ASSENT, see *Royal Assent*.

ASSESSED TAXES. The date of their introduction has been as variously stated as the taxes coming under this head have been defined—all things have been assessed, from lands and houses to dogs and hair-powder. By some the date is referred to Ethelbert, in 991; to Henry VIII. 1522; and to William III. 1689, when a land-tax was imposed; see *Land Tax*. The assessed taxes yielded in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, 6,524,766*l*., their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state. They were considerably advanced in 1797 and 1801, *et seq*., but reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years. An act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes was passed 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90, 20 Aug. 1853, explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 1, 17 Feb. 1854.—Acts for the better securing and accounting for the Assessed and Income Taxes, 10 Aug. 1854; see *Taxes*, and *Income Tax*. Changes were made in the assessed taxes, their time of collection, &c., by the Revenue act, passed 24 June, 1869. Licences for servants, dogs, and armorial bearings were also introduced. An act to provide for uniformity in the assessment of rateable property in the metropolis was passed 9 Aug. 1869. The "Court of General Assessment" first met 19 May, 1870. Amount received in the year ending 31 March, 1870, about 4,500,000*l*. Since then the assessed taxes include the land-tax and house duty only. Amount received, year 1871-2, about 2,330,000*l*.; 1874-5, 2,440,000*l*.

ASSIENTO, a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves, began with the Flemings. By the treaty of Utrecht, 13 July, 1713, the British government engaged to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America for thirty years. The contract was renewed in 1748, but given up in 1750; see *Guinea*.

ASSIGNATS, a forced paper currency, ordered by the National Assembly of France to support public credit during the revolution, April, 1790. At one period, eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation, in France and its dependencies. *Alison.* Assignats were superseded by mandats in 1796.

ASSIZE of BATTLE, see *Appeal.*

ASSIZE of BREAD, &c., see *Bread*, and *Wool.*

ASSIZE of JERUSALEM, a valuable code of laws compiled under the direction of Godfrey of Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, in 1100.

ASSIZE COURTS (from *assideo, I sit*) are very ancient in England, and in old law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place: regulated by Magna Charta, 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. *Coke; Blackstone.* "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king." 20 Rich. II. 1396. *Statutes, Brough Act.* Assizes are general or special; general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognisance of one or more causes; see *Bloody Assize.*

ASSOCIATIONS, see *National Associations.*

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE, 15 Aug. It is observed by the church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on this day, A.D. 45, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the council of Mentz, 813.

ASSURANCE, see *Insurance.*

ASSYRIA, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Its history is mainly derived from Ctesias, an early Greek historian of doubtful authenticity, Herodotus, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery by Mr. Layard of the Ninevite antiquities, now in the British Museum, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions, by Grotefend, sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have drawn much attention to the Assyrians. The chronologers, Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton, differ much in the dates they assign to events in Assyrian history.

Nimrod or Belus reigns . . B.C. [2554 *H.* 2235 *C.*]	2245
"Asshur builded Nineveh" (*Gen.* x. 11) about .	2218
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital Nineveh . . . . [2182 *C.*]	2069
Babylon taken by Ninus, who having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire. *Blair* . . . . . [2233 *C.*]	2059
Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus	2017
Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, usurps the government, enlarges and embellishes Babylon [2130 *C.*]	2007
She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India . *Lenglet*	1975
She is put to death by her son Ninyas . . .	1965
Ninyas put to death, and Arius reigns . . .	1927
Reign of Aralius	1897
Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus . .	1446
He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Semiramis II., his associate on the throne	1433
Atossa procures the death of her father, and marries Belatores (or Belaperes) who reigns . . .	1421
* * * * * *	
The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and foretells its destruction. *Blair* . . . . B.C.	840
Nineveh taken by Arbaces. (Sardanapalus, the king, is mythically said to have enclosed himself, his court, and women, in his palace, and to have perished in the fire kindled by himself] . . .	820
Phul raised to the throne. *Blair* . . . about	777
He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword. *Blair; 2 Kings* xv. 19, 20	770
Tiglath-Pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests 744-	740
Shalmaneser takes Samaria, transports the people, whom he replaces by a colony of Cutheans and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel. *Blair*	721
He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years. *Blair*	713
Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army. *Isaiah* xxxvii.	710
Esar-haddon invades Judea	680
Sarac (Sardanapalus II.) besieged, kills his wife and children, and burns himself in his palace	625 or 621
Nineveh razed to the ground, and Assyria becomes a Median province	605
Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great . . .	332
It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms of Syria, Parthia, and Persia.	
It was conquered by the Turks . . . . A.D.	1637
Explored by col. Chesney and the Euphrates exploring expedition 1835-	37
Mr. George Smith, of British Museum, began to study inscriptions, 1866; (received aid from proprietors of *Daily Telegraph*), and started to explore Assyrian remains, 20 June, 1873; worked in 1873-74; published "Assyrian Discoveries" March	1875
Started to renew his explorations . . . Oct.	1875
Classes for the study of Assyrian language formed; Rev. A. H. Sayce publishes an Assyrian grammar	1875

ASTEROIDS, see under *Planets.*

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, see under *Theatres.*

ASTORGA (N. W. Spain), the ancient Asturica Augusta, was taken by the French, 22 April, 1810, and treated with great severity.

ASTRACAN (S. E. Russia), a province acquired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited and settled by Peter the Great in 1722.

ASTROLABE, an instrument for observing the stars, said to have been employed by Hipparchus about 130 B.C.; and by Ptolemy about 140 A.D. The modern astrolabe was described by Fabricius in 1513.

ASTROLOGY. Judicial astrology was cultivated by the Chaldeans, and transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in Italy and France in the time of Catherine de Medicis (married to Francis I. of France, 1533). *Hénault.* It is said that Bede, 673-735, was addicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214-1292. Lord Burleigh is said to have calculated the nativity of Elizabeth, and she, and other princes, were dupes of Dee, the astrologer. It is stated that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647. *Ferguson.* Astrological almanacs are still published in London.

ASTRONOMER-ROYAL, see *Greenwich.*

ASTRONOMY. The earliest astronomical observations were made at Babylon it is said about 2234 B.C. The study was much advanced in Chaldæa under Nabonassar; was known to the Chinese about

1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before; see *Eclipses, Planets, Comets, Sun, Moon, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, &c.*

	B.C.
Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded by Ptolemy	about 720
Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales	about 600
Further discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, died	about 470
Meton introduces the lunar-solar cycle	433
Treatises of Aristotle "concerning the heavens," and of Autolycus "on the motion of the sphere" (earliest extant works on astronomy)	about 350
Aratus writes a poem on astronomy	281
Archimedes observes solstices, &c.	212
Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, determines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers precession of equinoxes, &c.	160-125
The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered, by Ptolemy	A.D. 139-161
Astronomy and geography cultivated by the Arabs about 760; brought into Europe	about 1200
Alphonsine tables (*which see*) composed	about 1253
Clocks first used in astronomy	about 1500
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy; his "Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies" published	1543
Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who yet adheres to the Ptolemaic system	about 1582
True laws of the planetary motions announced by Kepler; 1st and 2nd, 1609; 3rd	1618
Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers Jupiter's satellites, &c.	8 Jan. 1610
Various forms of telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy invented	1608-40
Cartesian system published by Des Cartes	1637
The transit of Venus over the sun's disc first observed by Horrocks	24 Nov. 1639
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante; see *Bologna*	1655
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebow	1659
Huyghens completes the discovery of Saturn's ring	1654
Gregory invents a reflecting telescope	1663
Discoveries of Picard	1669
Charts of the moon constructed by Scheiner, Langrenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, &c.	about 1670
Discoveries of Römer on the velocity of light, and his observation of Jupiter's satellites	1675
Greenwich Observatory founded	"
Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley	1676
Newton's *Principia* published; and the system, as now taught, demonstrated	1687
Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed	1688
Cassini's chart of the full moon executed	1692
Satellites of Saturn, &c., discovered by Cassini	1701
Halley predicts the return of the comet (of 1758)	1705
Flamsteed's *Historia Cœlestis* published	1725
Aberration of the light of the stars discovered and explained by Dr. Bradley	1727
John Harrison produces chronometers for determining the *longitude*, 1735 *et seq.*, and obtains the reward	1764
"Nautical Almanac" first published	1767
Celestial inequalities found by La Grange	1780
Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel; see *Georgium Sidus*	13 March 1781
Mécanique Céleste, by La Place, published	1796
Royal Astronomical society of London founded, 1820; chartered	1831
Beer and Mädler's map of the moon published	1834
Lord Rosse's telescope constructed	1828-45
The planet Neptune discovered	23 Sept. 1846
Bond photographs the moon (see *Photography, celestial*)	1851
Hansen's table of the moon published at expense of the British government	1857
Trustees of the rev. Richard Sheepshanks present 10,000*l.* stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism	2 Dec. 1858
Spectrum analysis applied in astronomy (see *Spectrum*)	1861
Large photograph of the moon by Warren De la Rue	1863
Royal Astronomical Society removed from Somerset-house to Burlington-house	1874

ASTURIAS (Oviedo, since 1833) N. W. Spain, an ancient principality. Here Pelayo collected the Gothic fugitives, about 713, founded a new kingdom, and by his victories checked Moorish conquest. For his successors, see *Spain*. The heir-apparent of the monarchy has borne the title "prince of Asturias" since 1388, when it was assumed by Henry, son of John I. king of Leon, on his marriage with a descendant of Peter of Castile. In 1808, the junta of Asturias began the organised resistance to the French usurpation.

ASYLUMS, or PRIVILEGED PLACES, at first were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build cities of refuge, 1451 B.C., *Numbers* xxv.—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus is said to have built one at Thebes, 1490 B.C., and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 751 B.C.; see *Sanctuaries*.

ATELIERS NATIONAUX (National Workshops), were established by the French provisional government in Feb. 1848. They interfered greatly with private trade, as about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labour and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the fearful conflicts in June following; and the system was abolished in July.

ATHANASIAN CREED. Athanasius, of Alexandria, was elected bishop, 326. He firmly opposed the doctrines of Arius (who denied Christ's divinity), was several times exiled, and died in 373.

Lumby, in "History of the Creeds" (1874), asserts that this creed, beginning "*Quicunque vult*," was not composed by Athanasius; that it is made up of two distinct parts, and was originally written in Latin and put into its present shape between 813 and 850; not connected with Athanasius's name by any trustworthy authority before 809; set forth first in Gaul, about 870; gradually extended into Italy, Britain, &c.; accepted by the Greek church about 1200.

This creed asserts the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, see *Filioque*.

Dr. Waterland's Critical History of this creed published 1723.

Much agitation against the general use of this creed has arisen in the Church of England among both clergy and laity, 1870-73.

Modifications approved by several bishops were negatived by the lower house in convocation, (67-7) early in May, 1872. The vote was rejected by the bishops, and the agitation continued.

In a letter to the earl of Shaftesbury, 22 July, 1872, the archbishops of Canterbury and York expressed their hope of devising a way for rendering the reading of the creed during public worship not compulsory.

Great meeting of laity at St. James's Hall in defence of the creed, 31 Jan. 1873.

ATHEISM (from the Greek *a*, without, *Theos*, God, see *Psalm* xiv. 1). It was professed by Epicurus, Lucretius, and other philosophers. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632-1677). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travel-

led to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienciaries*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a *deep* draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God." *Lord Bacon.* Atheism was the ruling doctrine of the French republic, 1794 till 1804; see *Materialism.*

ATHENÆA were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva. One was called Panathenæa, the other Chalcea; they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1495 B.C.; and revived by Theseus, who caused them to be observed by all the Athenians, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C. *Plutarch.*

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. That of Rome, of great beauty, was erected by the emperor Adrian, 125.—The ATHENÆUM CLUB of London was formed in 1823, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, and artists, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c., by the earl of Aberdeen, marquis of Lansdowne, Dr. T. Young, Moore, Davy, Scott, Mackintosh, Faraday, Croker, Chantrey, Lawrence, and others; the clubhouse was erected in 1829-30 on the site of the late Carlton-palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenaic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon. —The Liverpool Athenæum was opened 1 Jan. 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The *Athenæum*, a weekly literary and scientific journal, first appeared in 1828. See *Trials*, 1875.

ATHENRY (Galway). Near here the Irish were totally defeated, and a gallant young chief, Feidlim O'Connor, slain 10 Aug. 1316.

ATHENS, the capital of ancient Attica, and of modern Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogyges, who reigned in Bœotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. Tradition states that in his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge laid waste the country, which so remained till the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was re-peopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The city, said to have been first called Cecropia, was afterwards named Athens in honour of Minerva (Athenè), her worship having been introduced by Erechtheus, 1383 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (487 years), by thirteen *perpetual* archons (316 years), seven *decennial* archons (70 years), and lastly by *annual* archons (760 years). It attained great power, and no other city has had, in a short space of time, so great a number of illustrious citizens. The ancients called Athens *Astu*, the *city*, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece; see *Greece.*

Arrival of Cecrops B.C. [1558 *Hales*, 1433 *Clinton*] *Usher*		1556
The Areopagus established		1507
Deucalion arrives in Attica		1502
Reign of Amphictyon	[1499 *H.*]	1497
The Panathenæan Games	[1481 *H.*]	1495
Erichthonius reigns		1487
Erechtheus teaches husbandry		1383
Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus		1356
Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians		1347
Ægeus invades Attica, and ascends the throne		1283
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned; hence the name of the Ægean Sea. *Eusebius.*		1235
Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years		"
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens		1234
Reign of Mnestheus, 1205; of Demophoön	B.C.	1182
Court of Ephetes established		1179
The Prianepsæ instituted		1178
Melanthus conquers Xuthus in single combat and is chosen king		1128
Reign of Codrus, his son, the last king		1092
In a battle with the Heraclidæ, Codrus is killed: he had resolved to perish; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed		1070
Royalty abolished;—Athens governed by archons, Medon the first	(1070 *H.*)	1044
Alcmeon, last *perpetual* archon, dies		753
Cherops, first *decennial* archon		752
Hippomenes deposed for his cruelty		713
Erixias, 7th and last *decennial* archon, dies		684
Creon, first *annual* archon		683
Draco, the 12th annual archon, publishes his laws, said "to have been written in blood"		621
Solon supersedes them by his excellent code		594
Pisistratus, the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 560; flight of Solon, 559. Pisistratus establishes his government, 537; collects a public library, 531; dies		527
First tragedy acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis		535
Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogeiton		514
The law of ostracism established; Hippias and the Pisistratidæ banished		510
Lemnos taken by Miltiades		504
The Persian invaders defeated at Marathon		490
Death of Miltiades		489
Aristides, surnamed the *Just*, banished		483
Athens taken by the Persian Xerxes		480
Burnt to the ground by Mardonius		479
Rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles; Piræus built		478
Themistocles banished		471
Cimon, son of Miltiades, overruns all Thrace		469
Pericles takes part in public affairs, 469; he and Cimon adorn Athens, 464; the latter banished		461
Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece		459
The long wall built		457
Literature, philosophy, and art flourish		448
The first sacred (or social) war; (*which see*)		"
Tolmidas conducts an expedition into Bœotia, and is defeated and killed near Coronea		447
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians		445
Herodotus said to have read his history in the council at Athens		"
Pericles obtains the government		444
Pericles subdues Samos		440
Satirical comedies prohibited at Athens		"
Alliance between Athens and Corcyra, then at war with Corinth, 433; leads to the Peloponnesian war (lasted 27 years); it began		431
A dreadful plague, which had ravaged Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends to Athens, and continues for five years		430
Death of Pericles of the plague		429
Disastrous expedition against Sicily; death of the commanders, Demosthenes and Nicias; Athenian fleet destroyed by Gylippus		415-413
Government of the "four hundred"		411
Alcibiades defeats the Lacedæmonians at Cyzicus; (*which see*)		410
Alcibiades, accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished		407
Athens victorious in a sea fight at Arginusæ		406
Athenian fleet destroyed by Lysander at Ægospotami		405
He besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates, and the Peloponnesian war terminates		404
Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by Thrasybulus		403
Socrates (aged 70) put to death		399
The Corinthian war begins		395
Conon rebuilds the long walls, and fortifies the Piræus		393
Plato founds the academy		388
War against Sparta		378
The Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxus by Chabrias		379
General peace		371

Philip, king of Macedon, opposes the Athenians; see *Macedon* . . . . . B.C. 359
Second sacred (or social) war 357-355
First Philippic of Demosthenes 352
Peace with Macedon 346
Battle of Cheronæa (*which see*); the Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip . . . 7 Aug. 338
Philip assassinated by Pausanias 336
Athens submits to Alexander, who spares the orators 335
Death of Alexander 323
The Lamian war; the Athenians and others rise against Macedon, 323; defeated at Cranon; Demosthenes poisons himself 322
Athens surrenders to Cassander, who governs well, 318; execution of Phocion 317
Demetrius *Poliorcetes* expels *Demetrius* Phalereus, and restores the Athenian democracy, 307; the latter takes the chair of philosophy 296
A league between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt . . 277
Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 268; restored by Aratus 256
The Athenians join the Achæan league 229
They join the Ætolians against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome 215
A Roman fleet arrives at Athens 211
The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens . . . 196
Subjugation of Greece 144
The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens 88
Athens besieged by Sylla, the Roman general; it is reduced to surrender by famine 86
Cicero studies at Athens, 79; and Horace . . . 42
The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the interests of Cæsar 47
Athens visited by the apostle Paul . . . A.D. 52
Many temples, &c., erected by Hadrian . 122-135
Athens taken by Alaric, and spared from slaughter 396
Acquired by Otho de la Roche, and afterwards made a duchy 1205
Subjected by the Turks 1444
By Mahomet II. 1456
By the Venetians 1466
Restored to the Turks. 1479
Athens suffered much during the War of Independence, 1821-7. Taken by the Turks (see *Greece*) . . . . . 17 May, 1827
Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece 1833
Population, 41,298, 1861; 44,510. 1871

ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland, was burnt during the civil war in 1641. After the battle of the Boyne, colonel R. Grace held Athlone for James II. against a besieging army, but fell when it was taken by assault by Ginckel, 30 June, 1691; see *Aughrim*.

ATLANTA, see *United States*, 1864.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH, see *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*.

ATMOLYSIS, a method of separating the constituent gases of a compound gas (such as atmospheric air) by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material (such as graphite); first made known in Aug. 1863, by the discoverer, the late professor T. Graham, F.R.S., master of the mint.

ATMOSPHERE, see *Air*.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS. The idea of producing motion by atmospheric pressure was conceived by Papin, the French engineer, about 1680. Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840, and then tried for a short time on a line between Croydon and London, 1845. Atmospheric pressure was also tried and abandoned, in 1848, on the South Devon line. An atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept. 1843; opened 29 March, 1844; discontinued in 1855. A similar railway was proposed to be laid down in the streets of London by Mr. T. W. Rammell, in 1857. Mr. Rammell's Pneumatic Railway was put in action successfully at the Crystal Palace on 27 Aug. 1864, and following days. An act for a pneumatic railway between the Waterloo railway station and Whitehall was passed in July, 1865. Atmospheric pressure was proposed for a submarine railway from Dover to Calais, in 1869; see *Pneumatic Despatch*.

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The somewhat incoherent labours of his predecessors (such as Wenzel, in 1777) were reduced by John Dalton to four laws of combining proportion, which have received the name of "Atomic Theory." His "Chemical Philosophy," containing the exposition of his views, appeared in 1808. Dr. C. Daubeny's work on the Atomic Theory was published in 1850. In his standard of *Atomic weights* Dalton takes hydrogen as 1. Berzelius, who commenced his elaborate researches on the subject in 1848, adopts oxygen as 100. The former standard is used in this country, the latter on the continent. The theory is accepted by some, and rejected by other chemists. In 1855 Hinrichs propounded a new hypothetical science, *Atomechanics*, in which *pantogen*, composed of panatoms, is regarded as the primary chemical principle.

ATOMS. Democritus (about 400 B.C.) held that the only existing things are innumerable indestructible atoms, varying in form, and combined in obedience to mechanical laws, and that the soul consists of free, smooth, round atoms like those of fire; and that nothing happens by chance. His philosophy was adopted by Epicurus (about 306 B.C.), whose doctrines are luminously expounded by Lucretius in his great poem, "*De Rerum Naturâ*" (On the Nature of Things), 57 B.C. The atomic philosophy, in a modified form, was recognised by Gassendi, who died 1655 A.D.

ATREBATES, a Belgic people, subdued by Cæsar, 57 B.C.; see *Artois*.

ATTAINDER, ACTS OF, whereby a person not only forfeited his land, but his blood was attainted, have been numerous. Two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will. III. 1694-5. *Blackstone*. The attainder of lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of James II. were cancelled and publicly burnt, 2 Oct. 1695. Amongst the last acts reversed was the attaint of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), 1 July, 1819. In 1814 and 1833 the severity of attainders was mitigated. Several attainders reversed about 1827, and one in 1853 (the earl of Perth).

ATTICA, see *Athens*.

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, having ravaged the eastern empire from 445 to 450, when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the western empire, 450, and was defeated by Aëtius

at Châlons, 451; he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a blood vessel on his nuptials with Ildico, a beautiful virgin, 453.

ATTORNEY (from *tour*, turn), a person qualified to act for another at law. The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32nd of Henry VI., 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in the United Kingdom is said to be 13,824 (1872). The qualifications and practice of attorneys and solicitors are now regulated by acts passed in 1843, 1860, 1870, and 1874. By the Supreme Judicature Act all attorneys styled solicitors since Nov. 1875.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a law officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. He has to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal, and to file bills in exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. Others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first attorney-general was William Bonneville, 1277.

1660. Sir Jeffrey Palmer.
1670. Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
1673. Sir Francis North, knt., afterwards lord Guildford.
1675. Sir William Jones.
1679. Sir Cresvel Levinz, or Levinge, knt.
1681. Sir Robert Sawyer, knt.
1687. Sir Thomas Powis, knt.
1689. Henry Pollexfen, esq.
,, Sir George Treby, knt.
1692. Sir John Summers, knt., afterwards lord Somers.
1693. Edward Ward, esq.
1695. Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afterwards lord Trevor.
1701. Edward Northey, esq.
1707. Sir Simon Harcourt, knt.
1708. Sir James Montagu, knt.
1710. Sir Simon Harcourt, again; aft. lord Harcourt.
,, Sir Edward Northey, knt.
1718. Nicholas Lechmere, esq., aft. lord Lechmere.
1720. Sir Robert Raymond, aft. lord Raymond.
1724. Sir Philip Yorke, after. earl of Hardwicke.
1734. Sir John Willes, knt.
1737. Sir Dudley Ryder, knt.
1754. Hon. William Murray, aft. earl of Mansfield.
1756. Sir Robert Henley, knt., aft. earl of Northington.
1757. Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord Camden.
1762. Hon. Charles Yorke.
1763. Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., aft. Lord Grantley.
1765. Hon. Charles Yorke, again; afterwards lord Morden, and lord chancellor; see *Chancellors*.
1766. William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
1771. Edward Thurlow, esq., afterwards lord Thurlow.
1778. Alex. Wedderburn, aft. lord Loughborough.
1780. James Wallace, esq.
1782. Lloyd Kenyon, esq.
1783. James Wallace, esq.
,, John Lee, esq.
,, Lloyd Kenyon, again; afterwards Lord Kenyon.
1784. Sir Richard P. Arden, aft. lord Alvanley.
1788. Sir Archibald Macdonald.
1793. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon.
1799. Sir J. Mitford, afterwards Lord Redesdale.
1801. Sir Edward Law, aft. lord Ellenborough, 14 Feb.
1802. Hon. Spencer Percival (murdered by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812), 15 April.
1806. Sir Arthur Pigott, 12 Feb.
1807. Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, 7 April.
1812. Sir Thomas Plumer, afterwards first vice-chancellor of England, 26 June.
1813. Sir William Garrow, 4 May.
1817. Sir Samuel Shepherd, 7 May.
1819. Sir Robert Gifford, aft. lord Giffard, 24 July.
1824. Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards lord Lyndhurst, 9 Jan.
1826. Sir Charles Wetherell, 20 Sept.
1827. Sir James Scarlett, 27 April.
1828. Sir Charles Wetherell, again, 19 Feb.
1829. Sir Jas. Scarlett, again; aft. lord Abinger, 29 June.
1830. Sir Thos. Denman, aft. lord Denman, 26 Nov.
1832. Sir William Horne, 26 Nov.
1834. Sir John Campbell, 1 March.
,, Sir Frederick Pollock, 17 Dec.
1835. Sir John Campbell, again, afterwards lord Campbell (and, 1859, lord chancellor), 30 April.
1841. Sir Thomas Wilde, 3 July.
,, Sir F. Pollock, again; aft. chief baron, 6 Sept.
1844. Sir William W. Follett, 15 April.
1845. Sir Frederick Thesiger, 4 July.
1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, again; afterwards lord Truro, and lord chancellor, 6 July.
,, Sir John Jervis, afterwards chief justice of the common pleas, 13 July.
1850. Sir John Romilly, aft. master of the rolls, 11 July.
1851. Sir Alex. James Edmund Cockburn, 28 March.
1852. Sir Frederick Thesiger, again; afterwards lord Chelmsford, and lord chancellor, 2 March.
,, Sir Alexander Cockburn, again; aft. chief justice of common pleas and queen's bench, 28 Dec.
1856. Sir Richard Bethell, 15 Nov.
1858. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 27 Feb.
1859. Sir R. Bethell (since lord Westbury, and lord chancellor), 18 June.
1861. Sir William Atherton, 27 July.
1863. Sir Roundell Palmer, 2 Oct.
1866. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, aft. lord chancellor, 13 July.
,, Sir John Rolt (made justice of appeal), 28 Oct.
1867. Sir John Karslake, 1 July.
1868. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, 12 Dec.
1871. Sir John Duke Coleridge, 10 Nov.
1873. Sir Henry James, Nov.
1874. Sir John Karslake, Feb.
,, Sir Richard Baggallay, 22 April.
1875. Sir John Holker, 25 Nov.

ATTORNEYS' AND SOLICITORS' ACT, passed 14 July, 1870.

ATTRACTION, described by Copernicus, about 1520, as an appetence or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter; by Kepler as a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In 1687, sir I. Newton published his "Principia," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *Gravitation*, *Magnetism*, and *Electricity* (*which see*). Dr. C. William Siemens exhibited and described his attraction-meter at the Royal Society, 1876.

ATWOOD'S MACHINE, for proving the laws of accelerated motion by the falling of weights invented by George Atwood; described 1784; he died 11 July, 1807.

AUBAINE, a right of the French kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, whereby they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country, without having been naturalised, was abolished by the national assembly in 1790-91; re-established by Napoleon in 1804, and finally annulled 14 July, 1819.

AUBEROCHE, Guienne, S. France. The earl of Derby defeated the French, besieging this place, 19 Aug. 1344.

AUCKLAND, capital of New Zealand (north island), was founded Sept. 1840. The population of the district, in 1857, was estimated at 15,000 Europeans, and 35,000 natives. The seat of government was removed to Wellington on Cook's Strait, Dec. 1864.

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans, mentioned by Petronius Arbiter (about A.D. 66). The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, now Madras, in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict. c. 15

(1845), the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of 10*l*." In 1858 there were 4358 licences granted, producing 43,580*l*. The abuses at auctions, termed "knock-outs," caused by combinations of brokers and others, excited much attention in Sept. 1866. An act regulating sales of land by auction was passed 15 July, 1867. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.

AUDIANI, followers of Audæus of Mesopotamia, who, having been expelled from the Syrian church on account of his severely reproving the vices of the clergy, about 338, formed a sect and became its bishop. He was banished to Scythia, where he is said to have made many converts. His followers celebrated Easter at the time of the Jewish passover, attributed the human figure to the Deity, and had other peculiar tenets.

AUDIT-OFFICE, Somerset House. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts were appointed in 1785, and many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

AUDLEY'S REBELLION, see *Rebellions*, 1497.

AUERSTADT (Prussia). Here on 14 Oct. 1806, the French, under Davoust, signally defeated the Prussians, under Blucher; see *Jena*.

AUGHRIM, near Athlone, in Ireland, where on 12 July, 1691, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French general St. Ruth, and the English under general Ginckel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and 960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interest of James II., and Ginckel was created earl of Athlone.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE, established in 1704. 5597 clerical livings, not exceeding 50*l*. *per annum*, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established.

AUGMENTATIONS COURT, established in 1535 by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27, in relation to cap. 28 same session, which gave the king the property of all monasteries having 200*l*. a year. The court was abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558.

AUGSBURG (Bavaria), originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C.; became a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Here many important diets of the empire have been held. In A.D. 952, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood. Augsburg has suffered much by war, having been frequently taken by siege,—in 788, 1703, 1704, and, last, by the French, 10 Oct. 1805, who restored it to Bavaria in March, 1806.

Augsburg Diet, summoned by the emperor Charles V., to settle the religious disputes of Germany, met 20 June, and separated . . . . Nov. 1530
Confession of Augsburg, compiled by Melanchthon, Luther and others, signed by the Protestant princes, presented to the emperor Charles V., and read to the diet . . . . . 25 June, 1530
Interim of Augsburg, a document issued by Charles V.: an attempt to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants: (it was fruitless and was withdrawn) read 15 May, 1548
"Peace of Religion" signed at Augsburg, 25 Sept. 1555
League of Augsburg, for maintenance of the treaties of Münster, Nimeguen: a treaty between Holland and other powers against France, signed 9 July, 1686

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Three augurs, at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, were formally constituted by Numa, about 710 B.C. The number increased, and was fifteen at the time of Sylla, 81. The college of augurs was abolished by Theodosius about A.D. 390.

AUGUST, the eighth Roman month of the year (previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March), by a decree of the senate received its present name in honour of Augustus Cæsar, in the year 8 B.C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days. The appearance of shooting stars on the 10th of Aug. was observed in the middle ages, when they were termed "St. Lawrence's tears." Their periodicity was noticed by Mr. Forster early in the present century.

AUGUSTAN ERA began 14 Feb. 27 B.C., or 727 years after the foundation of Rome.

AUGUSTIN or AUSTIN FRIARS, a religious order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, who died 430. They first appeared about the 11th century, and the order was constituted by pope Alexander IV., 1256. The rule requires poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans. The order appeared in England soon after the conquest, and had 32 houses at the suppression, 1536. One of their churches, at Austin Friars, London, erected 1354, and since the Reformation used by Dutch protestants, was partially destroyed by fire, 22 Nov. 1862. It was restored, and reopened, 1 Oct. 1865. A religious house of the order, dedicated to St. Monica, mother of Augustin, was founded in Hoxton-square, London, 1864.

AULIC COUNCIL, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber civil and criminal, instituted at Worms, 1495, and afterwards held at Spires and Wetzler, and the other the Aulic council at Vienna, 1506. These courts having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

AURAY (N. W. France). Here, on 29 Sept. 1364, the English, under John Chandos, defeated the French and captured their leader Du Guesclin. Charles of Blois, made duke of Brittany by the king of France, was slain, and a peace was made in April, 1365.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin, *auris*) of the priest was an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the 4th century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was enjoined by the council of Lateran in 1215, and by the council of Trent in 1551. It was one of the six articles of

faith enacted by our Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the church party called Puseyites, Tractarians, or Ritualists.

The rev. Alfred Poole, a curate of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended by his bishop from his office for practising auricular confession in June, 1858, and the suspension was confirmed in Jan. 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev. Temple West at Boyne Hill, in Sept. 1858.

In May, 1873, 483 clergymen of the Church of England presented a petition to convocation for the education, selection, and licensing of duly qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of canon law. Strongly disapproved of by the bishops.

Letter from the bishop of London asserting that confession should be to God; that to the minister optional, 21 July, 1873.

Archdeacon Denison (in a letter) declares war against all opposing auricular confession, 22 Aug. 1873.

AURIFLAMMA or **ORIFLAMME**, the national golden banner mentioned in French history, belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey to battle, 1124. *Hénault.* It appeared for the last time at Agincourt, 25 Oct. 1415. *Tillet.* Others say at Montlhery, 16 July, 1465.

AURORA FRIGATE, sailed from Britain in 1771, to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.

AURORÆ BOREALES AND AUSTRALES (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March, 1716, an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia. The whole horizon lat. 57° N. was overspread with continuous haze of a dismal red during a whole night, Nov. 1765.—Mr. Foster, the companion of captain Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S. The aurora is now attributed to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In August and September, 1859 (and about 24 Oct. 1870), when brilliant auroræ were very frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Auroræ were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia.

AUSCULTATION, see *Stethoscope.*

AUSTERLITZ, a town in Moravia, where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, 2 Dec. 1805. Three emperors commanded: Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, signed 26 Dec. 1805; see *Presburg.*

AUSTIN FRIARS, see *Augustin Friars.*

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world. This name, originally given it by De Brosses, includes Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1526; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1606 explored a part of the coast of Papua or New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1606. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again (1801-5) completed the survey. *M'Culloch.*

AUSTRALIA (formerly **New Holland**), the largest island and smallest continent; estimated area about three million square miles, including five provinces—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, West Australia (or Swan River), and Queensland (*all which see*). Population, with Tasmania and New Zealand, in 1871, about 1,958,650.

Mr. R. H. Major, in 1872, alleged that Australia was known to the French prior to 1531
Alleged discovery by Manoel Godinho de Eredia, a Portuguese 1601
The Dutch also discover Australia . . March, 1606
The coast surveyed by Dutch navigators; north, by Zeachen, 1618; west, by Edels, 1619; south, by Nuyts, 1627; north, by Carpenter . . . 1627
Wm. Dampier explores the W. and N. W. coasts, 1684-90
Tasman coasts S. Australia, and Van Diemen's Land 1642-4
Terra Australia (Western Australia) named New Holland by order of the States-General . . 1665
William Dampier lands in Australia . . Jan. 1686
Explorations of Willis and Carteret . . . 1763-6
Capt. Cook, sir Joseph Banks, and others, land at Botany Bay, and name the country "New South Wales" . . . . . 28 April, 1770
Exploration of Furneaux 1773
Governor Phillip founds Sydney near Port Jackson, with 1030 persons . . . . . 26 Jan. 1788
[The 82nd anniversary of this event was kept with much festivity, 26 Jan. 1870.]
Great distress in consequence of the loss of the store ship "Guardian," captain Riou . . . 1790
Voyages of Bligh 1789-92
First church erected . . . . . Aug. 1793
Government gazette first printed 1795
Bass's straits discovered by Bass and Flinders . 1798
First brick church built 1802
Colony of Van Diemen's land (now Tasmania) established 1803
Grant, 1800, and Flinders survey the coasts of Australia 1801-5
Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled . . . 1804
Governor Bligh for his tyranny deposed and sent home 1808
Superseded by governor Macquarie 1809
Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxland, 1813; Oxley, &c. . . . 1817-1823
Population, 29,783 (three-fourths convicts) . . 1821
West Australia formed into a province . . . 1829
Legislative council established . . . . . ,,
Sturt's expeditions into South Australia . . 1828-31
South Australia erected into a province . Aug. 1834
Sir T. Mitchell's expeditions into E. Australia . 1831-6
First Roman Catholic bishop (Polding) arrives, Sept. 1835
Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonised . . Nov. ,,
First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives . . . . . June, 1836
Colony of *South Australia* founded . . . Dec. ,,
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound 1836-7
Melbourne founded . . . . . Nov. 1837
Capt. Grey explores N. W. Australia . . . 1837-9
Count Strzelecki explored New South Wales and Tasmania, 1838-43; discovered gold-fields in Bathurst, Wellington, &c. (kept secret by sir George Gipps) 1839
Suspension of transportation . . . . . ,,
Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps; discovers Gipps' land; Eyre explores west Australia . . 1840
Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of "Home for Female Emigrants" 1841-6
Census—87,200 males: 43,700 females . . . 1841
Very numerous insolvencies 1841-2
Incorporation of city of Sydney 1842
Leichhardt's expedition (never returned) . . . 1844
Sturt proceeds from South Australia to the middle of the continent 1845
Census (including Port Phillip)—114,700 males; 74,800 females 1846

Kennedy's expedition, 1847; killed . . . 1848
Great agitation against transportation, which had been revived by earl Grey 1849
Port Phillip erected into a separate province as *Victoria* 1850
Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, &c.* . . . 1851
Census—males, 106,000; females, 81,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000) . . . . . ,,
Mints established . . . . . March, 1853
Transportation ceased . . . . . ,,
Gregory's explorations of interior . . 1848, 1855-8
Death of archdeacon Cowper (aged 80), after about fifty years' residence . . . . . July, 1858
Queensland made a province . . . . 4 Dec. 1859
J. M'Douall Stuart's expeditions . . . 1858-62
Expedition into the interior under Mr. Landells organised . . . . . Aug. 1860
Robert O'Hara Burke, Wm. John Wills, and others, start from Melbourne . . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Burke, Wills, and two others, cross the Australian continent to the gulf of Carpentaria; all perish on their return, except John King, who arrives at Melbourne . . . . . Nov. 1861
Stuart, M'Kinlay, and Landsborough cross Australia from sea to sea 1861-2
Remains of Burke and Wills recovered; public funeral . . . . . 21 Jan. 1863
Strong and general resistance throughout Australia to the reception of British convicts in West Australia . . . . . about June, 1864
Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced amid much rejoicing . 26 Jan. 1865
Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer, surrounded and shot . . . . . April, ,,
Boundary disputes between New South Wales and Victoria, in summer of 1864; settled amicably 19 April, ,,
Total population of Australia, exclusive of natives, 1,298,667 . . . . . Jan. 1866
Meeting of ministers from the Australian colonies at Melbourne to arrange postal communication with Europe . . . . . March, 1867
Exploration of South Australia; capt. Cadell discovers mouth of the river Roper, and fine pastoral country, lat. 14° S. . . . . Nov. 1867
Despatch from lord Kimberley objecting to the complex tariffs between the Australian colonies, 13 July, 1871
Meeting of delegates from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania; they object to imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements . . . . . 27 Sept. ,,

* Gold Discovery.—Mr. Edward Hargraves went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Conobolas, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return home, he examined the soil, and after one or two months' digging, found a quantity of gold, 12 Feb. 1851. He applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement became intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places; and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Wallawa, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of quartz (from two to three hundred weight), found in the Murroo Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst, contained 112 lb. of pure gold, valued at 4000*l.* The "Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings; and a piece of pure gold of 106 lb weight was also found. From the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the district of Victoria, up to Oct. 1852, there were found 2,532,422 ounces, or 105 tons 10 cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to the same date represented 8,863,477*l.* sterling. In Nov. 1856, the "James Baines" and "Lightning" brought gold from Melbourne valued as 1,200,000*l.* The "Welcome nugget" weighed 2019½ ounces; value, 8376*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; found at Baker's Hill, Ballarat, 11 June, 1858. Between May, 1851, and May 1861, gold to the value of 96,000,000*l.* had been brought to England from New South Wales and Victoria.

Synod of the church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney . . . . . 25 Oct. 1872

GOVERNORS.

Captain Arthur Phillip 1788
Captain Hunter 1795
Captain Philip G. King 1800
Captain William Bligh 1806
Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (able and successful administration) 1809
General sir Thomas Brisbane 1821
Sir Richard Bourke 1831
Sir George Gipps 1838
Sir Charles Fitzroy, *governor-general* of all the Australian colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant-governors of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South and Western Australia . . 1846
Sir William T. Denison 1854
Sir John Young, of New South Wales only . . 1860
See *New South Wales.*

Acts for the government of Australia, 10 Geo. IV. c. 22, 14 May (1829), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 68, 13 Aug. (1836), 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59, 5 Aug. (1850). Act for regulating the sale of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 36, 22 June (1842).

AUSTRASIA, *Œsterreich* (Eastern Kingdom), also called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, 511, and ended by Carloman becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg company's steamship, sailed from Southampton to New York 4 Sept. 1858, with 528 persons on board. On 13 Sept. in lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30′ W., it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons were saved —upwards of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French barque; the rest by a Norwegian barque. A heartrending account was given in the *Times*, 11 Oct. 1858, by Mr. Charles Brews, an English survivor.

AUSTRIA, *Œsterreich* (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Roman empire about 33; was overrun by the Huns, Avars, &c., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne, 791-796. He divided the government of the country, establishing *margraves* of Eastern Bavaria and Austria. Louis the German, son of Louis le Débonnaire, about 817, subjugated Radbod, margrave of Austria; but in 883 the descendants of the latter raised a civil war in Bavaria against the emperor Charles the Fat, and eventually the margraves of Austria were declared immediate princes of the empire. In 1156 the margraviate was made an hereditary *duchy* by the emperor Frederic I.; and in 1453 it was raised to an *archduchy* by the emperor Frederic III. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, elected emperor of Germany in 1273, acquired Austria in 1278; and from 1493 to 1804 his descendants were *emperors of Germany*. On 11 Aug. 1804, the emperor Francis II. renounced the title of emperor of Germany, and became hereditary *emperor of Austria*. The condition of Austria is now greatly improving under the enlightened rule of the present emperor. The political constitution of the empire is based upon—1. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., 1734, which declares the indivisibility of the empire and rules the order of succession. 2. The pragmatic sanction of Francis II., 1 Aug. 1804, when he became emperor of Austria only. 3. The diploma of Francis Joseph, 20 Oct. 1860, whereby he imparted legislative power to the provincial states and the council of the empire (Reichsrath). 4. The law of 26 Feb. 1861, on the national representation. Self-government was granted to Hungary, 17 Feb. 1867. The

empire was ordered to be named henceforth the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, by decree, 14 Nov. 1868. Population of the empire* in Oct. 1857, 35,018,988; reduced to 32,530,000 by the loss of Venetia, &c., in 1866 (about 16,000,000 Slavs of different dialects). Population (31 Dec. 1869): Austria and other Cis-Leithan provinces, 20,394,980; Hungary and Trans-Leithan provinces, 15,509,455.

Frederic II., the last male of the house of Bamberg, killed in battle with the Hungarians 15 June, 1246
Disputed succession: the emperor Frederic II. sequestered the provinces, appointing Otto, count of Eberstein, governor in the name of the emperor; they are seized by Ladislaus, margrave of Moravia, in right of his wife, Frederic's niece, Gertrude: he died childless 1247
Herman, margrave of Baden, marries Gertrude, and holds the provinces till his death 1250
Premislas Ottocar, of Bohemia, acquires the provinces 1254
Compelled to cede Styria to Hungary, he makes war and recovers it, in consequence of a great victory 1260
He inherits Carinthia, 1263; refuses to become emperor of Germany, 1272; and to render homage to Rodolph of Hapsburg, elected emperor . . . 1273
War against Ottocar as a rebel: he is compelled to cede Austria, Carinthia, and Styria to Rodolph . 1274
The war renewed: Ottocar perishes in the battle of Marchfeld . . . . . 26 Aug. 1278
Albert I. assassinated by his nephew while attempting to enslave the Swiss . . . . . 1 May, 1308
Successful revolt of the Swiss 1307-9
They totally defeat the Austrians under duke Leopold, at Morgarten . . . . . 16 Nov. 1315
The Tyrol acquired 1363
The duke Leopold imposes a toll on the Swiss; which they resist with violence: he makes war on them, and is defeated and slain at Sempach July, 1386
Duke Albert V. obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is elected emperor of Germany 1437
The emperor Frederic III., as head of the house of Hapsburg, creates the archduchy of Austria with sovereign power . . . . . 6 Jan. 1453
Austria divided between him and his relatives, 1457: war ensues between them till 1463
The Low countries accrue to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of Burgundy 1477
Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria, with the heiress of Arragon and Castile . . 1496
Bohemia and Hungary united to Austria under Ferdinand I. 1526
Austria harassed by Turkish invasions . . . 1529-45
Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates (see *Spain*) . . 1556
The destructive 30 years' war 1618-48
War of Spanish succession 1701-14
Mantua ceded to the emperor . . . . 3 Jan. 1708
By treaty of Utrecht he obtains part of the duchy of Milan . . . . . 11 April, 1713
By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Netherlands . 1714
Naples, &c., added to his dominions . 15 Nov. 1715
Further additions on the east (Temeswar, &c.) by the peace of Passarowitz 1718
Naples and Sicily given up to Spain 1735
Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign of the male line of the house of Hapsburg; his daughter, Maria Theresa, becomes queen of Hungary 20 Oct. 1740
Silesian wars 1740-2; 1744-5
Maria Theresa is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony; but supported by Great Britain 1741
Francis, duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa in 1736, elected emperor 1745

Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: Parma, Milan, &c. ceded to Spain 1748
Seven years' war; Silesia ceded to Prussia . . 1745-63
Galicia, &c., acquired from Poland 1772
War with France (see *Battles*) 1792-7
By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (*which see*) and obtains Venice 15 Oct. 1797
Treaty of Luneville (more losses) 1801
Francis II., emperor of Germany, becomes *Francis I. of Austria*: declared hereditary emperor of Austria 11 Aug. 1804
His declaration against France . . . 5 Aug. 1805
Capitulation of his army at Ulm . . . 20 Oct. ,,
War: Napoleon enters Vienna . . . 14 Nov. ,,
Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz, 2 Dec. ,,
By treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice and the Tyrol . . . . . 1 Jan. 1806
Vienna evacuated by the French . . . 12 Jan. ,,
Dissolution of the Germanic confederation, and formal abdication of the emperor . . 6 Aug. ,,
The French again take Vienna . . . 13 May, 1809
But restore it at the peace . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor . . . 1 April, 1810
Congress at Vienna . . . . . 2 Oct. 1814
Treaty of Vienna . . . . . 25 Feb. 1815
[Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established, 7 April.]
Francis I. dies; Ferdinand I. succeeds . 2 March, 1835
New treaty of commerce with England . 3 July, 1838
Insurrection at Vienna; flight of Metternich, 13 March, 1848
Insurrection in Italy, see *Milan*, *Venice*, and *Sardinia* . . . . . 18 March, ,,
Another insurrection at Vienna; the emperor flees to Inspruck . . . . . 15-17 May, ,,
Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire . . . . . 29 May, ,,
A constituent assembly meet at Vienna . 22 July, ,,
Insurrection of Vienna; murder of count Latour, 6 Oct. ,,
Revolution in Hungary, see *Hungary* . 11 Sept. ,,
The emperor abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis-Joseph . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Convention of Olmütz . . . . . 29 Nov. 1850
The emperor revokes the constitution of 4 March, 1849 . . . . . 31 Dec. 1851
Trial by jury abolished in the empire . . 15 Jan. 1852
Death of prince Schwartzenburg, prime minister, 4 April, ,,
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyi, 18 Feb.; who was executed . . . 28 Feb. 1853
Commercial treaty with Prussia . . . 19 Feb. ,,
Austrians enter Danubian principalities . Aug. 1854
Alliance with England and France relative to eastern question . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Great reduction of the army . . . 24 June, 1855
By a concordat the pope acquires great power in the empire . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9, 12 July, 1856
Austrians quit the principalities . . March, 1857
Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press . . . . . 10 Feb. ,,
Firm reply of count Cavour . . . 20 Feb. ,,
Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence . . 23-30 March, ,,
Emperor and empress visit Hungary . May, ,,
Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 92) . . 5 Jan. 1858
Excitement throughout Europe, caused by the address of the emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador:—"I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed" . . . . . 1 Jan. 1859
The emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words . . . . . 4 Jan. ,,
Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia . . . . 30 Jan. ,,
Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy; and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces, and Sardinia . . . . . Feb. & March, ,,
Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace," 27 Feb. ,,
Intervention of Russia—proposal for a congress;

* The empire is now divided into two parts, separated by the river Leithe. The Cis-Leithan section comprises 14 provincial diets: Galicia, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, lower and upper Austria, Styria, the Tyrol and Voralburg, Salzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, Trieste, and Istria, Dalmatia, and the Bukovina. The Trans-Leithan section comprises Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and the city of Fiume.

disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia —Sardinia and France prepare for war, March & April, 1859
Austria demands the *disarmament of Sardinia* and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days . . . . . 23 April, „
This demand rejected . . . . . 26 April, „
The Austrians cross the Ticino . . . 26 April, „
The French troops enter Piedmont . . 27 April, „
The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy). . . . . 3 May, „
Resignation of count Buol, foreign minister; appointment of count Rechberg . 13-18 May, „
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; at Palestro, 30-31 May; at Magenta, 4 June; at Malegnano (Marignano) . . . . 8 June, „
Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and *negotiations* of Napoleon I.) . . . . . 11 June, „
Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio); the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia present . . . . . 24 June, „
Armistice agreed upon, 6 July; the emperors meet, 11 July; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca (Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed), 12 July, „
Manifesto justifying the peace issued to the army, 12 July; to the people . . . . 15 July, „
Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants,—announced . . Sept. „
Conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich . . . . 8 Aug. to Sept. „
Many national reforms proposed . . . . Sept. „
Treaty of Zurich, confirming the preliminaries of Villa Franca, signed . . . . 10 Nov. „
Decrees removing Jewish disabilities, 6, 10 Jan., 18 Feb. 1860
Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets . . 5 March, „
Discovery of great corruptions in the army financial arrangements, a deficiency of about 1,700,000*l.* discovered; general Eynatten commits suicide; 82 persons arrested . . . . . March, „
Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, &c., by Sardinia . . . . . March, „
Baron Brück, suspected of complicity in the army frauds, dismissed 20 April; commits suicide, 23 April, „
The Reichsrath assembles, 30 May; addressed by the emperor . . . . . 1 June, „
Liberty of the press further restrained. . July, „
Unsettled state of Hungary (*which see*) . July-Oct. „
Friendly meeting of the emperor and the regent of Prussia at Töplitz . . . . 26 July, „
Free debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on the concordat, the finances, &c.; proposals for separate constitutions for the provinces, Aug. & Sept. „
The Reichsrath adjourned . . . . 29 Sept. „
Diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, &c., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received) . . . . . 20 Oct. „
Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Russia and prince regent of Prussia at Warsaw: no important result . . . . . 20-26 Oct. „
The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia, Oct. & Nov. „
The empress goes to Madeira for health . Nov. „
Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in Dec. „
Ministerial crisis: M. Schmerling becomes minister —more political concessions . . . . 13 Dec. „
The proscribed Hungarian, count Teleki, at Dresden, is given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about 20 Dec.; he is released on parole 31 Dec. „
Amnesty for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, &c., published . . . . . 7 Jan. 1861
Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased general disaffection . . . Jan. & Feb. „
The statutes of the new constitution for the Austrian monarchy published . . . 26 Feb. „
Civil and political rights granted to Protestants, throughout the empire, except in Hungary and Venice . . . . . 8 April, „
Meeting of Reichsrath—no deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, or Istria 29 April, 1861
Ministry of marine created . . . . Jan. 1862
Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress, 4 Feb. „
Increased taxation proposed . . . March, „
At an imperial council, the emperor present, the principle of ministerial responsibility is resolved on . . . . . 26 April, „
Deficiency of 1,400,000*l.* in financial statement—indignation of the Reichsrath . . . June, „
Amnesty to condemned political offenders in Hungary proclaimed . . . . . 18 Nov. „
Reduction in the army assented to; and a personal liberty law (resembling our habeas corpus act) passed . . . . . Dec. „
Insurrection in Russian Poland, Jan.; Austria joins in the intercession of England and France April 1863
Meeting of the German sovereigns (except kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark) with the emperor of Austria at Frankfort, by his invitation; the draft of a reform of the federal constitution agreed to . . . . . 16-31 Aug. „
Transylvanian deputies accept the constitution, and take seats in the Reichsrath . . 20 Oct. „
Austria joins Prussia in war with Denmark (see *Denmark*) . . . . . Jan. 1864
Galicia and Cracow declared to be in a state of siege 29 Feb. „
The Archduke Maximilian becomes emperor of Mexico (see *Mexico*) . . . . April, „
The emperor and the king of Prussia meet at Carlsbad 22 June, „
Resignation of count Rechberg, foreign minister, succeeded by count Mensdorff-Pouilly 27 Oct. „
Peace with Denmark, signed at Vienna . 30 Oct. „
Emperor opens Reichsrath, 14 Nov.; great freedom of debate; the state of siege in Galicia censured Dec. „
Austria supports the confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies . . . . . Dec. „
Apparent reunion between Austria and Prussia Jan. 1865
Great financial difficulty; proposed reduction in the army by the chambers . . . . Jan. „
Contest between the government and the chambers April, „
Reported failure of Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna, to promote free trade . . . . June, „
New ministry formed; count Mensdorff as nominal premier; counts Belcredi and Esterhazy as ministers: conciliatory measures towards Hungary, proposed . . . . . 27 July, „
Convention of Gastein (see *Gastein*) signed 14 Aug. „
Emperor's rescript suppressing the constitution, with the view of giving autonomy to Hungary (*which see*) . . . . . 20 Sept. „
Rejoicings in Hungary, but dissatisfaction in Austria, Croatia, &c. . . . . Nov., Dec., „
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, signed 16 Dec. „
Amnesty for Italy issued . . . . . 1 Jan. 1866
Warm disputes with Prussia (aggressive), respecting the settlement of Holstein . . Jan., Mar. „
Preparations for war begin . . . . March, „
The archduke Albrecht made commander of the southern army, 6 May; Benedek of the Northern 12 May, „
War declared by Prussia, 18 June; by Italy (*which see*) . . . . . 20 June, „
The Austrians enter Silesia, 18 June; and the Prussians Bohemia . . . . . 23 June „
The Italians defeated by the archduke Albrecht, at Custozza . . . . . 24 June, „
Prussian victories at Nachod, &c. . 27-29 June, „
Benedek totally defeated at Königgrätz or Sadowa 3 July, „
(For details of the war see *Prussia* and *Italy*.)
The emperor cedes Venetia to the emperor Napoleon, and requests intervention . . . 4 July, „
Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July, „
Treaty of peace with Prussia signed at Prague, 23 Aug. „
Treaty of peace with Italy signed at Vienna, ceding Venetia, 3 Oct.; the iron crown given up 11 Oct. „
The Quadrilateral and Venice surrendered to the Italians . . . . . 11-19 Oct.

Baron Ferdinand von Beust, late Saxon minister of foreign affairs, made Austrian foreign minister 30 Oct. 1866
Meeting of the Reichsrath . . . 19 Nov. ,,
Commercial treaty with France (to commence 1 Jan. 1867), signed . . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Great dissension among the nationalities of the empire . . . . . Dec. ,,
Extraordinary diet convoked (for 25 Feb.). 3 Jan. 1867
Establishment of autonomy for Hungary announced; resignation of Belcredi, 4 Feb.; Von Beust made president of the council . . . . 7 Feb. ,,
Rescript restoring a separate ministry for Hungary, count Andrassy president . . . 17 Feb. ,,
Death of archduke Stephen (palatine of Hungary in 1848) . . . . . Feb. ,,
Commercial treaty with Italy, signed . 23 April, ,,
Reichsrath opened at Vienna . . . 20 May, ,,
The Czechs (of Bohemia and Moravia), Croats, Slavonians, Serbs, Roumans (of Transylvania), and Russinians (of Galicia), protest against absorption, and demand national legislative powers May & July, ,,
Painful death of the archduchess Matilda through burns . . . . . 6 June, ,,
The emperor and empress crowned king and queen of Hungary at Buda . . . . 8 June, ,,
Von Beust made chancellor of the empire, 23 June, ,,
The sultan visits Vienna . . . 27 July—1 Aug. ,,
The emperors of Austria and France meet at Salzburg 18-23 Aug. ,,
Arrangements for the dividing the financial affairs of Austria and Hungary, signed . . 13 Sept. ,,
Changes (respecting marriage and education) in the concordat, proposed . . . . . Sept. ,,
28 bishops demand the maintenance of the concordat 28 Sept. ,,
Letter from the emperor to cardinal Rausch, declaring for complete liberty of conscience in opposition to the concordat; the concordat almost annulled by the lower house . . . . Oct. ,,
Emperor of Austria and king of Prussia meet at Oos, near Baden-Baden . . . . 22 Oct. ,,
Emperor arrives at Paris, 23 Oct.; leaves 5 Nov. ,,
Dualism accepted by the Reichsrath at Vienna Nov. ,,
New Austrian ministry under prince Auersperg constituted . . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
Civil marriages bill (annulling clerical jurisdiction over them) passed by the upper house, after sharp resistance, 21-23 March; received the emperor's assent . . . . . 25 May, 1868
German sharp-shooting match, held at Vienna, 26 July, ,,
Von Beust justifies the maintenance of an army of 800,000, 11 Oct.; is made a count . . Dec. ,,
Continued opposition of the clergy to the government Jan. 1869
The frigate *Radetsky* blown up, about 340 lives lost 20 Feb. ,,
The crown prince of Prussia visits Vienna 7 Oct. ,,
The emperor visits the East;—at Jerusalem, 10 Nov.; present at the opening of the Suez canal 17 Nov. ,,
Successful insurrection against the conscription in Dalmatia, Oct.; ceased . . . . Nov. ,,
The Reichsrath opened by the emperor at Vienna 13 Dec. ,,
Ministerial crisis, Jan.: the Cis-Leithan ministry resigns; count Potocki, prime minister 4 April, 1870
Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced 18 July, ,,
The concordat with Rome declared to be suspended in consequence of the promulgation of the doctrine of papal infallibility . . 30 July, ,,
The Reichsrath opened by the emperor; no deputies from Bohemia . . . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Dissension between the federal and national parties 29 Sept., Oct. ,,
The Reichsrath adjourned . . . . 22 Nov. ,,
The ministry support Great Britain in opposing the Russian repudiation of the treaty of Paris (see *Russia*) . . . . . Nov. ,,
Austrian army, 864,869 regulars; 187,527 landwehr (militia) . . . . . Dec. ,,
The new German empire recognised by the emperor Jan. 1871
Dismissal of Potocki; count Hohenwart, minister Feb. 1871
Meeting of the Reichsrath . . . . 20 Feb. ,,
Death of adm. Tegethoff, much lamented 7 April, ,,
First meeting of "Old Catholics" at Vienna, 26 July, ,,
An international exhibition at Vienna in 1873, proposed . . . . . Sept. ,,
Meeting of 17 provincial diets; struggle between the (Slavonian) conservatives and the (German) constitutionalists renewed . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
Meeting of emperor with emperor William 6-8 Sept. ,,
Political crisis: dissension between German and Slavonian parties, Oct.; resignation of the Hohenwart ministry . . . . . 25 Oct. ,,
A ministry formed under baron Kellersperg 4 Nov. ,,
Resignation of count Beust, the arch-chancellor; much excitement . . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Count Andrassy appointed minister of the imperial household and of foreign affairs; Von Beust to be ambassador at London; Lonyay, premier of Hungarian ministry . . . . . 13-14 Nov. ,,
New ministry formed by prince Auersperg, about 21 Nov. ,,
The Reichsrath opened by the emperor with speech announcing political and educational reforms 28 Dec. ,,
New constitutional law promulgated, giving the emperor power to order new elections of the chambers . . . . . 13 March, 1872
Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Germany and other sovereigns at Berlin 6-12 Sept. ,,
Reform bill passed changing the Reichsrath into a national representative assembly . 10 March, 1873
Great international exhibition at Vienna; opening, 1 May, ,,
Financial crisis through overtrading in 1872; panic in . . . . . May ,,
Visits to Vienna; the prince of Wales, 28 April; the czar of Russia, 1 June; the shah of Persia, 30 July; the king of Italy, 17 Sept.; the emperor of Germany . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Elections for the Reichsrath; 228 constitutionalists; 125 federals, 30 Oct.; the Reichsrath opened by the emperor, 5 Nov.; 25th anniversary of the emperor's accession celebrated throughout the empire; amnesty for political offenders . 2 Dec. ,,
The emperor at St. Petersburg . . . 13 Feb. 1874
Encyclical letter from the pope condemning the new ecclesiastical laws, dated . . . 7 March ,,
Protest of the Austrian bishops; adoption by both parties of Cavour's cry, "A free church in a free state" . . . . . April ,,
The empress at the Isle of Wight . July-Aug. ,,
Ofenheim, railway financier connected with Messrs. Brassey, after long trial for fraud, acquitted at Vienna . . . . . 27 Feb. 1875
The emperor warmly received at Venice by the king of Italy . . . . . 5 April ,,
Inauguration of the new bed of the Danube by the emperor . . . . . 30 May ,,
The czar meets the emperor at Eger . . 28 June ,,
Death of the ex-emperor Ferdinand . 29 June ,,
Deficiency in the budget for 1876; revenue about 37,800,000*l.*; expenditure, 40,300,000*l.* . Nov. ,,
Death of cardinal Rauscher, prince bishop of Vienna . . . . . 24 Nov. ,,
The czar and the emperor meet at Reichstadt; agree to neutrality in the Servio-Turkish war, 8 July 1876

(See *Germany, Hungary, Vienna, &c.*)

MARGRAVES OF AUSTRIA.

Leopold I., 928; Albert I., 1018; Ernest, 1056; Leopold II., 1075; Leopold III., 1096; Albert II., 1136; Leopold IV., 1136; Henry II., 1142 (made a duke 1156).

DUKES.

1156. Henry II.
1177. Leopold V. He made prisoner Richard I. of England when returning incognito from the crusade, and was compelled to surrender him to the emperor Henry VI.
1194. Frederic I., the catholic.
1198. Leopold VI., the glorious. Killed in battle.
1230. Frederic II., the warlike. Killed in a battle with the Hungarians, 15 June, 1246.
Interregnum.
1276. Rodolph I.

1282. Albert I. and his brother Rodolph II. Albert becomes emperor of Germany, 1298.
1308. Frederic I. and Leopold I.
1326. Frederic I.
1330. Albert II. and Otho, his brother.
1339. Albert II.
1358. Rodolph IV.
1365. Albert III. and Leopold II. or III. (killed at Sempach).
1395. William I. and brothers, and their cousin Albert IV.
1411. The same. The provinces divided into the duchies of Austria and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.
1411. Albert V., duke of Austria; obtains Bohemia and Moravia; elected king of Hungary and emperor, 1437; dies, 1439; succeeded by his posthumous son.
1439. Ladislaus, who dies childless, 1457.
1457. The emperor Frederic III. and Albert VI.
1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederick III. (*archduke*), emperor; see *Germany*.

EMPERORS.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of *Germany*), styled emperor of Austria only, 11 Aug. 1804; resigned empire of Germany, 6 Aug. 1806; died 2 Mar. 1835.
1835. Ferdinand, his son, 2 March; abdicated in favour of his nephew (his brother Francis-Charles having renounced his rights), 2 Dec. 1848; died 29 June, 1875.
1848. Francis-Joseph (son of Francis-Charles), born 18 Aug. 1830; succeeded, 2 Dec. 1848; married 24 April, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867.

[*Heir:* their son, the archduke Rodolph, born 21 Aug. 1858.]

AUTHORS. For the law securing copyright, see *Copyrights*.

AUTO DA FE (Act of faith), the term given to the punishment of a heretic, generally burning alive, inflicted by the Inquisition (*which see*).

AUTOMATON FIGURES (or ANDROIDES), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Archytas' flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1264. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1649. Vaucanson, in 1738, made an artificial duck, which performed many functions of a real one—eating, drinking, and quacking; and he also made a flute-player. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player, exhibited the same year, was also worked by a hidden person; so was the "invisible girl," 1800. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century, an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness. The "anthropoglossus," an alleged talking-machine, exhibited at St. James's hall, London, July 1864, was proved to be a gross imposition. The exhibition of the talking-machine of professor Faber of Vienna, in London, began 27 Aug. 1870, at the Palais Royal, Argyll-street, W. The automatic chess-player at the Crystal Palace, 1873. Psycho, an automaton card-player, invented by J. N. Maskelyne and John Algernon Clarke, exhibited in London, Jan. 1875.

AUTOTYPOGRAPHY, a process of producing a metal plate from drawings, made known by Mr. Wallis, in April, 1863; it resembled *Nature-printing* (which see).

AUXERRE DECLARATION, see *France*, May, 1866.

AVA in 1822 became the capital of the Burmese empire, it is said, for the third time. A British embassy was received here in Sept. 1855.

AVARS, barbarians who ravaged Pannonia, and annoyed the eastern empire in the 6th and 7th centuries, subdued by Charlemagne about 799, after an eight years' war.

AVESBURY, or ABURY (Wiltshire). Here are the remains of the largest Celtic or Druidical work in this country. They have been surveyed by Aubrey, 1648; Dr. Stukeley, 1720; and sir R. C. Hoare, in 1812, and by others. Much information may be obtained from Stukeley's "Abury" (1743), and Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" (1812-21). Many theories have been put forth, but the object of these remains is still unknown. They are considered to have been set up during the "stone age," *i.e.*, when weapons and implements were mainly formed of that material.

AVEIN, or AVAINE (Luxemburg, Belgium). Here the French and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, 20 May, 1635.

"AVE MARIA!" the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 28), was made a formula of devotion by pope John XXI. about 1326. In the beginning of the 15th century Vincentius Ferrerius used it before his discourses. *Bingham*.

AVIGNON, a city, S. E. France, ceded by Philip III. to the pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed by Clement V. to Avignon, in 1309. In 1348 Clement VI. purchased the sovereignty from Jane, countess of Provence and queen of Naples. In 1408, the French, wearied of the schism, expelled Benedict XIII., and Avignon ceased to be the seat of the papacy. Here were held nine councils (1080-1457). Avignon was seized and restored several times by the French kings; the last time restored, 1773. It was claimed by the national assembly, 1791, and was confirmed to France by the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct. 1791, horrible massacres took place here. See *Popes*, 1309-94.

AXE, WEDGE, LEVER, and various tools in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many tools are represented on the Egyptian monuments.

AXUM, or AUXUME, a town in Abyssinia said to have been the capital of a kingdom whose people were converted to Christianity by Frumentius about 330, and to have been allies of Justinian, 533.

AYACUCHO (Peru). Here the Peruvians finally achieved their independence by defeating the Spaniards, 9 Dec. 1824.

AYDE, or AIDE, the tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son. One was demanded by Philip the Fair, 1313. The *aide* due upon the birth of a prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster (Edward I.) 1285, was not to be levied until he was fifteen years of age, for the ease of the subject. The *aide* for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter could not be demanded in this country until her seventh year. In feudal tenures there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so when

our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* of 20s., to redeem him, was enforced upon every knight's fee; see *Benevolence.*

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, was reduced by the West Saxons in 571. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, 600. William the conqueror invested his favourites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed-chambers; three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1554.

AYLESFORD (Kent). Here, it is said, the Britons were victorious over the Saxon invaders, 455, and Horsa was killed.

AYR, capital of Ayrshire, S. W. Scotland: chartered and endowed by William the Lion, 12th century; fortified by Oliver Cromwell.—By a sudden fire at Templeton's carpet works, 29 persons perished, 16 June, 1876.

AZINCOUR, see *Agincourt.*

AZOFF, SEA OF, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikalé (the Bosporus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory; Taganrog and Kertch being the principal places. An expedition, composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, arrived at Kertch, 24 May, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé, which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the Sea of Azoff, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, &c. An immense amount of stores was destroyed by the Russians to prevent them falling into the hands of the allies.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic), belonging to Portugal, the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by Vanderberg of Bruges, who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1432, and in 1457 they were all discovered and named Azores from the number of goshawks found on them. They were given by Alfonso V. to the duchess of Burgundy in 1466 and colonised by Flemings. They were subject to Spain 1580-1640. The isle Terceira, during the usurpation of dom Miguel, declared for Donna Maria, 1829, and a government was established at the capital Angra, 1830-33. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811 a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep; an island then formed gradually disappeared. A destructive earthquake lasting 12 days, happened in St. Michael's, 1591.

AZOTE, the name given by French chemists to nitrogen (*which see*).

AZOTUS, see *Ashdod.*

AZTECS, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519). In June, 1853, two pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered by professor Owen to be merely South American dwarfs. They were married in London, 1 April, 1867, and exhibited for some time after.

B.

BAAL (Lord), the male deity of the Phœnician nations, frequently worshipped by the Israelites, especially by Ahab, 918 B.C. His priests and votaries were massacred by Jehu and his temple defiled, 884 B.C.

BAALBEC, HELIOPOLIS (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, visited by Wood (in 1751), and others. Its origin is lost in antiquity. Here Septimius Severus built a temple to the sun, 200. The city was sacked by the Moslems, 748, and by Timour Beg, 1400.

BABBAGE, see *Calculating Machines.*

BABEL, TOWER of, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (*Genesis*, ch. xi.) The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death. *Blair.* The Birs Nimroud, examined by Rich, Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the tower of Babel.

BABEUF'S CONSPIRACY, see *Agrarian Law.*

BABY-FARMING, see *Infanticide.*

BABYLONIA, * an Asiatic empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C. *Lenglet.* Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. 2233 *Cl.* The second empire of Babylon commenced about 747 B.C.

Earliest astronomical observations at Babylon, B.C. 2234, [2230, *H.* 2233, *Cl.*]

Nabonassar governs	747
Merodach Baladan king, 721; his embassy to Hezekiah of Judah about	712
Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria, 606; Judea, 605; defeats Pharaoh Necho, and annihilates the Egyptian power in Asia	604
He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem. *Blair; Lenglet*	"
Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image. *Daniel* ii.	602
Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it and destroys the temple. *Blair; Usher*	589 to 587
The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego thrown into the furnace for refusing to worship it. *Daniel* iii.	570
Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men. *Daniel* iv.	569
The king recovers his reason and his throne, 562; dies	561
Evil Merodach, 561; Neriglissar, king	559
Labynetus, 556; Nabonadius, 551: Belshazzar king	539
Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain	538
Daniel thrown into the lions' den. *Daniel* vi.	537
Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius	518
Taken by Alexander, 331; he dies here	323
Seleucus Nicator, who died 280 B.C., transfers the seat of government to Selencia, and Babylon is deserted.	

BABYNGTON'S CONSPIRACY, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony Babyngton and others joined in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley Aspy, and fourteen were executed, 20, 21 Sept. 1586.

BABYSM, a new sect in Persia, founded in 1843 by Mirza Ali Mahomed, an enthusiast, at Shiraz. He termed himself the "Báb," or "gate," of knowledge, and, giving a new exposition of the Koran, claimed to be the incarnate Holy Spirit. The destruction of himself and the greater number of his followers was due to Hossein, one of his disciples, combining political and warlike principles with their spiritual dogmas. The sect was tolerated by the shah Mohammed, but nearly exterminated by his successor in 1848-9. The Báb himself was executed 15 July, 1849. The present head of the sect, still numerous, Beheyah Allah, imprisoned in a Turkish fortress, is said to be well conversant with the Bible, and to propound a doctrine based on it, termed "Báb el Huk," gate of truth.

BACCHANALIA (games in honour of Bacchus) arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampos, and called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C. *Diodorus.* In Rome the *Bacchanalia* were suppressed, 186 B.C. The priests of Bacchus were called Bacchanals.

BACCON or **BACON**, see *Orleans.*

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmatried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. *Vossius.* A tax laid upon bachelors in England, twenty-five years of age (varying from 12*l.* 10*s.* for a duke, to 1*s.* for a common person), lasted from 1695 to 1706. Bachelors (Romanist priests excepted) were subjected to an extra tax on their male and female servants in 1785.

* The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world. The *Hanging Gardens* are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. *Strabo; Diodorus.* Pliny said that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and sir R. Kerr Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, sir H. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by col. (now sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the spring of 1855, he returned to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, in 1851, 1855, and 1865.

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game, about 1224 B.C. It is said to have been invented in Wales before its conquest. *Henry.*

BACTRIANA, a province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian empire, when conquered by Alexander, 330 B.C. About 254 B.C., Theodotus or Diodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucidæ, and became king. Eucratides I. reigned prosperously about 181 B.C., and Menander about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOZ (S. W. Spain). An important barrier fortress, surrendered to the French, under Soult, 11 March, 1811; invested by the British, under lord Wellington, on 16 March, 1812, and stormed and taken on 6 April following. The French retreated in haste.

BADDESDOWN HILL, or Mount Badon, near Bath, where Bede says the Britons defeated the Saxons in 493; others say in 511 or 520.

BADEN (S. W. Germany). The house of Baden is descended from Hermann, regarded as the first margrave (1052), son of Berthold I., duke of Zähringen; but Hermann II. assumed the title, Feb. 1130. From Christopher, who died 1527, proceeded the branches Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach, united in 1771. Baden is an hereditary constitutional monarchy; it joined the German empire by treaty, 15 Nov. 1870. Population, Dec. 1871, 1,461,562.

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great general, born 1665; sallied out from Vienna and defeated the Turks, 1683; died 1707.
Charles William, margrave of Baden-Dourlach, born 1679, died 1746; succeeded by his son,
Charles Frederic, born 1728; margrave of Baden-Dourlach, 1738; acquired Baden-Baden, 1771, made grand-duke by Napoleon, 1806.
Treaty of Baden:—Landau ceded to France, 7 Sept. 1714
Baden made a *grand-duchy*, with enlarged territories 1806
A representative constitution granted by charter, ... 18 Aug. 1818
Republican agitation . . . . . during 1848
Insurrection; joined by the free city Rastatt; the grand-duke flees . . . . . May, 1849
The Prussians enter Baden, 15 June; defeat the insurgents commanded by Mierolawski; Rastatt surrenders, 23 July; the grand-duke re-enters Carlsruhe . . . . . 18 Aug. 1849
Arrests for political offences . . . . . 9 July, 1857
Concordat with the pope signed . . . . . 28 June, 1859
Greatly opposed by the chambers; annulled by the grand-duke by a manifesto, securing autonomy to the Catholic and Protestant churches; signed . . . . . 7 April, 1860
Interview at Baden-Baden of the emperor Napoleon III. the prince regent of Prussia, and the German kings and princes . . . . . 16 June, 1860
The new ecclesiastical law (adopted by the chambers) promulgated . . . . . 16 Oct. 1860
Opposition of the archbishop of Friburg and the clerical party 1860-65
Disputes in the German diet; the grand-duke vainly endeavours to obtain a reconciliation; and remains neutral . . . . . June, 1866
Baden joins the Zollverein (*which see*) . . . July, 1867
Meeting of the chambers; liberal measures promised, 24 Sept.; universal suffrage adopted by the second chamber . . . . . 29 Oct. 1869
Civil marriage made obligatory . . . . . 17 Nov. "
Baden joins Prussia in the war with France, about . . . . . 20 July, 1870
Gambling houses suppressed; finally closed 31 Oct. 1872

GRAND-DUKES.

1806. Charles Frederic; dies 1811; succeeded by his grandson.
1811. Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1818; succeeded by his uncle.
1818. Louis William, died without issue in 1830; succeeded by his brother.
1830. Leopold, died in 1852; succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile).
1852. Frederic (born 9 Sept. 1826), regent 24 April, 1852; declared grand-duke, 5 Sept. 1856.
Heir: his son Frederic William, born 9 July, 1857.

BAFFIN'S BAY (N. America), discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted, until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name, in 1818; see *North-West Passage.*

BAGDAD, in Asiatic Turkey, built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about 762. Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, with great slaughter: the latter have held it since 1638.

BAGPIPE, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, 51. Our highland regiments retain their pipers.

BAHAMA ISLES (N. America) were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of 11 Oct. 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned, 1666; again expelled in 1703. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783. Population in 1861, 35,287; in 1867, about 38,000. The Bahamas profited by blockade-running during the American civil war, 1862-5. Governors, William Rawson, 1864; sir James Walker, 1868; John Pope Hennessy, 1871; Wm. Robinson, 1874.

BAHAR (N. India), a province (conquered by Baber in 1530), with Bengal and Orissa, a princely dominion, became subject to the English East India company in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad for a quit-rent of about 300,000*l.*

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edward I. (1275) the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was further regulated in later reigns. It is now accepted in all cases, except felony; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge. Acts respecting bail passed 1826, and 1852.

BAILIFF, or **SHERIFF,** said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Hen. Cornehill and Rich. Reynere were appointed bailiffs or sheriffs in London in 1189. *Stow.* Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour. *Blackstone.*

BAIRAM, or **BEIRAM**, Mahometan festivals. In 1865 the Little Bairam, following the fast of Ramadân (*which see*), fell on 28 Feb., 1 and 2 March; in 1868, on 26, 27, 28 Jan.; the Great Bairam in 1865, began on 10 May; in 1868, on 10 April.

BAIZE, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, and had privileges granted them by parliament in 1660. The trade was under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch baize-hall, who examined the cloth previous to sale. *Anderson.*

BAKER AND BAKEHOUSES; see *Bread.*

BAKERIAN LECTURES, Royal society, originated in a bequest of 100*l.* by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows, for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1765. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate as the lecture a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men have given the lecture.

BALAKLAVA, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbour, 10 miles S. E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, 26 Sept. 1854.

Battle of Balaklava:—About 12,000 Russians, commanded by general Liprandi, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 250 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan, with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had reformed on its own ground with its artillery in front. The order was most gallantly obeyed, and great havoc was made on the enemy; but of 670 British horsemen, only 198 returned. (Termed by Tennyson "The Charge of the Six Hundred.") The infantry engaged were termed a "thin red line" . . . . . 25 Oct. 1854

A banquet was given to the survivors at the Alexandra Palace . . . . . 25 Oct. 1875

A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded; the allies losing about 600 . . . . . 22 March, 1855

The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava completed . . . . . April, „

A railway between Balaklava and the trenches completed . . . . . June. „

BALANCE OF POWER, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns; a principle said to have been first laid down by the Italian politicians of the 15th century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France, 1494. *Robertson.* It was recognised by the treaty of Münster, 24 Oct. 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been nearly all set aside since 1830.

BALDACHIN, or **BALDACHINO**, more properly *ciborium*, which see, a canopy placed over the altar in some ancient churches; the practice, beginning about 1130, was introduced into England, 1279. The proposal to erect one in St. Barnabas' church, Pimlico, was opposed in the consistory court, Aug. 1873. The trial took place 23, 24 Oct. Dr. Tristram decided against the erection of the baldachin, 15 Dec. 1873.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks Balearides, and by the Romans Baleares, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging: they include Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, Cabrera, Conejera, and other islets. They were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.: by the Vandals, about A.D. 426, and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in 799. Conquered by the Moors about 1005, and held by them till about 1286, when they were annexed by Arragon; see *Majorca* and *Minorca.*

BALHAM MYSTERY, see *Bravo.*

BALIZE, see *Honduras.*

BALKAN, the ancient Hæmus, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable, was completed by the Russians under Diebitsch, during the Russian and Turkish war, 26 July, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, 14 Sept. following.

BALLADS may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons. *Turner.* Adhelme, who died 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could." *Bede.* Alfred sung ballads. *Malmesbury.* Canute composed one. *Turner.* Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues and vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. *Viner.* "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws." *Fletcher of Saltoun.* The sea-ballads of Dibdin were very popular in the French war; he died 20 Jan. 1833.

BALLARAT, see *Australia*, 1851.

BALLETS began through the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France in the field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520. *Guicciardini.* Ballets became popular in France, and Louis XIV. bore a part in one, 1664. They were introduced here with operas early in the 18th century.

BALLINAMUCK, Longford. Here, on 8 Sept. 1798, the Irish rebels and their French auxiliaries were defeated and captured.

BALLOONS.* A just idea of the principle of the construction of balloons was formed by Albert of Saxony, an Augustine monk in the 14th century, and adopted by a Portuguese Jesuit, Francesco Mendoza, who died at Lyons in 1626. The idea is also attributed to Bartolomeo de Guzmao, who died in 1724. The principles of *aëronautics* include:—1, the power of a balloon to rise in the air; 2, the velocity of its ascent; and 3, the stability of its suspension at any given height. The application of sails and rudders has been duly considered, and judged to be futile; but in 1872 Helmholtz thought they might be steered, if moving slowly. Fatal accidents to the voyagers have been estimated at 2 or 3 per cent. The Aëronautical Society of Great Britain, founded with the object of fostering and developing aëronautics and aërology, by the duke of Argyll, Mr. James Glaisher, sir Charles Bright, and others, 12 Jan. 1866.

* "Astra Castra; Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere; by Hatton Turner," a copious work, appeared in 1865.

Francis Lana, a Jesuit, proposed to navigate the air by means of a boat raised by four hollow balls made of thin copper, from which the air had been exhausted 1670
Joseph Galien suggested the filling a bag with the fine diffuse air of the upper regions of the atmosphere 1755
Henry Cavendish discovered that hydrogen gas is 10·8 times lighter than common air . . . 1766
And soon after Black of Edinburgh filled a bag with hydrogen, which rose to the ceiling of the room 1767
Cavallo filled soap bubbles with hydrogen . . . 1782
Joseph Montgolfier made a silken bag ascend with heated air (first *fire balloon*) . . . . Nov. ,,
Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier ascend and descend safely by means of a fire balloon at Annonay, for which they received many honours . 5 June, 1783
First ascent in a balloon filled with hydrogen, at Paris, by MM. Robert and Charles . 27 Aug. ,,
Joseph Montgolfier ascends in a balloon inflated with smoke of burnt straw and wool . 19 Sept. ,,
First aërial voyage in a fire balloon—Pilâtre de Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes . 21 Nov. ,,
Second ascent of Charles in a hydrogen balloon to the height of 9770 feet . . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Mr. Tytler ascended in a Montgolfier balloon at Edinburgh . . . . . 27 Aug. 1784
Ascents become numerous: Andreani, 25 Feb.; Blanchard, 2 March; Guyton de Morveau, the chemist, 25 April and 12 June; Fleurant and Madame Thible (the first female aëronaut), 28 June; the duke of Chartres (Philip Egalité) 19 Sept. ,,
The first ascent in England, made by Lunardi, at Moorfields, London . . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
Blanchard and Jeffries ascend at Dover; cross the Channel; alight near Calais . . . . 7 Jan. 1785
The first ascent in Ireland, from Ranelagh gardens, Dublin . . . . . 19 Jan. ,,
Rozier and Romain killed in their descent near Boulogne; the balloon took fire . . 15 June, ,,
Parachutes constructed and used by Blanchard, Aug. ,,
Garnerin's narrow escape when descending in one in London . . . . . 2 Sept. 1802
Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, but was taken up . . . . . 9 Oct. 1812
Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night; the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed . . . . . 6 July, 1819
Mr. Charles Green's first ascent; he introduced coal gas in ballooning) . . . . . 19 July, 1821
Lieut. Harris killed in a balloon descent 25 May, 1824
Sadler, jun., killed, falling from a balloon . . 1825
The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Weilberg, in the duchy of Nassau, 7 Nov. 1836
Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall to try his parachute; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed, 24 July, 1837
An Italian aëronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces . . . . . 14 Sept. 1851
J. B. Lassie's model of an "aërial ship," in which the screw was used, was submitted to the academy of sciences at Paris, 1859; and exhibited at Washington, U.S.
Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis (after travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, nearly dead) 23 June, 1859
Nadar's great balloon (largest ever made) when fully inflated contained 215,363 cubic feet of gas; the car, a cottage in wicker work, raised 35 soldiers at Paris; Nadar hoped by means of a screw to steer a balloon in the heavens; his first ascent, with 14 persons, successful . . . 4 Oct. 1863
His second ascent; voyagers injured; saved by presence of mind of M. Jules Godard; descend at Nieuburg, Hanover . . 12 Oct. 1863
Nadar and his balloon at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham . . . . . Nov. ,,
Society for promoting aërial navigation formed at M. Nadar's, at Paris; president, M. Barral, 15 Jan. 1864
Godard's great Montgolfier or fire balloon ascends, 28 July and 3 Aug. ,,
Ascent of Nadar and others in his great balloon at Brussels . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Mr. Coxwell ascends from Belfast in a new balloon; several persons are injured by the balloon becoming uncontrollable; it escapes . . 3 July, 1865
Mr. Coxwell said to have made 550 successful ascents . . . . . up to April, 1867
An aërial screw machine (helicopteric) suggested, in Paris, 1863; described by Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew, in London, at the Royal Institution, 22 March, ,,
Mr. Hodsman crossed the Channel from Dublin, and descended in Westmoreland . 22 April, ,,
A great balloon exhibited at Ashburnham-park, London, escaped, and was captured at Bouldon, Bucks. . . . . 25 May, 1869
Charles Green, aëronaut, said to have made about 600 ascents, died aged 84 . . . . 27 Mar. 1870
Dupuy de Lôme at Vincennes ascended with his "navigable" balloon, with 13 persons; experiment reported to be successful . . 2 Feb. 1871

MILITARY AND POSTAL APPLICATIONS.

Guyton de Morveau ascended twice during the battle of Fleurus, and gave important information to Jourdain . . . . . 17 June, 1794
The use of balloons for postal purposes invented by Mr. G. Shepherd, C.E. 1851
Balloons were used during the battle of Solferino, 24 June, 1859; and by the Federal army near Washington . . . . . July, 1861
M. Duruof conveyed the mail bags from Paris to Tours during the siege . . . . 23 Sept. 1870
Postal balloons sent up from Metz and Paris, Sept.—Dec. ,,
Postal balloon sent up from Crystal Palace, Sydenham (successfully) . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
M. Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon, and arrived at Rouen . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
Many balloons despatched from Paris and other places Oct. 1870—Feb. 1871

EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.

Mr. Green affirmed that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon, though few persons seem to be aware that the experiment was made . . . . . May, 1828
He did so from Vauxhall gardens with a very diminutive pony . . . . . July, 1850
Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux. On descending and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misconception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aëronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. (He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found) . . 8 Sept. ,,
The ascent of Madame Poitevin from Cremorne gardens, near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascents on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police-courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public feeling . . . . Aug. 1852
M. Poitevin ascended on a horse in the vicinity of Paris, about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon in 1858, and died soon after.

SCIENTIFIC ASCENTS.

Gay-Lussac and Biot at Paris, 23 Aug.; Gay-Lussac (to the height of 22,977 feet) . . . 15 Sept. 1804
Bixio and Barral at Paris (to the height of 19,000 feet. They passed through a cloud 9000 feet thick) 1850
Mr. Welsh ascends, 17, 26 Aug.; 21 Oct. and 10 Nov. 1852
Scientific balloon ascents having been recom-

mended by the British Association and funds provided, Mr. James Glaisher commenced his series of ascents, provided with suitable apparatus, in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon, at Wolverhampton: he reached the height of 5 miles, 17 July, 1862

He ascended to the height of about 7 miles at Wolverhampton; at 5¾ miles high he became insensible; Mr. Coxwell lost the use of his hands, but was able to open the valve with his teeth; they thus descended in safety . . 5 Sept. ,,

He ascended at Newcastle during the meeting of the British Association . . . 31 Aug. 1863

His 16th ascent; surveys London . . 9 Oct. ,,

His 17th ascent at Woolwich; descends at Mr. Brandon's, Suffolk (1st winter ascent this century) . . . . . 12 Jan. 1864

He ascends from Woolwich (24th time) . 30 Dec. ,,

His 25th ascent . . . . . 27 Feb. 1865

Other ascents 2 Oct., 2 Dec. 1865; and in May, 1866

Nadar ascended in his "Géant" balloon at Paris, 23 June, ,,

Glaisher's "Travels in the Air" published Jan. 1871

Mr. Coxwell's scientific ascent in the Nassau at Hornsey . . . . . 22 Sept. 1873

Professor Wise proposed to cross the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool in a balloon, 100 feet in diameter, 110 feet perpendicular, with a supplementary balloon 36 feet in diameter; the two giving a lifting power of 15,900 lbs., a carrying power of 9,500 lbs., and disposable ballast 7,500 lbs., July; the balloon was reported inadequate, Sept.; a smaller balloon started (with a life-boat) 9.19 A.M., 6 Oct., and descended during a storm over Connecticut; the men narrowly escaped . . . . . 7 Oct. ,,

Vincent de Groof, a Belgian (named the "flying man"), constructed a parachute to imitate the flight of a bird; he brought it to London; ascended from Cremorne-gardens, and descended from a height between 300 and 400 feet in Essex, 29 June; at his next attempt, the parachute, either detached by himself or by accident, was disarranged, and he was killed by falling, 9 July, 1874

Under the Government Balloon Committee, Mr. Coxwell ascended at Woolwich to try C. A. Bowdler's apparatus (based on the screw-propeller) for steering balloons; failure reported, 25 July, ,,

[It has been proved that a screw with a vertical axis can raise or depress a balloon, and thereby save gas and ballast.]

M. and Mad. Duruof (see above, 1870), ascend from Calais to cross the channel, 31 Aug.; carried out to sea; the balloon fell into the water and drifted towards Norway; rescued by a smack (the *Grand Charge*); the aëronauts were landed at Grimsby . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,

Duruof and others ascend from the Crystal-palace, 14 Sept. ,,

Menier's new hot-air balloon fails on trial, 5 Sept. and 16 Oct. ,,

Ascent of Capt. Burnaby at the Crystal-palace to try his machine for ascertaining the course of the wind above the clouds; reported successful, 10 Nov. ,,

MM. Tissandier, Croce-Spinelli, and Sivel ascend in the "Zenith" from La Villette, near Paris; at 26,160 feet Croce throws out ballast; they ascend rapidly; he and Sivel die through suffocation; Tissandier recovered . . . . . 15 April, 1875

Washington J. Donaldson, an eminent aëronaut, perishes in Lake Michigan during a storm, 18 July, ,,

Military experiments; ascent of *Univers;* very cold weather; valve burst; several hurt; near Vincennes; no deaths . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,

BALLOT (French *ballotte*, a little ball). Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the modern Venetians, and is now employed in France, in the United States of North America, and, since 1872, in Great Britain.

A ballot-box used in the election of aldermen of London in 1526

Its use by the company of merchant adventurers, in electing an agent, was prohibited by Charles I. 17 Dec. 1637

The ballot-box used by the "Rota," a political club at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster . . . 1659

A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the "State Tracts" 1693

Proposed, in a pamphlet, to be used in the election of members of parliament 1705

A bill authorising vote by ballot passed the commons, but rejected by the lords 1710

George Grote introduced into the commons a ballot bill six times 1833-39

The ballot an open question in whig governments 1835-72

The ballot adopted in Victoria, Australia . . 1856

Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845. It has been employed since the coup d'état in . . . . . Dec. 1851

The house of commons rejected the ballot—257 being against, and 189 for it . . 30 June, 1851

For many years it was annually proposed by Mr. Henry Berkeley; it was rejected (by 161 to 112, 12 July, 1867). He died . . . . 10 March, 1870

A test-ballot was adopted at Manchester, and Ernest Jones was thus chosen as a candidate for representing the city in parliament. He died the next day . . . . . 22, 23 Jan. 1869

Mr. E. Leatham introduced a ballot bill into parliament, March; and Mr. Gladstone spoke in favour of the ballot. The bill was withdrawn 27 July, 1879

The ballot was employed in electing the London school board in 9 districts . . . . 29 Nov. ,,

The ballot recommended in the queen's speech, 9 Feb.; a bill for it introduced, passed by the commons; rejected by the lords (97 to 48) . 10 Aug. 1871

Bill to amend the law relating to procedure at parliamentary and municipal elections, including the ballot, read in the commons, 2nd time, 109-51, 15 Feb.; passed the commons, 271-216, 30 May; read second time in the lords (86-56), important amendments carried in committee, making secret voting optional (162-91); read a third time, and passed, 25 June; lords' amendments mostly rejected by the commons; the optional clause given up by the lords, 8 July; royal assent; (to continue in force till 31 Dec. 1880) . . . . *13 July,* 1872

The first election by ballot was at Pontefract, when Mr. H. E. Childers was re-elected very peacefully, 15 Aug. ,,

Reported to work well at several elections Dec. 1872-Feb. 1873

BALL'S BLUFF, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, North America. On 21 Oct. 1861, by direction of the Federal general C. P. Stone the heroic col. Baker crossed the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the Confederate camp at Leesburg, and was defeated with great loss. The disaster was attributed to mismanagement, and in Feb. 1862, general Stone was arrested on suspicion of treason.

BALLYNAHINCH (Ireland), where a sanguinary engagement took place between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under gen. Nugent, 13 June, 1798. A large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Deeside, Aberdeenshire; visited by her majesty in 1848, 1849, 1850. The estate was purchased for 32,000*l.* by prince Albert in 1852. In 1853 the present building, in the Scotch baronial style, was commenced, from designs by Mr. W. Smith of Aberdeen.

BALTIC SEA,* OSTSEE, or EASTERN SEA,

* *Baltic Provinces* of Russia, a kind of provincial federation since 1800, were incorporated with the empire on the death of the governor-general Bagration, 29 Jan. 1876.

separates Sweden and the Danish isles from Russia, Prussia, and Germany. Declared neutral for commerce by treaty between Russia and Sweden, 1759, and Denmark, 1760. It is often partially frozen. Charles X. of Sweden, with an army, crossed the Belts in 1658, and the Russians passed from Finland to Sweden on the ice in 1809.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Against Denmark. See *Armed Neutrality.*—1. Under lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet taken or destroyed . . . . 2 April, 1801
2. Under admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gunboats surrendered to the British, 26 July, 1807

Against Russia.—1. The British fleet, commanded by sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the Fairy . . . . . 11 March, 1854
It arrived in Wingo Sound, 15 March; and in the Baltic . . . . . 20 March, 1854
The gulf of Finland blockaded . . . 12 April, ,,
10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor . . . . . 15 July, ,,
Capture of Bomarsund, one of the Aland islands, and surrender of the garrison; see *Bomarsund,* 16 Aug. ,,
English and French fleets begin to return homeward to winter . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
II. Expedition sailed . . . 20 March—4 April, 1855
It consisted of 85 English ships (2098 guns), commanded by admiral R. S. Dundas; 16 French ships (408 guns), under admiral Fernand, joined it, June, ,,
Three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island . . . . . 21 July, ,,
The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt. Many infernal machines* were discovered. Sveaborg was attacked (see *Sveaborg*) . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Shortly after the fleet returned to England.

BALTIMORE, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729. On 12 Sept. 1814, the British army under col. Ross advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by col. Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 600 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. The projected attack on the town was, however, abandoned. *Alison.* See *United States,* 1861.

BAMBERG (Bavaria), said to have been founded by Saxons, in 804, and endowed with a church by Charlemagne. It was made a bishopric in 1007, and the bishop was a prince of the empire till the treaty of Luneville, 1801, when Bamberg was secularised. It was incorporated with Bavaria in 1803. The noble cathedral, rebuilt in 1110, has been recently repaired. Bamberg was taken and pillaged by the Prussians in 1759.

BAMBOROUGH, or Bamburg, Northumberland, according to the "Saxon Chroniele," was built by king Ida about 547, and named Bebbanburgh. The castle and estate, the property of the Forsters, and forfeited to the crown, through their taking part in the rebellion in 1715, were purchased by Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him for various charitable purposes. The valuable library was founded by the trustees in 1778. The books are lent to persons residing within 20 miles of the castle.

BAMPTON LECTURES (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1780, with a lecture by James Bandinel, D.D. The lecturer is paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the rev. John Bampton (died 1751) and the lectures are published. Among the more remarkable lectures were those by White (1784), Heber (1815), Whately (1822), Milman (1827) Hampden (1832), and Mansel (1858).

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, a Saxon town. The castle, erected by Alexander de Blois, bishop of Lincoln, 1125, has been frequently besieged. In 1646 it was taken by the parliamentarians and demolished. At Edgecot or Danesmore, near Banbury, king Edward IV. defeated the earl of Pembroke and his army, 26 July, 1469, and their leader and his brother were soon after taken prisoners and executed. Banbury cakes were renowned in the time of Ben Jonson, and Banbury Cross was destroyed by the Puritans. Cakes were presented to the queen at Banbury, 30 Nov. 1866.

BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS, see *Gentlemen-at-Arms.*

BANDA ISLES (ten), Eastern Archipelago, visited by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled on them, 1521, but were expelled by the Dutch about 1600. Rohun island was ceded to the English in 1616. The Bandas were taken by the latter in 1796; restored in 1801; retaken in 1811; and restored in Aug. 1816.

BANDA ORIENTAL (South America), a portion of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, one part of which, in 1828, was incorporated with Brazil, while another part became independent, as the republic of Uruguay.

BANGALORE (S. India) was besieged by the British under lord Cornwallis, 6 March, and taken by storm, 21 March, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

BANGOR (Banchor Iskoed, or Monachorum), Flintshire, the site of an ancient monastery, very populous, if it be true that 1200 monks were slain by Ethelfrid, king of the Angles, for praying for the Welsh in their conflict with him in 607. *Tanner.*

BANGOR (N. Caernarvonshire). The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; and the bishop Bulkeley alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838; but rescinded in 1847. Present income, 4200*l.*

BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1800. Wm. Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph, 1806.
1806. John Randolph, translated to London, 1809.
1809. Henry William Majendie, died 9 July, 1830.
1830. Christopher Bethell, died 19 April, 1859.
1859. James Colquhoun Campbell.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY was occasioned by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., 31 March, 1717, upon the text, "*My kingdom is not of this world*" (*John* xviii. 36), in which he demonstrated the spiritual nature of the church and kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

* These were cones of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long. Each contained 9 or 10 lb. of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacobi.

BANISHMENT, an ancient punishment. By 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597) dangerous rogues were to be banished out of the realm, and to be liable to death if they returned; see *Transportation*.

BANK. The name is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy, 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money and destroyed the credit of the Mint in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares; this became the origin of banking in England; see *Bank of England; Savings Banks*.

Samuel Lamb, a London banker, recommended the Protector Cromwell to establish a public bank, 1656 and 1658
Francis Child, a goldsmith, established a bank about 1663; he died . . . . . 4 Oct. 1713
Run on the London bankers (said to be the first) . 1667
Charles II. arbitrarily suspends all payments to bankers out of the exchequer of monies deposited there by them; they lost ultimately 3,321,313*l.* 2 Jan. 1672
Hoare's bank began about 1680
Bank of England established (*see next article*) . . 1694
Wood's bank at Gloucester, the oldest county bank, established 1716
A list of bankers given in the "Royal Kalendar" . 1765
Forgeries of Henry Fauntleroy, banker; executed, 30 Nov. 1824
Act passed permitting establishment of joint-stock banks, *which see* 1826
Rogers's bank robbed of nearly 50,000*l.* (bank notes afterwards returned) . . . . . 24 Nov. 1844
Rowland Stephenson, M.P., banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital, absconds; defaulter to the amount of 200,000*l.*; 70,000*l.* in exchequer bills; (caused a great depression among bankers) 27 Dec. 1828
Establishment of joint-stock banks (see p. 67) . 1834
Failure of Strahan, Paul, and Bates (securities unlawfully used); private banking much injured, 11 June, 1855
Cheque Bank (*which see*), opened in Pall Mall, 23 July, 1873

Banks in 1855.		*Notes allowed to be issued.*
Bank of England	1	14,000,000
English private banks	196	4,999,444
English joint-stock banks (*which see*)	67	3,418,277
	264	22,417,721
Banks in Scotland	18	3,087,209
Banks in Ireland	8	6,354,424
	290	31,859,424

Bank of
Venice formed 1157
Geneva 1345
Barcelona 1401
Genoa 1407
Amsterdam 1607
Hamburg 1619
Rotterdam 1635
Stockholm 1688
England 1694
Scotland 1695
Copenhagen 1736
Berlin 1765
Caisse d'Escompte, France 1776
Ireland 1783
St. Petersburg 1786
In the East Indies 1787
Bank of
In North America 1791
France* 1803
Italy 1865
Imperial Bank of Germany (formerly of Prussia) 1 Jan. 1876

BANK OF ENGLAND was projected by William Paterson, a Scotch merchant (see *Darien*), to meet the difficulty experienced by William III. in raising the supplies for the war against France. By the influence of Paterson and Michael Godfrey, 40 merchants subscribed 500,000*l.* towards the sum of 1,200,000*l.* to be lent to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme was violently opposed in parliament, but the bill obtained the royal assent 25 April, 1694, and the charter was granted 27 July following, appointing sir John Houblon the first governor, and Michael Godfrey the first deputy-governor. The bank commenced active operations on 1 Jan. 1695, at Grocers' Hall, Poultry,† issuing notes for 20*l.* and upwards, and discounting bills for 4½ to 6 per cent. The charter was renewed in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1716, 1721, 1742, 1746, 1749, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1808, 1816, 1833, 1844. *Lawson.*

Run on the bank: its notes at 20 per cent. discount; capital raised to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* . . . Nov. 1696
The bank monopoly established by the prohibition of any company exceeding six persons acting as bankers (Scotland not included in the act) . . 1708
Capital raised to 5,559,995*l.* 10*s.* 1710
Bank post bills issued (1st record) . . 14 Dec. 1738
Run for gold through rebellion in the North; bank bills paid in silver; the city support the bank, Sept. 1745
Rd. Vaughan hanged for forging notes . 1 May, 1758
10*l.* notes issued 1759
Gordon riots; since then the bank has been protected by the military 1780
5*l.* notes issued 1793
Cash payments suspended, in conformity with an order in council . . . . . 26 Feb. 1797
1*l.* and 2*l.* notes issued . . . . . March, ,,
Bank restriction act passed . . . . . 3 May, ,,
Voluntary contribution of 200,000*l.* to the government 1798
Loss by Aslett's frauds (see *Exchequer*) 342,697*l.* . 1803
Resignation of Abraham Newland, 50 years cashier, 18 Sept. 1807
Bramah's machine for numbering notes adopted . 1809
The bank issues silver tokens for 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* 9 July, 1811
Peel's act for the gradual resumption of cash payments. . . . . July, 1819
Cash payments for notes to be in bullion at the mint price, 1 May, 1821; in the current coin of the realm, 1 May, 1823
Great commercial panic—many 1*l.* notes (accidentally found in a box) issued with most beneficial effects . . . . . Dec. 1825
The act for the establishment of joint-stock banks breaks up the monopoly 1826
By the advice of the government, branch banks opened at Gloucester, 19 July; Manchester, 21 Sept.; Swansea, 23 Oct. . . . . ,,
And at Birmingham, 1 Jan.; Liverpool, 2 July; Bristol, 12 July; Leeds, 23 Aug.; Exeter, 17 Dec. 1827

* Instituted by laws passed 14 April, 1803, and 22 April, 1806. The statutes were approved 16 Jan. 1808. In 1810 Napoleon said that its duty was to provide money at all times at 4 per cent. interest.

† The foundation of the building in Threadneedle-street was laid 1 Aug. 1732, by sir Edward Bellamy, governor, and the bank removed there 5 June, 1734; it was erected by G. Sampson, architect. Great additions have been made from time to time by successive architects: sir Robert Taylor, sir John Soane, and Mr. C. R. Cockerell. It now occupies the site of the church, and nearly all the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The churchyard is now termed "the garden."

The bank loses 360,000*l.* by Fauntleroy's forgeries . 1830
Statements of the bank affairs published quarterly 1833
Peel's bank charter act, (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32); renews charter till 1 Aug. 1855, and longer, if the debt due from the public to the bank (11,015,100*l.*), with interest, &c., be not paid after due notice; established the issue department; requires weekly returns to be published; limited the issue of notes to 14,000,000*l.*, &c. . . . 19 July, 1844
Commercial panic: lord John Russell authorises relaxation of restriction of issuing notes (not acted on); bank discount 8 per cent. . . . 25 Oct. 1847
Bank clerks establish a library and fidelity guarantee fund . . . . . March, 1850
Gold bullion in the bank (consequent on discovery of gold in Australia), 21,845,390*l.* . . . 10 July, 1852
Branch bank, Burlington-gardens, London, W. opened . . . . . 1 Oct. 1856
Committee on the bank acts appointed . . July, 1857
Bank discount 9 per cent.; lord Palmerston authorises addition to issue of notes [to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* were issued] . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Committee on the bank acts appointed, 1 Dec. 1857; report recommending continuance of present state of things . . . . . 1 July, 1858
Much alarm through the announcement of the bank solicitor that a quantity of bank paper had been stolen from the makers (forged notes soon appeared) . . . . . 16 Aug. 1862
The culprits, soon detected, were tried and convicted (see *Trials*) . . . . . 7—12 Jan. 1863

See *Bills*, 1873.

Bank Discount.

1858, 3 per cent. Feb. 1.
1860, (Demand for gold in France), 6, Nov. 15.
1861, 7, Jan. 7; 8 (demand for money in France, India, United States, &c.) Feb. 14; 3, Nov. 7.
1862, 2½, Jan. ; 3, April ; 2½, July ; 2, July 24 ; 3, Oct.—Dec.
1863, *raised* to 4 per cent., Jan. 16; to 5, Jan. 28; *reduced* to 4, Feb. ; to 3½ and 3, April ; *raised* to 4, May ; *raised* to 5, 6, in Nov. ; to 7 and 8, and *reduced* to 7 in Dec.
1864, *raised* to 8, Jan. 20; *reduced* to 7, Feb. 12; to 6, Feb. 25; *raised* to 7, April 16; to 8, May 2; to 9, May 5; *reduced* to 8, May 19; to 7, May 26; to 6, June 16; *raised* to 7, July 25; to 8, Aug. 4; to 9, Sept. 5; *reduced* to 8, Nov. 10; to 7, Nov. 24.
1865, *reduced* to 5½, Jan. 12; to 5, Jan. 20; *raised* to 5½, March 2; *reduced* to 4, March 30; *raised* to 4½, May 4; *reduced* to 3½, June 1; to 3, June 15; *raised* to 3½, July 27; to 4, Aug. 3; to 4½, Sept. 28; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 5; to 7, Oct. 7; (*three times in one week*); *reduced* to 6, Nov. 23; *raised* to 7, Dec. 28.
1866, *raised* to 8, Jan. 4; *reduced* to 7, Feb. 22; to 6, March 15; *raised* to 7, May 3; to 8, May 8; to 9, May 11 (*panic*—suspension of Bank Act authorised by Government); to 10, May 12; *reduced* to 8, Aug. 16; to 7, Aug. 23; to 6, Aug. 30; to 5, Sept. 6; to 4½, Sept. 27; to 4, Nov. 8; to 3½, Dec. 20.
1867, *reduced* to 3, Feb. 7; to 2½, May 30; to 2, July 25.
1868, *raised* to 2½ per cent. Nov. 19; to 3, Dec. 3.
1869, *raised* to 4, April 1; to 4½, May 6; *reduced* to 4, June 10; to 3½, June 24; to 3, July 15; to 2½, Aug. 19; *raised* to 3, Nov. 4.
1870, *raised* to 3½, July 21; to 4, July 23; to 5 (*Franco-Prussian War*), July 28; to 6, Aug. 4; *reduced* to 5½, Aug. 11; to 4½, Aug. 18; to 4, Aug. 25; to 3½, Sept. 1; to 3, Sept. 15; to 2½, Sept. 29.
1871, *raised* to 3, March 2; *reduced* to 2½, April 13; to 2½, June 15; to 2, July 13; *raised* to 3, Sept. 21; to 4, Sept. 28; to 5, Oct. 7; *reduced* to 4, Nov. 16; to 3½, Nov. 30; to 3, Dec. 14.
1872, *raised* to 3½, April 4; to 4, April 11; to 5, May 9; *reduced* to 4, May 30; to 3½, June 13; to 3, June 20; *raised* to 3½, July 18; to 4, Sept. 18; to 4½, Sept. 26; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 10; to 7, Nov. 9; *reduced* to 6, Nov. 28; to 5, Dec. 12.
1873, *reduced* to 4½, Jan. 9; to 4, Jan. 23; to 3½, Jan. 30; *raised* to 4, March 26; to 4½, May 7; to 5, May 10; to 6, May 17; to 7, June 4; *reduced* to 6, June 12; to 5, July 10; to 4½, July 17; to 4, July 24; to 3½, July 31; to 3, Aug. 21; *raised* to 4, Sept. 25; to 5 (panic in New York), Sept. 29; to 6, Oct. 14; to 7, Oct. 18; to 8, Nov. 1; to 9, Nov. 7; *reduced* to 8, Nov. 20; to 6, Nov. 27; to 5, Dec. 4; to 4½, Dec. 11.
1874, *reduced* to 4, Jan. 8; to 3½; Jan. 15; *raised* to 4, April 30; *reduced* to 3½, May 28; to 3, June 4; to 2½, June 18; *raised* to 3, July 30; to 4, Aug. 6; *reduced* to 3½, Aug. 20; to 3, Aug. 27; *raised* to 4, Oct. 15; to 5, Nov. 16; to 6, Nov. 30.
1875, *reduced* to 5, Jan. 7; to 4, Jan. 14; to 3, Jan. 27; *raised* to 3½, Feb. 18; to 3, July 8; *reduced* to 2½, July 29; to 2, Aug. 12; *raised* to 2½, Oct. 7; to 3½, Oct. 14; to 4, Oct. 21; *reduced* to 3, Nov. 18; *raised* to 4, Dec. 30.
1876, *raised* to 5, Jan. 6; *reduced* to 4, Jan. 27; to 3½, March 23; to 3, April 6; to 2, April 20.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK OF ENG. NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

1718	£1,829,930	1835	£18,215,220
1778	7,030,680	1840	17,231,000
1790	10,217,000	1845	19,262,327
1800	15,450,000	1850	19,776,814
1810	23,904,000	1855	19,616,627
1815	26,803,520	1857	21,036,430
1820	27,174,000	1859	22,705,780
1830	20,620,000		

DEC. 27, 1856.

Assets—Securities	£29,484,000	£39,589,000
Bullion	10,105,000	
Liabilities		36,329,000
Balance		£3,260,000

NOV. 11, 1857 (*Time of Panic*).

Assets—Securities	£35,480,281	£42,650,789
Bullion	7,171,508	
Liabilities		39,286,433
Balance		£3,364,356

	Assets.—Securities.	Coin and Bullion.	*Liabilities.*	*Balance.*
Sept. 14, 1859	£30,090,179	£17,120,822	£43,503,214	£3,716,787
Aug. 30, 1862	30,106,295	17,678,698	44,453,778	3,331,215
Aug. 9, 1865	31,823,066	14,223,390	42,528,577	3,517,879
Mar. 14, 1866	29,415,059	14,327,618	39,934,150	3,808,527
Sept. 26, 1866	34,418,382	16,929,262	47,039,390	4,108,254
June 19, 1867	31,849,662	21,882,770	50,612,342	3,120,090
March 5, 1868	31,226,793	21,136,192	48,752,291	3,610,694
Dec. 29, 1869	34,040,941	19,196,622	50,134,262	3,103,301
June 2, 1870	32,402,200	20,494,392	49,799,528	3,097,069
Jan. 5, 1871	32,274,967	22,382,934	51,512,339	3,145,562
June 29, ,,	34,100,342	26,609,540	57,594,133	3,115,749
Jan. 3, 1872	36,393,708	25,291,761	58,497,293	3,188,176
July 3, ,,	37,090,281	24,065,094	57,894,811	3,250,564
Jan. 8, 1873	32,138,990	24,051,412	52,772,403	3,417,999
July 9, ,,	33,395,344	22,374,582	52,338,203	3,431,723
Dec. 17, ,,	30,922,266	22,477,563	50,248,577	3,151,252
July 1, 1874	36,596,872	23,929,601	57,315,010	3,211,463
Jan. 6, 1875	33,985,823	22,085,311	52,786,516	3,302,618
June 30, ,,	39,660,166	26,690,116	63,252,111	3,107,171
Jan. 5, 1876	38,398,985	21,215,761	56,362,426	3,252,320
July 5, ,,	32,247,018	30,190,692	60,186,939	3,250,771

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

1694	£1,200,000	1716	4,175,027	1742	£10,700,000
1708	2,175,027	1721	9,100,000	1746	11,686,000
1816	14,686,000				
1844-1876	11,015,100				

BANK OF IRELAND. On 9 Dec. 1721, the Irish house of commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank. Important failures in Irish banks occurred in 1727, 1733, and 1758: this led gradually to the establishment of the Bank of Ireland at St. Mary's abbey, Dublin, 1 June, 1783. The business was removed to the late parliament house, in College-green, in May, 1808. Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828. Irish banking act passed, 21 July, 1845.

BANKS OF SCOTLAND. The old bank of Scotland was set up in 1695, at Edinburgh, and began 1 Nov., the second institution of the kind in the empire: lending money to the crown was prohibited.

Royal bank of Scotland chartered . . 8 July,	1727
British Linen company bank	1746
Commercial bank	1810
National bank	1825
Union bank	1830
First stone of present bank of Scotland laid 3 June,	1801
Western bank of Scotland and the Glasgow bank stopped, causing much distress . . . Nov.	1857
Scotch banking act passed . . . . 21 July,	1845

BANK OF SAVINGS, see *Savings' Banks.*

BANKS, JOINT STOCK. Since the act of 1826, a number of these banks have been established. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to 4,138,618*l.*; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613*l.*—the total amount exceeding eleven millions.* In *Ireland* similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian bank, in 1825. The note-circulation of joint-stock banks, on 1 Oct. 1855, was, in England, 3,990,800*l.*; in Scotland, 4,280,000*l.*; and in Ireland, 6,785,000*l.*; total, with English private banks, about 19,000,000*l.*; and with the bank of England, above 39,000,000*l.*

Chief London Banks.	*Founded.*
London and Westminster	1834
London Joint-Stock	1836
Union Bank of London	1839
Commercial Bank of London	,,
London and County	,,
City Bank	1855
Bank of London	,,

* THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK was established in 1849, by Mr. John McGregor, M.P., and others, under sir R. Peel's joint-stock banking-act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (1844); as an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On 3 Sept. 1856, it stopped payment, occasioning much distress and ruin to many small tradesmen and others. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, elicited during the examination before the court of bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney-general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr. H. Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted 27 Feb. 1858, after 13 days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1858); but all were released except Cameron and Esdaile, in July, 1858. In April, 1860, dividends had been paid to the amount of 15*s.* in the pound. The attorney-general brought in a bill called the Fraudulent Trustees' Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.—On 19 April, 1860, a deficiency of 263,000*l.* was discovered in the *Union Bank of London.* Mr. George Pullinger, a cashier, confessed himself guilty of forgery and fraud, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.—On 18 Feb. 1861, it was discovered that John Durden, a clerk of the *Commercial Bank of London,* had robbed his employers of 67,000*l.*, of which 46,000*l.* might be recovered.—In Dec. 1864, J. W. Terry and Thomas Burch, manager and secretary of the *Unity Bank,* were committed on a charge of conspiracy for fabricating accounts; but acquitted on their trial.

Joint-Stock Banks, Jan. 1860:—

England and Wales (including London) . . .	94
Scotland	15
Ireland	8
British and foreign colonial banks with offices in London	18

BANK HOLIDAYS ACT passed 25 May, 1871.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*England and Ireland:* Easter Monday; Monday in Whitsun-week; first Monday in August; 26 December (if a week day).—*Scotland:* New Year's day; Christmas day (if either falls on Sunday, the following Monday to be a bank holiday); Good Friday; first Monday in May and August.

BANKRUPT (signifying either bank or bench broken), a trader declared to be unable to pay his just debts. The laws on the subject (1543, 1571 *et seq.*) were consolidated and amended in 1825, 1849, 1852, 1854, 1861, 1868, and 1869. See *Debtors.*

Lord Chancellor Thurlow refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming . . . . . 17 July,	1788
Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats	1812
New Bankruptcy Court erected by 2 Will. IV. c. 56.	1831
Bills for reforming bankruptcy law were in vain brought before parliament. 1859,	1860
Bill by the lord chancellor Westbury (formerly sir R. Bethell), 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, passed (1861); great changes made; the court for relief of insolvent debtors abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in bankruptcy, &c.; the new orders issued . . . . . 12 Oct.	1861
By the Bankruptcy Act passed 9 Aug. 1869, a new bankruptcy court was established in place of the commissioners', which sat last time, when above 300 petitions of bankruptcy were received, 31 Dec. 1869. The new judge, the hon. James Bacon, sat . . . . . 1 Jan.	1870
Justice Giffard, the judge of the Bankruptcy Appeal Court, decided (in the case of the duke of Newcastle) that a peer can be made a bankrupt, Nov. 1869, which decision was affirmed on appeal to the house of lords in the following year; other petitions against peers have been filed. It was decided that bankrupts cannot sit in the house of peers . . . . . 10 Feb.	1871
BANKRUPTCY DISQUALIFICATION ACT disqualifies a peer from sitting or voting in parliament, passed . . . . . 13 July,	,,
Irish bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1836, and further amended in	1857
Scotch bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856, and further amended in	,,
New Bankruptcy Act for Ireland, passed . 6 Aug.	1872
New Bankruptcy Bill introduced by Lord Chancellor Cairns, and withdrawn . . June	1876

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1700	 38	1845	England	. .	†1028
1725	 416	1850	ditto	. . .	†1298
1750	 432	1857	ditto	. . .	†1488
1775	 520	1860	ditto	. . .	†1268
1800	. . . . †1339	1863	ditto	. . .	8470
1810	. . about 2000	1864	ditto	. . .	†7224
1820	. . . . †1358	1867	ditto	. . .	8994
1825*	 2683	1868	ditto	. . .	9195
1830	. . . . †1467	1869	ditto	. .	10,396
1840	. . . . †1308	1873	ditto†	. . .	915

* According to a return to parliament made at the close of Feb. 1826, there had become bankrupt *in the four months preceding,* 59 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

† Liquidations now preferred to bankruptcy.

In 1857 there were in			Scotland	453
,,	,,	,,	Ireland	73
,,	,,	,,	United Kingdom	2014
1860	,,	,,	Scotland	445
,,	,,	,,	Ireland	113
,,	,,	,,	United Kingdom	1826

BANNATYNE CLUB, named after George Bannatyne (the publisher), was established in 1823 by sir Walter Scott and others, for printing works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, of which about 113 volumes were issued: dissolved, 1860.

BANNERET, KNIGHT, a dignity between baron and knight, anciently conferred by the king under the royal standard on the field of battle. Its origin is of uncertain time: Edmondson dates it 736; but it was probably created by Edward I. John Chandos is said to have been made a banneret by the Black Prince and the king of Castile at Najara, 3 April, 1367. The dignity was conferred on John Smith, who rescued the royal standard at Edgehill fight, 23 Oct. 1642. It fell into disuse, but was revived by George III. for sir William Erskine, in 1764, and for admiral Pye and captains Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon, in 1773.

BANNERS were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—*Num.* ii. (1491 B.C.) The standard of Constantine bore the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*—"By this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See *Cross*. The magical banner of the Danes (said to have been a black raven on a red ground) was taken by Alfred when he defeated Hubba, 878. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamma, or oriflamme, were the standards of France about 1100; see *Auriflamma, Standards*, &c.

BANNOCKBURN (Stirlingshire), the site of two battles: (1) between Robert Bruce of Scotland and Edward II. of England, 24 June, 1314. The army of Bruce consisted of 30,000; that of Edward of 100,000 men, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete: the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners. (2) At Sauchieburn, near here, James III. was defeated and slain on 11 June, 1488, by his rebellious nobles.

BANNS, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind: hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage; said to have been introduced into the English church about 1200. The proper time of publishing banns in the church was the subject of much discussion in 1867.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, Whitehall, London, built by Inigo Jones, about 1619.

BANTAM (Java). Here a British factory was established by captain Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814.

BANTINGISM, see *Corpulence*.

BANTRY BAY (S. Ireland), where a French fleet, bringing succour to the adherents of James II., attacked the English under admiral Herbert, 1 May, 1689: the latter retired to form in line and were not pursued. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flûte*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, without effect, Dec. 1796. MUTINY of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec. 1801. In Jan. 1802, twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. The executions took place on board the *Majestic, Centaur, Formidable, Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, 8 to 18 Jan. 1802.

BAPAUME, N. FRANCE, the site of severe indecisive engagements between the French army of the north under Faidherbe, and the Germans under Manteuffel; the French retreated, 2, 3 Jan. 1871.

BAPTISM, the ordinance of admission into the church, practised by all Christian sects except Quakers. John *the Baptist* baptized Christ, 30. (*Matt.* iii.) Infant baptism is mentioned by Irenæus about 97. In the reign of Constantine, 319, baptisteries were built and baptism was performed by dipping the person all over. In the west sprinkling was adopted. Much controversy has arisen since 1831 (particularly in 1849 and 1850), in the church of England, respecting baptismal regeneration, which the Arches' Court of Canterbury decided to be a doctrine of the church of England. See *Trials*, 1849, and *note*. Demanding fees for baptisms was made unlawful by an act passed 18 July, 1872.

BAPTISTS (see *Anabaptists*). A sect distinguished by their opinions respecting (1) the proper *subjects*, and (2) the proper *mode* of baptism: the former they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith; the latter to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists—Arminian, Calvinistic (or Particular), &c. The first Baptist church formed in London was about 1608. They published their confession of faith in 1643; revised in 1689. In 1851 they had 130 chapels in London and 2789 (with sittings for 752,353 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635.

Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's great Baptist tabernacle, Kennington, opened	31 March, 1861
A Baptist Pastors' College near it, founded by Mr. Spurgeon	14 Oct. 1873

BAR SUR AUBE, N. E. France. Here the French, under Oudinot and Macdonald, were defeated by the allies, 27 Feb. 1814.

BARBADOES, a West India Island, one of the Windward isles discovered by the Portuguese about 1600, taken possession of by the English 1605, and settled by sir Wm. Courteen, who founded Jamestown, 1625. As many royalists settled here, the island was taken by the parliamentarians in 1652. Population, 1876, 162,042: white, 16,560; coloured, 145,428.

A dreadful hurricane, more than 4000 inhabitants perished	10 Oct. 1780
A large plantation with all its buildings destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination	17 Oct. 1784
An inundation, Nov. 1795; and two great fires,	May and Dec. 1796
Bishopric established	1824
Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane	10 Aug. 1831
Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera	1854
Property to the amount of about 300,000*l.* destroyed by a fire at Bridgetown	14 Feb. 1860

Great increase in growth of cotton, 1864-5 :—
Governor, *James Walker* 1861
,, Rawson W. Rawson 1868
,, John Pope Hennessy 1875
Proposed confederation of the Windward Isles ; supported by the governor in a speech, 3 March ; opposed by the planters . . . . . March, 1876
The coloured population ignorantly expecting advantage from the confederation, rise, plundering and destroying much property and cattle ; negroes killed and wounded by police . 21, 22 April, ,,
Great panic among the planters ; the governor and clergy said to have acted judiciously ; peace restored . . . . . 24 April, ,,
The governor exonerated from serious blame July, ,,

BARBARY, in N. Africa, considered to comprise Algeria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. Piratical states (nominally subject to Turkey) were founded on the coast by Barbarossa, about 1518.

BARBERS lived in Greece in the 5th century, and at Rome in the 3rd century B.C. In England, formerly, the business of a surgeon was united to the barber's, and he was denominated a BARBER-SURGEON. A London company was formed in 1308, and incorporated, 1462. This union was partially dissolved in 1540, and wholly so in 1745. "No person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth." 32 Hen. VIII. 1540.

BARCA (N. Africa), the Greek Barce, a colony of Cyrene. It was successively subjugated by the Persians, Egyptians, and Saracens. In 1550 the sultan Solyman combined Barca with the newly conquered pashalik of Tripoli.

BARCELONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient maritime city, said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of the great Hannibal, about 233 B.C. It was held by the Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the province of which it is the capital, was made an independent country about A.D. 864, and incorporated with Aragon, 1164, the last count becoming king. The city has suffered much by war. The siege by the French in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by admiral Russell; but the city was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706. It was bombarded and taken by the duke of Berwick and the French in 1714, and was taken by Napoleon in 1808, and retained till 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1841, and was bombarded and taken in Dec. 1842, by Espartero. Frequent insurrections here. One suppressed Jan. 1874.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN, see *Pedestrianism*.

BARDESANISTS, followers of Bardesanes, of Mesopotamia, who embraced the errors of Valentinus, after refuting them, and added denial of the incarnation, resurrection, &c., about 175.

BARDS. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The *Welsh* bards formed an hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws, enacted about 940 and 1078. They lost their privileges at the conquest by Edward I. in 1284. The institution was revived by the Tudor sovereigns; and their Eisteddfodds (or meetings) have been and are frequently held; at Swansea, Aug. 1863; at Llandudno, Aug. 1864; in the vale of Conway, 7 Aug. 1865; at Chester, 4 Sept. 1866; at Carmarthen, 3 Sept. 1867; at Ruthin, 5-7 Aug. 1868; at Rhyl, 8-12 Aug. 1870; at Portmadoc, Aug. 1872; at Mold, Aug. 1873; and at various places in 1874-1876. The Gwyneddigion Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turlogh O'Carolan, the last of the *Irish* bards, died in 1738. *Chambers.*

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT. Cromwell, supreme in the three kingdoms, summoned 122 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who, with six from Scotland, and five from Ireland, met, as a parliament, 4 July, 1653. It obtained its appellation from a nickname given to one of its members, a leather-seller, named "Praise-God Barbon." The majority evinced much sense and spirit, proposing to reform abuses, improve the administration of the law, &c. The parliament was suddenly dissolved, 13 Dec. 1653, and Cromwell made lord protector.

BAREILLY, province of Delhi (N. W. India), ceded to the East India company by the ruler of Oude in 1801. A mutiny at Bareilly, the capital, was suppressed in April, 1816. On 7 May, 1858, it was taken from the cruel sepoy rebels.

BARFLEUR (N. France), where William, duke of Normandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, William, duke of Normandy, son of Henry I., in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, 25 Nov. 1120, when the prince, his bride, and many others perished. Barfleur was destroyed by the English in the campaign in which they won the battle of Crecy, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, 19 May, 1692.

BARI (S. Italy), the Barium of Horace, was, in the 9th century, a stronghold of the Saracens, and was captured by the emperor Louis II., a descendant of Charlemagne, in 871. In the 10th century it became subject to the eastern empire, and remained so till it was taken by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, about 1060. A great ecclesiastical council was held here on 1 Oct. 1098, when the *filioque* article of the creed and the procession of the Holy Spirit were the subjects of discussion.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850-1, and so named by him after sir Francis Baring, first lord of the admiralty in 1849.

BARIUM (Greek, *barys*, heavy), a metal found abundantly as carbonate and sulphate. The oxide baryta was first recognised as an earth distinct from lime by Scheele, in 1774; and the metal was first obtained by Humphry Davy, in 1808. *Watts.*

BARK, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

BARLAAMITES, followers of Barlaam, a learned Calabrian monk of the order of St. Basil, who maintained various peculiar tenets, attacked the Greek monks, supported the Latin against the Greek church in a controversy at Constantinople, 1337, and acted as the emperor's envoy in an attempt to reconcile the churches in 1339. He died about 1348.

BARMECIDES, a powerful Persian family, celebrated for virtue and courage, were massacred through the jealousy of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, about 802. His visir Giafar was a Barmecide. The phrase Barmecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of the barber's sixth brother, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

BARNABITES, an order of monks, established in Milan about 1530, were much engaged in instructing youth, relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

BARNARD'S, SIR JOHN, ACT (7 Geo. II., c. 8), entitled, "an act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing," was passed in 1734, and repealed in 1860. Sir John Barnard (born 1685, died 1764) was an eminent lord mayor of London.

BARNET, Hertfordshire. Here, at Gladsmore heath, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, when the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montacute, or Montague, and 10,000 men were slain. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads.

BARODA. See *India*, 1874—5.

BAROMETERS. Torricelli, a Florentine, knowing that water did not rise in a pump through what was supposed to be nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643. Pascal's experiments (1646) enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668; pendent barometers in 1695; marine in 1700; and many improvements have been made since. In the *aneroid* barometer (from *a*, no, and *neros*, watery) no liquid is employed; the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conté, in 1798, but due to Vidi, who died in April, 1866), excited much attention in 1848-9. Barometers were placed at N.E. coast stations in 1860, by the duke of Northumberland and others.

BARON, formerly the only title in our peerage, now the lowest. Its original name in England, *Vavasour*, was changed by the Saxons into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank had undoubtedly assisted in, or been summoned to parliament (in 1205); but the first precept found is of no higher date than the 49 Hen. III. 1265. The first raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. The barons took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration, 1660.

BARONETS, the first in rank among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, were instituted by James I., 1611. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* per annum. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronettorum Angliæ*), 22 May, 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619; the first being sir Francis Blundell.—Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625; sir Robert Gordon the first baronet. —All baronets created since the Irish union in 1801 are of the United Kingdom.

BARONS' WAR, arose in consequence of the faithlessness of Henry III. and the oppression of his favourites in 1258. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1262, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1263 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on 14 May, 1264, the king's party was totally defeated at Lewes; and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. The war was renewed; and at the battle of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated; but they did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw, in 1844; 2nd ed., 1871.

BAROSSA, see *Barrosa*.

BARRACKS (from "*Baraque—Hutte que font les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert,*") were not numerous in this country until about 1789. A superintendent-general was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire.—A report, censuring the condition of many barracks, was presented to parliament in 1858; and great improvements were effected under the direction of Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; see *Aldershot*.

BARRICADES, mounds formed of trees and earth, for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains, casks, &c., and compelled the royal troops to retire. During the war of the Fronde, a barricade was erected in Paris on 27 Aug. 1648. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, &c., were erected in Paris in the insurrections of 27-30 July, 1830, and 23-26 June, 1848, when sanguinary conflicts took place.

BARRIER TREATY, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, 15 Nov. 1715.

BARRISTERS are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates. They are of various ranks, as king's or queen's counsel, serjeants, &c., *which see*. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the inns of court, previously to being called; and by the regulations of 1853 must pass a public examination. Irish students must keep eight terms in England.

BARROSA, or **BAROSSA** (S. Spain). The British army, commanded by major-general sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, totally defeated the French under marshal Victor, 5 March, 1811. The French leaving nearly 3000 dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

BARROW ISLAND (Arctic Sea), discovered by Captain Penny in 1850-51, and named by him in honour of John Barrow, Esq., son of sir John.

BARROW-ON-FURNESS (Lancashire), in 1847, was a village with a population of about 330, which, in 1867, had increased to above 17,000, and in 1874 to 35,000, in consequence of the large manufacture of iron from the ore (hæmatite) found there. On 19 Sept. 1867, new docks were opened in the presence of the dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch (proprietors of the land), Mr. Gladstone, and others.

BARROW'S STRAITS (N. Arctic Sea), explored by Edwd. Parry, as far as Melville island, lat. 74° 26′ N., and long. 113° 47′ W. The strait,

named after sir John Barrow, was entered on 2 Aug., 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARROWISTS, a name given to the *Brownists, which see.*

BARROWS, circular or oblong mounds, found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold: Nov. 1808. Many barrows were opened and discoveries made in Yorkshire, 1866-70, under the superintendence of the Rev. Wm. Greenwell.

BARS in music appear in the madrigals of Bonini, 1607. Their common use in this country is attributed to Henry Lawes, about 1653. *Eng. Cyc.*

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., THE APOSTLE, martyred 71. The festival (24 Aug. O. S., 3 Sept. N. S.) is said to have been instituted 1130.

Monastery of St. Bartholomew (of Austin Friars) founded by Rahere, a minstrel of Henry II. . 1102
The *hospital* founded by him . . . . about 1123
Refounded after the dissolution of monasteries (it then contained 100 beds, with 1 physician and 3 surgeons), 1544; incorporated 1546
William Harvey, the physiologist, physician here 1609-43
Earliest record of medical school 1662
Hospital rebuilt by subscription 1729
Medical college founded 1843
The hospital (since enlarged) contained 580 beds, and relieved about 70,000 patients 1861
Improvements suggested 1869
Bartholomew the Great, St., near Smithfield. The building of the church, said to have begun 1102, restored by subscription and reopened 29 March, 1868
Bartholomew Fair. The charter was granted by Henry I., 1133, and was long held in Smithfield, *which see.* The shows were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations.
The MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW commenced at Paris on the night of the festival . 24 Aug. 1572
According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis.
La Popélionère calculates the victims at 20,000; Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Péréfixe makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces. Pope Gregory XIII. ordered a *Te Deum* to be performed, with other rejoicings.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., a West Indian island, held by Sweden. It was colonised by the French in 1648; and has been several times taken and restored by the British. It was ceded to Sweden by France in 1785; captured by the English and restored, 1801.

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order expelled from Armenia, settled at Genoa 1307, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to king Abgarus. The order was suppressed by pope Innocent X. 1650.

BARTON AQUEDUCT (near Manchester) was constructed by James Brindley, to carry the Bridgwater canal over the Irwell, at a height of 39 feet above the river; completed in 1761.

BASEL (Basle, French Bâle), a rich city in Switzerland. The 18th general council sat here from Dec. 1431 to May, 1443. Many important reforms in the church were proposed, but not carried into effect: among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The university was founded in 1460. Treaties of peace between France, Spain, and Prussia were concluded here in 1795. It was made a free imperial city 1392, but joined the Swiss confederation 1501.

BASHI-BAZOUKS, irregular Turkish troops, partially employed in the Crimean war, 1854-6.

BASIENTELLO (S. Naples). Here the army of Otho II., in an ambuscade, was nearly cut to pieces by the Greeks and Saracens 13 July, 982; the emperor barely escaped.

BASILIANS, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil (who died 380); was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1569.—*A sect*, founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, which rejected the books of Moses, the eucharist, and baptism, and are said to have had everything in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

BASILICA, a body of law, in Greek, including the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects, &c., arranged by order of the emperor Basil the Macedonian, and his son Leo the Philosopher, 875—911. The term *basilica* (a palace) was applied to places of worship by the early Christian emperors.

BASILIKON DORON (Royal Gift), precepts on the art of government, composed by James I. of England for his son Henry, and first published at Edinburgh in 1599. The collected works of this monarch were published at London, 1616-20, in one vol. fol.

BASQUE PROVINCES, N. W. Spain (Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava). The Basques, considered to be descendants of the ancient Iberi, were termed Vascones by the Romans, whom they successfully resisted. They were subdued with great difficulty by the Goths about 580, and were united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. Their language is conjectured to be of Tartar origin.

BASQUE ROADS (W. France). Four French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by lords Gambier and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fireships), and all, with a great number of merchant and other vessels, were destroyed, 11, 12 April, 1809. Cochrane accused Gambier of neglecting to support him, and thereby allowing the French to escape. At a court-martial, 26 July—4 Aug., lord Gambier was acquitted.

BASSANO (N. Italy). Here the Austrians, under Wurmser, were defeated by the French under Massena, 8 Sept. 1796.

BASSETT, or **BASSETTE**, or *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian, in the 15th century; introduced into France, 1674.

BASSETERRE-ROADS, St. Christopher's, West Indies. Here the French admiral, the comte de Grasse, was repulsed with loss in three desperate attacks on the British fleet, commanded by sir Thomas Graves, 25, 26 Jan. 1782.

BASSORAH, BUSSORAH, or **BASRAH** (Asia Minor), a Turkish city, founded by the caliph Omar, about 635. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Persians and Turks.

BASS ROCK, an isle in the Firth of Forth (S. Scotland), was granted to the Lauders, 1316; purchased for a state prison, 1671; taken by the Jacobites, 1690; surrendered, 1694; granted to the Dalrymples, 1706.

BASS'S STRAIT, AUSTRALIA. Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1796, penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.

BASTARD, a child not born in lawful wedlock. An attempt in England, in 1236, to legitimate bastard children by the subsequent marriage of the parents, failed. The barons assembled in the parliament of Merton answered: *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari* ("We will not have the laws of England changed.") Women concealing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1624. In Scotland bastard children could not dispose of their movable estates by will until 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 1845. The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act was passed 10 Aug. 1872.

BASTARNÆ, a warlike tribe in Podolia and Moldavia, hired by Perseus, king of Macedon, in his wars with Rome, 168 B.C. They were driven across the Danube by M. Crassus for their encroachments, 30.

BASTILLE, Paris, a castle built by Charles V., king of France, in 1369, for the defence of Paris against the English; completed in 1383, and afterwards used as a state prison. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war (1587—1594). "The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner known, died here, 19 Nov. 1703; see *Iron Mask*. On 14-15 July, 1789, the Bastille was pulled down by the populace; the governor and other officers were conducted to the Place de Grève; their hands and heads were cut off, and the heads carried on pikes through the streets.

BATALHA, Portugal. The monastery here was built by John I., of Portugal, as a token of gratitude for his victory over John I. of Castile, at Aljubarrota, 14 Aug. 1385, securing the independence of his kingdom. The restoration of the monastery began in 1839.

BATAVIA AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, see *Holland*.

BATAVIA, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken from the French (who had seized it) by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 26 Aug. 1811; restored to the Dutch in 1814.

BATH (Somerset), named *"Aquæ solis"* by the Romans about 44 A.D., then remarkable for its hot springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, 973.

Bath plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in	1137
The abbey church commenced in 1405; finished	1609
Present assembly-rooms built	1771
Pump-room erected 1704; rebuilt	1797
Theatre, Beaufort-square, opened	1805
Bath philosophical society formed	1817
Victoria park opened by Princess Victori	1830
Theatre burnt	18 April, 1862
Restoration of the abbey by Sir G. G. Scott	1863 *et seq.*
British association met here	14 Sept. 1864
Museum destroyed by fire	20 Jan. 1867

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was established in 905, Adelme first bishop. John de Villula, bishop, transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1091. *Tanner.* Disputes between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, were compromised in 1135. Henceforward the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedency to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at 531*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

Recent Bishops.

1802.	Richard Beadon, died	21 April, 1824
1824.	George Henry Law, died	22 Sept. 1845
1845.	Richard Bagot, died	5 May, 1854
1854.	Robert John, baron Auckland resigned 6 Sept.	1869
1869.	Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, elected 10 Nov.	1869

BATH ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to king George II., 10 Feb. 1746, the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath. This expired on 12 Feb., while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it were: the earl of Bath, *first lord of the treasury;* lord Carlisle, *lord privy seal;* lord Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty;* and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power.

BATH, ORDER OF THE, said to be of early origin, but formally constituted 11 Oct., 1399, by Henry IV., two days previous to his coronation in the Tower; when he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and bathed. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected until 18 May, 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 37.

The prince regent (afterwards George IV.) created classes of knights grand crosses (72), knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions . . . . . 2 Jan. 1815

By an order, the existing statutes of this order were annulled; and by new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians . . . . . 25 May, 1847

Dr. Lyon Playfair and other promoters of the Great Exhibition received this honour . . . 1851

Constitution.	*Military.*	*Civil.*
1st Class. Knights grand cross,	50	25
2nd Class. Knights commanders,	100	50
3rd Class. Companions,	525	200

BATHOMETER (Greek, *bathus*, deep), an apparatus invented by Dr. C. William Siemens to measure the depth of water without submerging a sounding-line, 1861-76.

Its action depends on the diminution of the effect of gravitation on the surface of the water as compared with its effect on the earth, owing to the mass of water (of less density); which replaces earth (of greater density): which is duly registered.

BATHS were early used in Asia and Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome, where many were constructed by Augustus and his successors. The thermæ of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocoön

was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about 80, and the Farnese Hercules, in those of Caracalla, erected, 211.

In London, St. Agnes Le Clere, in Old-street-road, was a spring of great antiquity; baths said to have been formed in 1502.
St. Chad's-well, Gray's-inn-road, derives its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield 667.
A bath opened in Bagnio-court, now Bath-street, Newgate-street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing . . 1679
Old Bath-house, Coldbath-square, in use . . . 1697
Peerless (Perilous) Pool, Baldwin-street, City-road, mentioned by Stow (died 1605); enclosed as a bathing place 1743
Turkish sweating baths became popular . . . 1860
The Oriental baths in Victoria-street, Westminster, completed 1862

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The first established by Mr. Bowie in the neighbourhood of the London docks 1844
The public baths and wash-houses in Liverpool founded (through the instrumentality of Catherine Wilkinson, who in 1832 began to lend her room and appliances to poor people for washing) . . 1844
Acts passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts," in England and Ireland . . . 1846
537,345 bathers availed themselves of the baths in London, and in this period there were 85,260 washers in the quarter ending . . . Sept. 1854
Public baths and wash-houses have since been established throughout the empire.

BATHYBIUS HÆCKELII (Greek, *bathus*, deep; *bios*, life), the name given by Huxley to a very low form of animal life, a gelatinous substance found on stones at the bottom of the sea, in the recent *Deep Sea Soundings* (*which see*).

BATON, a truncheon borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother Charles IX., and received the *bâton* as the mark of the high command, 1569. *Henault*.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, United States, was captured by the Federals, 5 Aug. 1862, after a fierce conflict; see *United States*, 1862.

BATTERIES along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509-47). The ten floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the siege of that fortress, were invented by D'Arcon, a French engineer. They resisted the heavy shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, 13 Sept. 1782; see *Gibraltar*. Formidable floating batteries are now erected. See *Navy*.

BATTERING-RAM, *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, are said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedæmonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the walls of old St. Paul's cathedral, 1675.

BATTERSEA PARK; an act of parliament passed in 1846, empowered her majesty's commissioners of woods to form a royal park in Batterseafields. Acts to enlarge their powers were passed in 1848, 1851, and 1853. The park and the new bridge connecting it with Chelsea were opened in April, 1858.

BATTLE, TRIAL BY, or WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence; see *Appeal*.

BATTLE-ABBEY, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 14 Oct. 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland; see *Hastings*. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the BATTEL-ROLL; and among these chiefs the lands and titles of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed.

BATTLE-AXE, a weapon of the Celts. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe. *Burne*. At the battle of Bannockburn king Robert Bruce clove an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314. The battle-axe guards, or beaufetiers, vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet; see *Yeoman of the Guard*.

BATTLEFIELD, BATTLE OF, see *Shrewsbury*.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watch-word. See *Naval Battles, British*. The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order; further details of the greater part are given in separate articles; *n.* signifies *naval*.

The following are the battles described by Professor Creasy in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World":—

	B.C.		A.D.
Marathon	490	Hastings	14 Oct. 1066
Syracuse	413	Orleans	29 April, 1429
Arbela	1 Oct. 331	Spanish Armada	July 1588
Metaurus	207	Blenheim	13 Aug. 1704
	A.D.	Pultowa	8 July 1709
Teutoburg	9	Saratoga	17 Oct. 1777
Chalons	451	Valmy	20 Sept. 1792
Tours	10 Oct. 732	Waterloo	18 June 1815

	BEFORE CHRIST.
Abraham defeats kings of Canaan (*Gen.* xiv.)	1913
Joshua subdues five kings of Canaan (*Josh.* x.)	1451
Gideon defeats the Midianites (*Judges* vii.)	1245
Trojan war commenced	1193
Troy taken and destroyed	1184
Jephthah defeats Ammonites	1143
Ethiopians defeated by Asa (2 *Chron.* xiv.)	941
Horatii vanquish Curiatii	669
Halys (*Medes and Lydians stopped by eclipse*)	584 or 585
Thymbra (*Cyrus defeats Cræsus*)	548
Lake Regillus (*Romans defeat Latins*)	499
Marathon (*Greeks defeat Persians*)	28 or 29 Sept. 490
Thermopylæ (*heroism of Leonidas*)	7-9 Aug. 480
Salamis *n.* (*Greeks defeat Persians*)	20 Oct. ,,
Himera (*Gelon defeats Carthaginians*)	480
Mycale (*Greeks defeat Persians*)	22 Sept. 479
Platæa (*ditto: Pausanias*)	22 Sept. ,,
Eurymedon *n.* (*ditto: Cimon*)	466
Tanagra (*Spartans defeat Athenians*)	457
Œnophyta (*Athenians defeat Bœotians*)	456
Coronea (*Bœotians defeat Athenians*)	447
Romans totally defeat Veientes	437
Tanagra (*Athenians defeat Spartans*)	426
Delium (*Bœotians defeat Athenians*)	424
Amphipolis (*Spartans repulse Athenians: Cleon and Brasidas killed*)	422
Mantinea (*Spartans defeat Athenians*)	418
Athenians defeated before Syracuse	413
Cyzicus *n.* (*Alcibiades defeats Spartans*)	410
Arginusæ *n.* (*Conon defeats Spartan fleet*)	406
Ægospotamos *n.* (*Athenian fleet destroyed*)	405
Cunaxa (*Cyrus defeated and killed by Artaxerxes*)	401
Corinthian War	395-387
Haliartus (*Lysander killed*)	395
Cnidus *n.* (*Conon defeats Spartans*)	394

Coronea (*Argesilaus defeats Athenians and allies*) . . 394
Allia (*Brennus and the Gauls defeat Romans*) 16 July, 390
Volsci defeated by Camillus 381
Volsci defeat the Romans 379
Naxus (*Chabrias defeats Lacedæmonians*) . 376 or 377
Tegyra (*Thebans defeat Spartans*) 375
Leuctra (*Thebans defeat Spartans*). 371
"Tearless Victory" of Archidamus over Argives, &c. 367
Camillus defeats the Gauls . . . . . ,,
Cynoscephalæ (*Thebans defeat Thessalians*) . . 364
Mantinea (*Thebans victors: Epaminondas slain*) . . 362
Tamynæ (*Æschines there*) 358
Crimisus (*Timoleon defeats Carthaginians*) . . . 339
Chæronea (*Philip defeats Athenians, &c.*) . . Aug. 338
Thebes destroyed by Alexander 335
Granicus (*Alexander defeats Darius*) . 22 May, 334
Issus (*ditto*) . . . . . Oct. 333
Arbela (*ditto*) . . . . . 1 Oct. 331
Pandosia (*Alexander of Epirus defeated and killed*) . 326
Cranon (*Antipater defeats Greeks*) 322
Caudine Forks (*Roman army captured*). 321
Gaza (*Ptolemy defeats Demetrius*) 312
Ecnomus or Himera (*Carthaginians defeat Agathocles*) 311
Fabius defeats the Tuscans 310
Vadimonian Lake (*Etruscans defeated*) 309
Ipsus (*Seleucus defeats Antigonus, who is slain*) . 301
Sentinum (*Romans defeat Samnites* 295
Gauls defeat Romans at Arretium, 284; defeated by Dolabella 283
Vadimonian Lake (*Etruscans defeated*) 283
Corus (*Lysimachus defeated and killed*). . . . 281
Pandosia (*Pyrrhus defeats Romans*) 280
Asculum (*ditto*) 279
Beneventum (*Romans defeat Pyrrhus*) 275
First Punic War begins 264
Mylæ *n.* (*Romans defeat Carthaginians*) . . . 260
Xantippus defeats Regulus 255
Panormus (*Asdrubal defeated by Metellus*) . . . 250
Drepanum *n.* (*Carthaginians defeat Romans*) . . 249
Lilybæum taken by Romans 241
Ægates *n.* (*Romans defeat Carthaginians*). . . . 241
Ladocea (*Achæans defeated*) 226
Clusium or Pisæ (*Gauls defeated*) 225
Sellasia (*Macedonians defeat Spartans*). . . . 221
Caphyæ (*Achæans defeat Ætolians*) 220
Saguntum (*taken by Hannibal*) 219
Second Punic War. — Ticinus (*Hannibal defeats Romans* 218
Ticinus and Trebia (*ditto*) . . . . . ,,
Thrasymene (*ditto*) 217
Raphia (*Antiochus defeated by Ptol. Philopater*. . ,,
Cannæ (*Victory of Hannibal*) . . . 2 Aug. 216
Munda (*Scipio defeats Hasdrubal*) . . . . . ,,
Marcellus and Hannibal (*former killed*) 209
Metaurus (*Nero defeats Hasdrubal, who is killed*) . 207
Zama (*Scipio defeats Hannibal*) 202
Abydos (*siege of*) 200
Paneas (*Antiochus defeats Egyptians, &c.*) . . . 198
Cynoscephalæ (*Romans defeats Macedonians*) . . 197
Boii defeated at the Vadimonian lake 191
Thermopylæ (*Greeks dejected*) 191
Magnesia (*Scipio defeats Antiochus*) 190
Pydna (*Romans defeat Perseus*) . . . 22 June, 168
Eleasa (*Judas Maccabæus killed*) 161
Third Punic War 149
Leucopetra (*Mummius defeats Achæans*) 147
Carthage taken by Publius Scipio 146
Mummius takes Corinth . . . . . ,,
Allobroges defeated by Q. Fabius Maximus. . . . 121
Metellus defeats Jugurtha 109
Arausio (*Cimbri defeat Romans*) 105
Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix; *Marius defeats the Teutones*) . . 102
Cimbri and Romans (*defeated by Marius*) . . . 101
Chæronea (*Sylla defeats Mithridates' army*) . . . 86
Sacriportus (*Marius defeated by Sylla*) 82
Cabeira (*Lucullus defeats Mithridates*) 71
Petelia (*Spartacus defeated by Crassus*) . . . ,,
Tigranocerta (*Lucullus defeats Tigranes*) . . . 69
Pistoria (*Catiline defeated*). 62
Cæsar defeats Cassivelaunus in Britain 54
Carrhæ (*Crassus defeated by Parthians*) . 9 June, 53
Pharsalia (*Cæsar defeats Pompey*) . . . 9 Aug. 48
Zela (*Cæsar defeats Pharnaces; writes,* "Veni, vidi, vici") 47
Thapsus (*Cæsar defeats Pompey's friends*) . . . 46
Munda (*ditto*) . . . . . 17 March, 45
Mutina (*Hirtius defeats Antony*) . . . 27 April, 43

Philippi (*Brutus and Cassius defeated*) 42
Mylæ, *n.* (*Agrippa defeats Pompey the Younger*) . . 36
Actium *n.* (*Octavius defeats Antony*). . 2 Sept. 31
Teutoburg (*Varus defeated by Herman*) . A.D. 9
Shropshire (*Caractacus taken*) 50
Sunbury (*Romans defeat Boadicea*) 61
Jerusalem taken by Titus 70
Agricola conquers Mona or Anglesea 78
Ardoch (*he defeats Galgacus and Caledonians*) . . 84
Dacians defeated and Decebalus slain 106
Issus (*Niger slain*) 194
Lyons (*Severus defeats Albinus*) 197
Naissus (*Claudius defeats Goths, many slain*) . . 269
Verona (*emperor Philip defeated and killed*) . . . 249
Decius defeated and slain by Goths 251
Valerian defeated and captured by Sapor . . . 260
Chalons (*Aurelian victor over rivals*). 274
Alectus defeated in Britain 296
Constantine def. Maxentius (see *Cross*) . 27 Oct. 312
Adrianople (*Constantine defeats Licinius*) . 3 July, 323
Aquileia (*Constantine II. slain*). . . March, 340
Julian defeats Alemanni 356, 357
Thyatira and Nacolea (*Procopius defeated*). . . . 366
Argentaria (*Gratian defeats Alemanni*) . May, 378
Adrianople (*Gauls defeat Valens*) . 9 Aug. 378
Aquileia (*Maximus slain*) . . . . 28 July, 388
Aquileia (*Eugenius slain*). . . . . 6 Sept. 394
Pollentia (*Stilicho defeats Alaric*). . . 29 Mar. 403
Rome taken by Alaric . . . . . 24 Aug. 410
Ravenna taken by Aspar 425
Franks defeated by Aëtius. 428
Genseric takes Carthage 439
Châlons-sur-Marne (*Attila defeated by Aëtius*) . . 451
Aylesford (*Britons defeat Saxons; Horsa killed*) . . 455
Crayford, Kent (*Hengist defeats Britons*) . . . 457
Soissons (*Clovis defeats Syagrius and Romans*) . . 486
Verona (*Theodoric defeats Odoacer*) 27 Sept. 489
Tolbiach or Zulpich (*Clovis defeats Alemanni*) . . 496
Vouglé (*Clovis defeats Visigoths*). 507
Baddesdown hill (*Britons defeat Saxons*) . ? 493, 516
Vesaronce (*Gondemar defeats Clodomir*) . . . 524
Victories of Belisarius in Africa, &c. . . . 533-4
Narses defeats Totila, 552; and Teias . . . 553
Heraclius defeats the Persians (*Chosroes*) . . . 622
Beder (*first victory of Mahomet*). 623
Muta (*Mahometans defeat Christians*) 629
Hatfield (Heathfield; *Penda defeats Edwin*) . . . 633
Ajnadin (*Saracens defeat Heraclius*) . 13 July, 633
Yermuk (*Saracens victors*) . . 23 Aug. 634
Yermuk (*Saracens defeat Heraclius*) . . Nov. 636
Saracens subdue Syria 636-8
Kadseah (*Arabs defeat Persians*) 638
Saracens take Alexandria 640
Near Oswestry (*Penda defeats Oswald of Northumberland*) . . . . . 5 Aug. 642
Leeds (*Oswy defeats Penda, who is slain*) . . . 655
Day of the Camel (*Ali victor*) . . . 4 Nov. 656
Saracens defeated by Wamba, in Spain . . . 675
Testri (*Pepin defeats Thierry*) 687
Xeres (*Saracens defeat Roderic*) . 19-26 July, 711
Amblef and Vincy (*Chas. Martel def. Neustrians*) 716-17.
Tours (*Charles Martel defeats the Saracens*) 10 Oct. 732
Victories of Charlemagne 775-800
Roncesvalles (*death of Roland*) 778
Clavijo (*Moors defeated*). 844
Albaida (*Musa and Moors defeated*) 852
Hafsfiord (*Harold Härfager's final victory*) . . . 872

Hengestdown (*Danes defeated by Egbert*) . . . 835
Charmouth (*Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes*) . . 840
Danes defeat King Edmund of East Anglia . . 870
Assendon or Ashdown (*Danes defeated*) . . . 871
Basing and Merton (*Danes victorious*) . . . ,,
Wilton (*Danes victorious over Alfred*) . . . 872
Andernach (*Charles the Bald defeated*) . 8 Oct. 876
Ethandun (*Alfred defeats Danes*) 878
Farnham (*Danes defeated*) 894
Zamora (*Alfonso defeats Moors*) 901
Bury (*Edward defeats Ethelwald and Danes*) . . 905
Tettenhall (*Danes defeated*) . . . 6 Aug. 910

Soissons (*king Robert, victor, killed*) 923
Merseburg (*Germans defeat Hungarians*) 934
Brunanburg (*Northmen defeated*) 937
Simancas (*Spaniards defeat Moors*) . . 6 Aug. 938
Nicephorus Phocas defeats Saracens 962
Basientello (*Otho II. defeated by Greeks*) . 13 July, 982

Clontarf (*Danes defeated in Ireland*) . 23 April, 1014
Zetuninm (*Bulgarians defeated*) . . 29 July, 1014
Brentford (*Edmund defeats Danes*) . . May, 1016
Assingdon, Ashdon (*Canute defeats Edmund*) . . 1016
Sticklestadt (*Olaf defeated by Swedes*) . 29 July, 1030
Civitella (*Normans defeat Leo IX.*) 1053
Dunsinane (*Macbeth defeated*) 1054
Fulford (*Norwegians defeat English*) . 20 Sept. 1066
Stanford Bridge (*Harold defeats Tostig*) . 25 Sept. 1066
Hastings (*William I. defeats Harold*) . . 14 Oct. ,,
Fladenheim (*emperor Henry defeated*) . . . 1080
Alnwick (*Scots defeated, Malcolm slain*) . 13 Nov. 1093
Crusades commence 1096
Dorylæum (*Crusaders defeat Turks*) . . . 1 July, 1097
Ascalon (*Crusaders victorious*) . . . 12 Aug. 1099
Tinchebray (*Robert of Normandy defeated*) . . . 1106
Brenneville (*Henry I. defeats French*) . . Aug. 1119
Fraga (*Moors defeat Spaniards*) . . . 17 July, 1134
Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard (*David I. and Scots defeated*) . . . . . 22 Aug. 1138
Ourique (*Portuguese defeat Moors*) . . 25 July, 1139
Lincoln (*Stephen defeated*) . . . . 2 Feb. 1141
Jaen (*Moors defeated by Spaniards*) 1157
Carcano (*Frederic I. defeated by Italians*) 9 Aug. 1160
Alnwick (*William the Lion defeated*) . . 12 July, 1174
Legnano (*Italians defeat emperor*) . . 29 May, 1176
Tiberias (*Saladin defeats Crusaders*) . 3, 4 July, 1187
Asceli (*Tancred defeats emperor Henry VI.'s army*) . 1190
Acre taken by Crusaders . . . . . 12 July, 1191
Arsouf (*Richard I. defeats Saracens*) . . 6 Sept. ,,
Frèteville (*Richard I. defeats Philip II.*) . 15 July, 1194
Arcadiopolis (*Bulgarians defeat emperor Isaac*) . ,,
Alarcos (*Moors defeat Spaniards*) . . . 19 July, 1195
Gisors (*Richard I. defeats French*) . . 20 Sept. 1198
Tolosa (*Moors defeated*) . . . . . 16 July, 1212
Muret (*Albigenses defeated*) . . . 12 Sept. 1213
Bouvines (*French defeat Germans*) . . 27 July, 1214
Lincoln (*French defeated*) . . . . 20 May, 1217
Corte Nuova (*Frederick II. defeats Milanese*) 27 Nov. 1237
Taillebourg (*French defeat Henry III.*) . 20 July, 1242
Carizmians defeated twice 1247
Fossalta (*Ghibelines defeated*) . . . 26 May, 1249
Mansourah (*Louis IX. and Crusaders defeated*) . . 1250
Largs (*Scots defeat Northmen*) . . . 3 Oct. 1263
Lewes (*English barons victorious*) . . 14 May, 1264
Evesham (*Barons defeated; De Montfort killed*) 4 Aug. 1265
Benevento (*Chas. of Anjou defeats Manfred*) 26 Feb. 1266
Tagliacozzo (*Charles defeats Conradin*) . 23 Aug. 1268
Marchfeld (*Austrians defeat Bohemians*) . 26 Aug. 1278
Llandewyer (*Llewellyn of Wales defeated*) . 11 Dec. 1282
Zagrab (*defeat of Charles Martel*) . . . 1292
Dunbar (*king of Scots defeated and taken*) 27 April, 1296
Cambuskenneth (*Wallace defeats English*) 10 Sept. 1297
Gœlheim (*Adolphus of Nassau defeated*) . 2 July, 1298
Falkirk (*Wallace defeated*) . . . . 22 July, ,,
Courtray (*Flemings defeat count of Artois*) 11 July, 1302
Roslin, Scotland (*Comyn defeats English*) 24 Feb. 1303
Cephisus (*Brienne, duke of Athens defeated*) March, 1311
Bannockburn (*Bruce defeats English*) . 24 June, 1314
Morgarten (*Swiss defeat Austrians*) . . 15 Nov. 1315
Athenry (*Irish defeated*) . . . . 10 Aug. 1316
Foughard or Dundalk (*Ed. Bruce defeated*) 5 Oct. 1318
Boroughbridge (*Edward III. defts. Barons*) 16 Mar. 1322
Mühldorf (*Bavarians defeat Austrians*) . 28 Sept. ,,
Duplin (*Edward Baliol defeats Mar*) . 11 Aug. 1332
Halidon Hill (*Edward III. defts. Scots*) . 19 July, 1333
Tarifa (*Moors defeated*) . . . . 28 or 30 Oct. 1340
Auberoche (*earl of Derby defeats French*) . 19 Aug. 1344
Crecy (*English defeat French*) . . . 26 Aug. 1346
Durham, Nevil's Cross (*Scots defeated*) . 17 Oct. ,,
La Roche Darien (*Charles of Blois defeated*) . . 1347
Poitiers (*English defeat French*) . . 19 Sept. 1356
Cocherel (*Du Guesclin defeats Navarre*) . 16 May, 1364
Auray (*Du Guesclin defeated*) . . . 29 Sept. ,,
Najara (Navarrete, Logrono) (*Black Prince defeats Henry of Trastamare*) . . . . 3 April, 1367
Montiel (*Peter of Castile defeated*) . 14 March, 1369
Rosbecque (*French defeat Flemings*) . 27 Nov. 1382
Aljubarrota (*Portuguese defeat Spaniards*) . 14 Aug. 1385
Sempach (*Swiss defeat Austrians*) . . 9 July, 1386
Otterburn (*Chevy Chase; Scots victors*) . . 10 Aug. 1388
Näfels (*Swiss defeat Austrians*) . . . . ,,
Cossova (*Turks defeat Albanians, and Amurath I. killed*) . . . . . Sept. 1389
Nicopolis (*Turks defeat Christians*) . . 28 Sept. 1396
Nesbit (*Scots defeated*) . . . . 7 May, 1402
Ancyra (*Timour defeats Bajazet*) . . . 28 July, ,,

Homeldon Hill (*English defeat Scots*) . 14 Sept. 1402
Shrewsbury (*Percies, &c. defeated*) . . 23 July, 1403
Bramham moor (*Henry IV. defeats rebels*) . 19 Feb. 1408
Tannenberg (*Poles defeat Teuton knights*) . 15 July, 1410
Harlaw (*Lord of the Isles defeated*) . . 24 July, 1411
Agincourt (*English defeat French*) . . 25 Oct. 1415
Prague (*Hussites under Ziska victors*) . . 14 July, 1420
Anjou, Beaugé (*English defeated by Scots*) . 22 March, 1421
Crevant (*English defeat French and Scots*) . 31 June, 1423
Aquila (*Arragonese defeated by Italians*) . 2 June, 1424
Verneuil (*English defeat French and Scots*) . 17 Aug. ,,
Herrings (*English defeat French*) . . . 12 Feb. 1429
Orleans (*siege relieved*) . . . . 29 April, ,,
Patay (*English defeated by Joan of Arc*) . 18 June, ,,
Lippau, or Böhmischbrod (*Hussites defid.*) . 28 May, 1434
Kunobitza (*Hunniades defeats the Turks*) . 24 Dec. 1443
St. Jacob (*French defeat Swiss*) . . 26 Aug. 1444
Varna (*Turks defeat Hungarians*) . . 10 Nov. ,,
Cossova (*Turks defeat Hunniades*) . . 17 Oct. 1448
Formigni (*English defeated by French*) . 15 April, 1450
Sevenoaks (*Jack Cade defeats Stafford*) . 27 June, ,,
Aibar (*Agramonts defeat Beaumonts*) . . 23 Oct. 1452
Brechin, Scotland (*Huntley defts. Crawford*) 18 May, ,,
Castillon, Chatillon (*French defeat Talbot*) . . 17 or 23 July, 1453

WAR OF THE ROSES—YORKISTS AND LANCASTRIANS.

St. Alban's (*Yorkists victorious*) . . 22 or 23 May, 1455
Belgrade (*Mahomet II. repulsed*) . . 4 Sept. 1456
Bloreheath (*Yorkists victors*) . . . 23 Sept. 1459
Northampton (*ditto, Henry VI. taken*) . 10 July, 1460
Wakefield (*Lancastrians victors*) . . 31 Dec. ,,
Mortimer's Cross (*Yorkists victorious*) . 2 Feb. 1461
St. Alban's (*Lancastrians victors*) . . 17 Feb. ,,
Towton (*Yorkists victorious*) . . 29 March, ,,
Hexham (*Yorkists victors*) . . . . 15 May, 1464
Montlhery (*Louis XI. and nobles; indec.*) 16 July, 1465
Edgecote or Banbury (*Edward IV. victor*) 26 July, 1469
Stamford (*Lancastrians defeated*) . . 13 March, 1470
Barnet (*ditto*) . . . . . 14 April, 1471
Tewkesbury (*ditto*) . . . . . 4 May, ,,

Granson (*Swiss defeat Charles the Bold*) 3 March, 1476
Morat (*ditto*) . . . . . 22 June, ,,
Nancy (*Charles the Bold killed*) . . 5 Jan. 1477
Bosworth (*Richard III. defeated*) . . 22 Aug. 1485
Stoke (*Lambert Simnel taken*) . . 16 June, 1487
St. Aubin (*Orleans defeated*) . . . 28 July, 1488
Sauchieburn, near Bannockburn (*James III. deftd. by rebels*) . . . . . ,,
Fornovo (*French defeat Italians*) . . 6 July, 1495
Seminara (*French defeat Spaniards*) . . . . ,,
Blackheath (*Cornish rebels defeated*) . . 22 June, 1497
Seminara (*Gonsalvo defeats French*) . . 21 April, 1503
Cerignola (*Gonsalvo defeats French*) . . 28 April, ,,
Garigliano (*Gonsalvo defeats French*) . . 27 Dec. ,,
Agnadello (*French defeat Venetians*) . . 14 May, 1509
Ravenna (*Gaston de Foix, victor, killed*) 11 April, 1512
Novara (*Papal Swiss defeat French*) . . 6 June, 1513
Guinegate (Spurs) (*French defeated*) . . 16 Aug. ,,
Flodden (*English defeat Scots*) . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Marignano (*French defeat Swiss*) . 13-15 Sept. 1515
Bicocca, near Milan (*Lautrec defeated*) . 29 April, 1522
Pavia (*Francis I. defeated*) . . . 24 Feb. 1525
Frankenhausen (*Anabaptists defeated*) . 15 May, ,,
Mohacz (*Turks defeat Hungarians*) . . 29 Aug. 1526
Cappel (*Zwinglius slain*) . . . . 11 Oct. 1531
Lauffen (*Hessians defeat Austrians*) . . 13 May, 1534
Assens (*Christian III. defeats Danish rebels*) . . 1535
Abancay (*Almagro defeated Alvarado*) . 12 July, 1537
Solway Moss (*English defeat Scots*) . . 25 Nov. 1542
Ceresuola (*French defeat Imperialists*) . 14 April, 1544
Mühlberg (*Chas. V. defeats Protestants*) . 24 April, 1547
Pinkey (*English defeat Scots*) . . . 10 Sept. ,,
Ket's rebellion suppressed by Warwick . . Aug. 1549
Marciano (*Florentines defeat French*) . . 3 Aug. 1554
St. Quentin (*Span. & Eng. deft. French*) . 10 Aug. 1557
Calais (*taken*) . . . . . 7 Jan. 1558
Gravelines *n.* (*Span. & Eng. deft. French*) . 13 July, ,,
Dreux, in France (*Huguenots defeated*) . 19 Dec. 1562
St. Denis (*ditto*) . . . . . 10 Nov. 1567
Carberry Hill (*Mary of Scotland defeated*) 15 June, ,,
Langside (*ditto*) . . . . . 13 May, 1568
Jarnac (*Huguenots defeated*) . . 13 March, 1569
Moncontour (*Coligny defeated*) . . . 3 Oct. ,,
Lepanto, *n.* (*Don John defeats Turks*) . 7 Oct. 1571
Dormans (*Guise defeats Huguenots*) . . 10 Oct. 1575
Alcazar-quiver (*Moors defeat Portuguese*) . 4 Aug. 1578
Alcantara (*Spaniards defeat Portuguese*) . 24 June, 1580

Zutphen (*Dutch & English def. Spaniards*), 22 Sept. 1586
Coutras (*Henry IV. defeats League*) 20 Oct. 1587
Spanish Armada defeated, *n.* Aug. 1588
Arques (*Henry IV. defeats League*) . . 21 Sept. 1589
Ivry or Yvres (*ditto*) . . . . 14 March, 1590
Epernay taken by Henry IV. of France . 26 July, 1592
Fontaine Française (*Henry IV. beats Spaniards*) 5 June, 1595
Blackwater (*Tyrone and rebels def. Bagnal*), 14 Aug. 1598
Nieuport (*Maurice defeats Austrians*) . . . 1600
Kinsale (*Tyrone reduced by Mountjoy*) . . . 1601
Kirchholm (*Poles defeat Swedes*) 1605
Gibraltar (*Dutch defeat Spaniards*) 1607
Prague (*king of Bohemia defeated*). . . 8 Nov. 1620
Dessau (*Wallenstein defeats Mansfeld*) . 25 April, 1626
Rochelle (*taken*) . . . . 28 Oct. 1628
Stuhm (*Gustavus defeats Poles*) . . . . ,,
Leipsic or Breitenfeld (*Gustavus def. Tilly*), 7 Sept. 1631
Lech (*Imperialists defeated; Tilly killed*) 5 April, 1632
Lippstadt, Lutzingen, or Lutzen (*Swedes victorious; Gustavus slain*) . . . . (N.S.) 16 Nov. ,,
Nordlingen (*Swedes defeated*) . . . 27 Aug. 1634
Arras (*taken by the French*) . . . 10 Aug. 1640
Leipsic (*Swedes defeat Austrians*) . . . 23 Oct. 1642
Rocroy (*French defeat Spaniards*) . . 19 May, 1643
Friedburg (*Condé victor*) . . . . 3-5 Aug. 1644
Nordlingen (*Turenne defeats Austrians*) . . . 1645

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND.

Worcester (*prince Rupert victor*). . . 23 Sept. 1642
Edgehill fight (*issue doubtful*) . . 23 Oct. ,,
Brndock-down (*Parliamentarians defeated*) . Jan. 1643
Bramham Moor (*Fairfax defeated*) . 29 March, ,,
Stratton (*Royalists victorious*) . . 16 May, ,,
Chalgrove (*Hampden killed*) . . . 18 June, ,,
Atherton Moor (*Royalists victorious*) . 30 June, ,,
Landsdown (*Royalists victorious*) . . 5 July, ,,
Devizes or Roundaway-down (*ditto*) . 13 July, ,,
Gainsborough (*Cromwell victor*). . . 27 July, ,,
Newbury (*fav. to Royalists*) . . . 20 Sept. ,,
Cheriton or Alresford (*ditto*) . . 29 March, 1644
Cropredy Bridge (*Charles I. victor*) . 29 June, ,,
Marston Moor (*prince Rupert defeated*) . 2 July, ,,
Newbury (*indecisive*) . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Tippermuir (*Montrose defeats Covenanters*) . 1 Sept. ,,
Naseby (*Charles I. totally defeated*) . 14 June, 1645
Alford (*Montrose defeats Covenanters*) . . 2 July, ,,
Kilsyth (*ditto*) . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Philiphaugh (*Covenanters defeat Montrose*) 13 Sept. ,,
Benburb (*O'Neill defeats English*) . . 5 June, 1646
Dungan-hill (*Irish defeated*) . . . 8 Aug. 1647
Preston (*Cromwell victor*) . . . 17 Aug. 1648
Rathmines (*Irish Royalists defeated*) . . 2 Aug. 1649
Drogheda (*taken by storm*) . . . 12 Sept. ,,
Corbiesdale (*Montrose defeated*) . . . 27 April, 1650
Dunbar (*Cromwell defeats Scots*) . . 3 Sept. ,,
Worcester (*Cromwell defeats Charles II.*) . 3 Sept. 1651
Galway (*surrendered*) 1652
Daventry (*Lambert defeated by Monk*) . 21 April, 1660

Arras, France (*Turenne defeats Condé*) 1654
Dunkirk (*ditto*) . . . . . 14 June, 1658
Estremoz (*Don John def. by Schomberg*) . 8 June, 1663
St. Gotthard (*Montecuculi defeats Turks*) . 1 Aug. 1664
Villa Viciosa (*Portuguese defeat Spaniards*) . . 1665
Pentland hills (*Covenanters defeated*) . . 28 Nov. 1666
Candia (*taken by Turks*) . . . . 6 Sept. 1669
Choczim (*Sobieski defeats Turks*) . . 11 Nov. 1673
Seneffe (*French and Dutch, indecisive*) . 11 Aug. 1674
Ensisheim (*Turenne defeats Imperialists*) . 4 Oct. ,,
Mulhausen (*ditto*) . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Turckheim (*ditto*) . . . . . 5 Jan. 1675
Salzbach (*Turenne killed*) . . . . 27 July, ,,
Drumclog (*Covenanters defeat Claverhouse*) 1 June, 1679
Bothwell Brigg (*Monmouth defeats Covenanters*) 22 June, ,,
Vienna (*Turks defeated by Sobieski*) . 12 Sept. 1683
Sedgemoor (*Monmouth defeated*). . . 6 July, 1685
Mohacz (*Turks defeated*) . . . . 12 Aug. 1687
Killiecrankie (*Highlanders def. Mackay*) . 27 July, 1689
Newtown-butler (*Jacobites defeated*) . 30 July, ,,
Boyne (*William III. defeats James II.*) . 1 July, 1690
Fleurus (*Charleroi, Luxembourg victor*) . 1 July, ,,
Athlone taken by Ginckel . . . . 30 June, 1691
Aughrim (*James II.'s cause ruined*) . 12 July, ,,
Salenckemen (*Louis of Baden def. Turks*) 19 Aug. ,,
Enghein or Steenkirk (*William III. defeated*) 24 July, 1692
Landen (*William III. defeated*) . . 19 July, 1693
Marsaglia (Pignerol) (*French victors*) . 4 Oct. ,,
Zenta (*prince Eugène defeats Turks*) . 11 Sept. 1697
Narva (*Charles XII. defeats Russians*) . 30 Nov. 1700
Carpi, Modena (*Allies defeat French*) . 9 July, 1701
Chiari (*Austrians defeat French*) . . 1 Sept. ,,
Clissau (*Charles XII. defeats Poles*) . 20 July, 1702
Santa Vittoria (*French victors*) . . 26 July, ,,
Friedlingen (*French defeat Germans*) . 14 Oct. ,,
Pultusk (*Swedes defeat Poles*) . . 1 May, 1703
Hochstadt (*French defeat Austrians*) . 20 Sept. ,,
Donauwerth (*Marlborough victor*) . . 2 July, 1704
Gibraltar (*taken by Rooke*) . . . 24 July, ,,
Blenheim or Hochstadt (*Marlborough victor*), (o. s.) 2 Aug. ,,
Mittau (*taken by Russians*) . . . 14 Sept. 1705
Cassano (*prince Eugène; indecisive*) . . 16 Aug. ,,
Tirlemont (*Marlborough successful*) . . 18 July, ,,
Ramillies (*Marlborough defeats French*) . 23 May, 1706
Turin (*French defeated by Eugène*) . . 7 Sept. ,,
Kalitsch (*Russians defeat Swedes*) . . 19 Nov. ,,
Almanza (*French defeat Allies*) 14 (o. s.) or 25 April, 1707
Oudenarde (*Marlborough victor*) . . 11 July, 1708
Liesna, Lenzo (*Russians defeat Swedes*) . autumn, ,,
Lisle (*taken by the Allies*) . . . Dec. ,,
Pultowa (*Peter defeats Charles XII.*) . 8 July, 1709
Debro (*Russians defeat Swedes*) . . 20 Sept. ,,
Malplaquet (*Marlborough victor*) . . 11 Sept. ,,
Almenara (*Austrians defeat French*) . . 28 July, 1710
Saragossa (*ditto*) . . . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Villa Viciosa (*Austrians defeated*) . . 10 Dec. ,,
Arleux (*Marlborough forces French lines*) 5 Aug. 1711
Bouchain (*taken by Marlborough*) . . 13 Sept. ,,
Denain (*Villars defeats Allies*) . . 24 July, 1712
Friburg (*taken by French*) . . . . 7 Nov. 1713
Preston (*rebels defeated*) . . . 12, 13 Nov. 1715
Dumblane or Sheriff-Muir (*indecisive*) . 13 Nov. ,,
Peterwardein (*Eugène defeats Turks*) . 5 Aug. 1716
Belgrade (*ditto*) . . . . . 16 Aug. 1717
Bitonto (*Spaniards defeat Germans*) . 27 May, 1734
Parma (*Austrians and French, indecisive*) . 29 June, ,,
Guastalla (*Austrians defeated*) . . 19 Sept. ,,
Erivan (*Nadir Shah defeats Turks*) . . June, 1735
Krotzka (*Turks defeat Austrians*) . . 22 July, 1739
Molwitz (*Prussians defeat Austrians*) . 10 April, 1741
Dettingen (*George II. defeats French*) . 16 June, 1743
Fontenoy (*Saxe defeats Cumberland*) . . 30 April, 1745
Hohenfreiburg (*Prussians defeat Austrians*) 4 June, ,,

SCOTS' REBELLION.

Preston Pans (*rebels defeat Cope*) . . 21 Sept. 1745
Clifton Moor (*rebels defeated*) . . 18 Dec. ,,
Falkirk (*rebels defeats Hawley*) . . . 17 Jan. 1746
Culloden (*Cumberland defeats rebels*) . 16 April, ,,

St. Lazaro (*Sardinians defeat French*) . 4 June, ,,
Placentia (*Austrians defeat French*) . 16 June, ,,
Raucoux (*Saxe defeats Allies*) . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Bergen-op-Zoom (*taken*) . . . 15 Sept. 1747
Laffeldt (*Saxe defeats Cumberland*) . . 2 July, ,,
Exilles (*Sardinians defeat French*) . . 19 July, ,,
Fort du Quesne (*Braddock killed*) . . 9 July, 1755
Calcutta (*taken by Surajah Dowlah*) . 21 June, 1750

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63.

Prague (*Frederick defeats Allies*) . . 6 May, 1757
Kollin (*Frederick defeated*) . . . 18 June, ,,
Plassey (*Clive's victory*) . . . . 23 June, ,,
Norkitten (*Russians defeated*) . . . 13 Aug. ,,
Rosbach (*Frederick defeats French*) . . 5 Nov. ,,
Breslau (*Austrians victors*) . . . 22 Nov. ,,
Lissa (*Frederick defeats Austrians*) . . 5 Dec. ,,
Crevekdt (*Ferdinand defeats French*) . 23 June, 1758
Zorndorff (*Frederick defeats Russians*) 25, 26 Aug. ,,
Hochkirchen (*Austrians defeat Prussians*) . 14 Oct. ,,
Bergen (*French defeat Allies*) . . . 13 April, 1759
Zullichau (*Russians defeat Prussians*) . 23 July, ,,
Niagara (*English take Fort*) . . . 24 July, ,,
Minden (*Ferdinand defeats French*) . . 1 Aug. ,,
Cunnersdorf (*Russians defeat Prussians*) . 12 Aug. ,,
Quebec (*Wolfe, victor, killed*) . . . 13 Sept. ,,
Wandewash (*Coote defeats Lally*) . . 22 Jan. 1760
Landshut, Silesia (*Prussians defeated*) . 23 June, ,,
Warburg (*Ferdinand defeats French*) . 31 July, ,,
Pfaffendorf (*Frederick defeats Austrians*) . 15 Aug. ,,
Kloster Campen (*English and Germans with French, indecisive*) . . . . 15, 16 Oct. ,,
Torgau (*Frederick defeats Austrians*) . . 3 Nov. ,,

Kirchdenkern (*Allies defeat French*) . 15 July, 1761
Schweidnitz (*Frederick H. def. Austrians*) 16 May, 1762
Johannisberg (*French defeat Prussians*) 30 Aug. ,,
Freiberg (*Prussians defeat Austrians*) . 29 Oct. ,,
Buxar (*Munro defeats army of Oude*) . 23 Oct. 1764
Choczim (*Russians defeat Turks*) 30 April & 13 July, 1769
Galatz (*Russians defeat Turks*) . . . Nov. ,,
Bender taken by Russians . . . 28 Sept. 1770
Brailow (*Russians defeat Turks*) . . 19 June, 1773
Silistria (*taken*) 1774

AMERICAN WAR.

Lexington (*Gage victor, with great loss*) . 19 April, 1775
Bunker's Hill (*Americans repulsed*) . 17 June, ,,
Long Island (*Americans defeated*) . . 27 Aug. 1776
White Plains (*Howe defeats Americans*) . 28 Oct. ,,
Rhode Island (*taken by Royalists*) . . 8 Dec. ,,
Princeton (*Washington defeats British*) . 3 Jan. 1777
Brandywine (*Howe defeats Washington*) . 11 Sept. ,,
Germanstown (*Burgoyne's victory*) . 3, 4 Oct. ,,
Saratoga (*he is compelled to surrender*) . 7 Oct. ,,
Briar's Creek (*Americans defeated*) . 3 March, 1779
Camden (*Cornwallis defeats Gates*) . . 16 Aug. 1780
Guildford (*Cornwallis defeats Gates*) . 15 March, 1781
Camden (*Americans defeated*) . . 25 April, ,,
Eutaw Springs (*Arnold defeats Americans*) . 8 Sept. ,,
York Town (*Cornwallis surrenders*) . 19 Oct. ,,
[Many inferior actions with various success.]
Arcot (*Hyder defeats British*) . . . 31 Oct. 1780
Porto Novo (*Coote defeats Hyder*) . . 1 July, 1781
Rodney's victory over De Grasse, *n.* . 12 April, 1782
Arnee (*Coote defeats Hyder*) . . . 2 June, ,,
Attack on Gibraltar fails . . . 13 Sept. ,,
Bednore (*taken by Tippoo Sahib*) . . 30 April, 1783
Martinesti (*Austrians defeat Turks*) . . 22 Sept. 1789
Ismail (*taken by storm by Suwarrow*) . 22 Dec. 1790
Bangalore (*taken by storm*) . . . 21 March, 1791
Arikera (*Tippoo defeated*) . . . . 15 May, ,,
Seringapatam (*ditto*) . . . . . 6 Feb. 1792

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR BEGINS.

Quiévrain (*French repulsed*) . . . 28 April, 1792
Valmy (*French defeat Prussians*) . . 20 Sept. ,,
Jemappes (*French victorious*) . . 6 Nov. ,,
Neerwinden (*French beaten by Austrians*) 18 March, 1793
St. Amand (*French defeated by English*) . 8 May, ,,
Valenciennes (*ditto*) . . 23 May, 26 July, ,,
Lincelles (*Lake defeats French*) . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Dunkirk (*duke of York defeated*) . . 7, 8 Sept. ,,
Quesnoy (*reduced by Austrians*) . . 11 Sept. ,,
Pirmasens (*Prussians defeat French*) . 14 Sept. ,,
Wattignies (*French defeat Coburg*) . 14, 15, 16 Oct. ,,
Toulon (*retaken by British*) . . . 19 Dec. ,,
Cambray (*French defeated*) . . . 24 April, 1794
Troisville, Landrecy (*taken by Allies*) . 30 April, ,,
Tourcoing (*Moreau defeats Allies*) . 18-22 May, ,,
Espierres (*taken by Allies*) . . . 22 May, ,,
Howe's naval victory . . . . . 1 June, ,,
Charleroi or Fleurus (*French defeat Allies*) 26 June, ,,
Misdon (*Vendeans defeated*) . . . 28 July, ,,
Bois-le-Duc (*duke of York defeated*) . 14 Sept. ,,
Boxtel (*ditto*) . . . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Maciejowice (*Poles defeated*) . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Nimeguen (*French victorious*) 28 Oct., (*def.*) 4 May, ,,
Praga (*Warsaw taken by Suwarrow*) . . 4 Nov. ,,
Bridport's victory off l'Orient, *n.* . . 22 June, 1795
Quiberon (*Emigrants defeated*) . . 21 July, ,,
Mannheim (*taken by Pichegru*) . . 20 Sept. ,,
Loano (*French defeat Austrians*) . . 23, 24 Nov. ,,
Montenotte (*Bonaparte victorious*) . . 12 April, 1796
Mondovi (*ditto*) . . . . . 22 April, ,,
Lodi (*ditto*) . . . . . 10 May, ,,
Altenkirchen (*Austrians defeated*) . . 4 June, ,,
Radstadt (*Moreau defeats Austrians*) . . 5 July, ,,
Altenkirchen (*Austrians victors*) . . 16 Sept. ,,
Roveredo (*French defeat Austrians*) . 4 Sept. ,,
Bassano (*ditto*) . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
Biberach (*ditto*) . . . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Lonato and Castiglione (*ditto*) . . . 3-5 Aug. ,,
Neresheim (*Moreau def. archduke Charles*) 10 Aug. ,,
Areola (*Bonaparte victorious*) . . 14-17 Nov. ,,
Castelnuovo (*ditto*) . . . . . 21 Nov. ,,
Rivoli (*ditto*) . . . . . 14, 15 Jan. 1797
Cape St. Vincent, *n.* (*Spaniards defeated*) 14 Feb. ,,
Tagliamento (*Bonaparte def. Austrians*) 16 March, ,,
Camperdown, *n.* (*Duncan defeats Dutch*) 11 Oct. ,,

IRISH REBELLION BEGINS . . . May, 1798
Kilcullen (*rebels successful*) . . . 23 May, ,,
Naas (*rebels defeated*) . . . . 24 May, ,,
Tara (*rebels defeated*) . . . . . 26 May, ,,
Oulart (*rebels successful*) . . . 27 May, ,,
Gorey or New Ross (*rebels defeated*) . . 4 June, ,,
Antrim (*rebels defeated*) . . . . 7 June, ,,
Arklow (*rebels beaten*) . . . . 10 June, ,,
Ballynahinch (*Nugent defeats rebels*) . 13 June, ,,
Vinegar Hill (*Lake defeats rebels*) . . 21 June, ,,
Castlebar (*French auxiliaries defeated*) . 27 Aug. ,,
Ballinamuck (*French and rebels defeated*) . 8 Sept. ,,

Nile, *n.* (*Nelson defeats French fleet*) . . 1 Aug. ,,
Pyramids (*Bonaparte def. Mamelukes*) 13, 21 July, ,,
El Arisch (*French defeat Turks*) . . 18 Feb. 1799
Jaffa (*stormed by Bonaparte*) . . . 7-10 March, ,,
Stokach (*Austrians defeat French*) . 25 March, ,,
Verona (*Austrians defeat French*) . 28-30 March, ,,
Magnano (*Kray defeats French*) . . 5 April, ,,
Mount Thabor (*Bonaparte defeats Turks*) 16 April, ,,
Cassano (*Suwarrow defeats Moreau*) . 27 April, ,,
Adda (*Suwarrow defeats French*) . . ,, ,,
Seringapatam (*Tippoo killed*) . . . 4 May, ,,
Acre (*relieved by sir Sydney Smith*) . . 20 May, ,,
Zurich (*French defeated*) . . . . 5 June, ,,
Trebia (*Suwarrow defeats French*) . 17-19 June, ,,
Alessandria (*taken from French*) . . 21 July, ,,
Aboukir (*Turks defeated by Bonaparte*) 25 July, ,,
Novi (*Suwarrow defeats French*) . . 15 Aug. ,,
Bergen and Alkmaer (*Allies defeated*) . 19 Sept. ,,
26 Oct. ,,
Zuyper Sluys (*French defeated*) . . 9 Sept. ,,
Zurich (*Massena defeats Russians*) . 25 Sept. ,,
Heliopolis (*Kleber defeats Turks*) . . 20 Mar. 1800
Engen (*Moreau defeats Austrians*) . . 3 May, ,,
Mœskirch (*ditto*) . . . . . 5 May, ,,
Biberach (*ditto*) . . . . . 9 May, ,,
Montebello (*Austrians defeated*) . . 9 June, ,,
Marengo (*Bonaparte defeats Austrians*) . 14 June, ,,
Hochstadt (*Moreau defeats Austrians*) . 19 June, ,,
Hohenlinden (*ditto*) . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Mincio (*French defeat Austrians*) . . 25-27 Dec. ,,
Aboukir (*French defeated*) . . . 8 March, 1801
Alexandria (*Abercrombie's victory*) . . 21 March, ,,
Copenhagen (*bombarded by Nelson*) . . 2 April, ,,
Ahmednuggur (*Wellesley victorious*) . 12 Aug. 1803
Assaye (*ditto, his first great victory*) . . 23 Sept. ,,
Argaum (*Wellesley victor*) . . . 29 Nov. ,,
Furruckabad (*Lake defeats Holkar*) . . 17 Nov. 1804
Bhurtpore (*taken by Lake*) . . . 2 April, 1805
Elchingen (*Ney defeats Austrians*) . . 14 Oct. ,,
Ulm surrenders (*Ney defeats Austrians*) 17-20 Oct. ,,
Trafalgar (*Nelson destroys Fren. fleet; killed*) 21 Oct. ,,
Austerlitz (*Napoleon defeats Austrians & Russ.*) 2 Dec. ,,
Buenos Ayres (*taken by Popham*) . . 27 June, 1806
Maida (*Stuart defeats French*) . . . 4 July, ,,
Saalfeld (*French defeat Prussians*) . . 10 Oct. ,,
Auerstadt } (*French defeat Prussians*) . 14 Oct. ,,
Jena }
Halle stormed by French . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Pultusk (*French and Allies, indecisive*) . 26 Dec. ,,
Mohrungen (*French def. Russ. & Pruss.*) . 25 Jan. 1807
Montevideo (*taken*) . . . . . 3 Feb. ,,
Eylau (*indecisive*) . . . . . 7, 8 Feb. ,,
Ostrolenka (*French defeat Prussians*) . . 16 Feb. ,,
Friedland (*French defeat Russians*) . . 14 June, ,,
Buenos Ayres (*Whitelock defeated*) . . 5 July, ,,
Copenhagen (*bombarded by Cathcart*) . 2-5 Sept. ,,
Medina de Rio Seco (*French defeat Spaniards*) 15 July, 1808
Baylen (*Spaniards defeat French*) . . 20 July, ,,

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Vimiera (*Wellesley defeats Junot*) . . 21 Aug. 1808
Tudela or Ebro (*French defeat Spaniards*) 23 Nov. ,,
Corunna (*Moore defeats French*) . . 16 Jan. 1809
Abenberg (*Austrians defeated*) . . . 20 April, ,,
Landshut (*ditto*) . . . . . 21 April, ,,
Eckmühl (*Davoust defeats Austrians*) . 22 April, ,,
Ebersberg (*French defeat Austrians*) . . 4 May, ,,
Oporto (*taken*) . . . . 29 March, 12 May, ,,
Aspern } (*Napoleon defeated*) . . 21, 22 May, ,,
Essling }
Wagram (*Austrians defeated*) . . 5, 6 July, ,,
Talavera (*Wellesley defeats Victor*) . 27, 28 July, ,,
Silistria (*Turks defeat Russians*) . . 26 Sept. ,,
Ocana (*Mortier defeats Spaniards*) . . 19 Nov. ,,

Busaco (*Wellington repulses Massena*) . 27 Sept. 1810
Barrosa (*Graham defeats Victor*) . . 5 March, 1811
Badajoz (*taken by the French*) . . 11 March, ,,
Fuentes de Onoro (*Wellington defeats Massena*) 3, 5 May, 1811
Albuera (*Beresford defeats Soult*) . . 16 May, ,,
Ximena (*Spaniards defeat French*) . . 10 Sept. ,,
Merida (*Hill defeats French*) . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Albufera (*Suchet defeats Spaniards*) . . 4 Jan. 1812
Ciudad Rodrigo (*stormed by English*) . 19 Jan. ,,
Badajoz (*taken by Wellington*) . . . 6 April, ,,
Llerena (*Cotton defeats Soult*) . . 11 April, ,,
Salamanca (*Wellington defts. Marmont*) . 22 July, ,,
Mohilow (*French defeat Russians*) . 23 July, ,,
Polotzk (*French and Russians*) . 30, 31 July, ,,
Krasnoy, Smolensko (*French defeat Russians*) 15, 19 Aug. ,,
Moskwa } Borodino } (*ditto*) . . . . . 7 Sept. ,,
Moscow (*burnt by Russians*) . . . 15 Sept. ,,
Queenstown (*Americans defeated*) . . 13 Oct. ,,
Polotzk (*retaken by Russians*) . . 19, 20 Oct. ,,
Malo-Jaroslawatz (*French victors*) . . 24 Oct. ,,
Witepsk (*French defeated*) . . . 14 Nov. ,,
Krasnoi (*ditto*) . . . . . 16-18 Nov. ,,
Beresina (*ditto*) . . . . . 25-29 Nov. ,,
French Town (*taken by Americans*) . 22 Jan. 1813
Kalitsch (*Saxons defeated*) . . . . 13 Feb. ,,
Möckern (*Eugène defeats Russians*) . 5 April, ,,
Castalla (*sir J. Murray defeats Suchet*) . 13 April, ,,
Lutzen (*Napoleon checks Allies*) . . 2 May, ,,
Bautzen (*Nap. and Allies; indecisive*) . 20 May, ,,
Wurschen (*ditto*) . . . . . 21, 22 May, ,,
Hochkirchen (*French defts. Aust. and Russ.*), 22 May, ,,
Vittoria (*Wellington defts. king Joseph*) . 21 June, ,,
Pyrenees (*Wellington defeats Soult*) . 28 July, ,,
Katzbach (*Blücher defeats Ney*) . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Dresden (*Napoleon checks Allies*) . . 26, 27 Aug. ,,
St. Sebastian (*stormed by Graham*) . . 31 Aug. ,,
Dennewitz (*Ney defeated*) . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
Möckern (*French defeated*) . . . . 16 Oct. ,,
Leipzic (*Napoleon defeated*) . . . 16-18 Oct. ,,
Hanau (*Napoleon defeats Bavarians*) . . 30 Oct. ,,
St. Jean de Luz (*Wellington defts. Soult*) 10 Nov. ,,
Passage of the Nive, 9 Dec.; several engagements between the Allies and French . 10 to 13 Dec. ,,
St. Dizier, France (*French victors*) . . 26 Jan. 1814
Brienne (*Allies defeated*) . . . . 29 Jan. ,,
La Rothière (*Napoleon defeats Allies*) . . 1 Feb. ,,
Bar-sur-Aube (*Allies victors*) . . . 7 Feb. ,,
Mincio (*pr. Eugene defeats Austrians*) . 8 Feb. ,,
Champ Aubert (*French defeat Allies*) . 10-12 Feb. ,,
Montmirail (*ditto*) . . . . . 11 Feb. ,,
Vauchamp (*ditto*) . . . . . 14 Feb. ,,
Fontainebleau (*ditto*) . . . . . 17 Feb. ,,
Montereau (*ditto*) . . . . . 18 Feb. ,,
Orthez (*Wellington defeats Soult*) . . 27 Feb. ,,
Craonne (*French victors*) . . . 7 March, ,,
Bergen-op-Zoom (*Graham defeated*) . . 8 March, ,,
Laon (*French defeated*) . . . . 9-10 March, ,,
Rheims (*Napoleon defeats St. Priest*) . 13 March, ,,
Tarbes (*Wellington defeats Soult*) . . 20 March, ,,
Fère Champenoise (*French defeated*) . 25 March, ,,
St. Dizier (*French victors*) . . 28 March, ,,
Paris, Montmartre, Romainville (*ditto*) 30 Mar. ,,
Battle of the Barriers, 30 March; (*Marmont evacuates Paris, and the Allies enter it*) . . 31 March, ,,
Toulouse (*Wellington defeats Soult*) . 10 April, ,,
Tolentino (*Murat defeated*) . . . . 3 May, 1815
Ligny (*Blücher repulsed*) . . . . 16 June, ,,
Quatre Bras (*Ney repulsed*) . . . . 16 June, ,,
Waterloo (*Napoleon finally beaten*) . . 18 June, ,,

AMERICAN WAR.

Fort George (*taken by Americans*) . . 27 May, 1813
Burlington Heights (*Americans routed*) . . 6 June, ,,
Chrystler's Point, Canada . . . . 11 Nov. ,,
Black-rock, America . . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Longwood (*English defeated*) . . . 4 May, 1814
Chippawa { (*British defeated*) . . 5 July, ,, (*Americans defeated*) . . 25 July, ,,
Fort Erie (*British repulsed*) . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Bladensburg (*Americans defeated*) . . 24 Aug. ,,
Bellair (*British repulsed*) . . . 30 Aug. ,,
Baltimore (*British victors*) . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
New Orleans (*British repulsed*) . 8, 12, & 13 Jan. 1815

Algiers (*bombarded by Exmouth*) . . 27 Aug. 1816
Chacabuco (*Chilians defeat Spaniards*) . 12 Feb. 1817
Kirkee (*Hastings defeats Pindarrees*) . . 5 Nov. ,,
Mehadpore (*Hislop defeats Holkar*) . . 21 Dec. ,,
Dragaschan (*Ipsilanti defeated*) . . . 19 June, 1821
Valtezza (*Turks defeated*) . . . . 27 May, ,,
Tripolitza (*stormed by Greeks*) . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Thermopylæ (*Greeks defeat Turks*) . . 13 July, 1822
Corinth (*taken*) . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
Accra (*Ashantees defeat sir C. Macarthy*) 21 Jan. 1824
Ayacucho (*Peruvians defeat Spaniards*) . 9 Dec. ,,
Bhurtpore (*taken by Combermere*) . . 18 Jan. 1826
Accra (*Ashantees defeated*) . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
Athens (*taken*) . . . . . 17 May, 1827
Navarino (*Allies destroy Turkish fleet*) . . 20 Oct. ,,
Brahilow (*Russians and Turks*) . . . 18 June, 1828
Akhalzikh (*ditto*) . . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Varna (*surrenders to Russians*) . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Silistria (*ditto*) . . . . . 30 June, 1829
Kainly (*Russians defeat Turks*) . . . 1 July, ,,
Balkan (*passed by Russians*) . . . 26 July, ,,
Adrianople (*Russians enter*) . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Algiers (*captured by French*) . . . 5 July, 1830
Paris (*Days of July*) . . . 27, 28, 29 July, ,,
Grochow (*Poles defeat Russians*) . . 19, 20 Feb. 1831
Praga (*Poles defeat Russians*) . . . 25 Feb. ,,
Wawz (*Skrzynecki defeats Russians*) . . 31 March, ,,
Seidlice (*Poles defeat Russians*) . . . 10 April, ,,
Ostrolenka (*ditto*) . . . . . 26 May, ,,
Wilna (*Poles and Russians*) . . . 18 June, ,,
Warsaw (*taken by Russians*) . . . 7 Sept. ,,
Homs (*Egyptians defeat Turks*) . . . 8 July, 1832
Beylan (*Ibrahim defeats Turks*) . . . 29 July, ,,
Konieh (*Egyptians defeat Turks*) . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Antwerp citadel taken by Allies . . . 23 Dec. ,,
Hernani (*Carlists defeated*) . . . . 5 May, 1836
St. Sebastian (*ditto*) . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Bilboa (*siege raised; British Legion*) . . 24 Dec. ,,
Hernani (*Carlists repulsed*) . . . 16 March, 1837
Irun (*British Legion defeats Carlists*) . . 17 May, ,,
Valentia (*Carlists attacked*) . . . 15 July, ,,
Herera (*Don Carlos defeats Buereno*) . . 24 Aug. ,,
Constantina (*Algiers; taken by French*) . 13 Oct. ,,
St. Eustace (*Canadian rebels defeated*) . . 14 Dec. ,,
Pennecerrada (*Carlists defeated*) . . 22 June, 1838
Prescott (*Canadian rebels defeated*) . . 17 Nov. ,,
Aden (*taken*) . . . . . 19 Jan. 1839
Ghiznee (*taken by Keane*) . . . . 23 July, ,,
Sidon (*taken by Napier*) . . . . 27 Sept. 1840
Beyrout (*Allies defeat Egyptians*) . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Afghan War. (See *India.*)
Acre (*stormed by Allies*) . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Kotriah (*Scinde; English victors*) . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Chuen-pe (*English victors*) . . . 7 Jan. 1841
Canton (*English take Bogue forts*) . . . 26 Feb. ,,
Amoy (*taken*) . . . . . 27 Aug. ,,
Chin-hae, &c. (*taken*) . . . 10, 13 Oct. ,,
Candahar (*Afghans defeated*) . . . 10 March, 1842
Ningpo (*Chinese defeated*) . . . 10 March, ,,
Jellalabad (*Khyber Pass forced*) . . 5, 6 April, ,,
Chin-keang (*taken*) . . . . . 21 July, ,,
Ghiznee (*Afghans defeated by Nott*) . . 6 Sept. ,,
Meeanee (*Napier defeats Ameers*) . . . 17 Feb. 1843
Maharajpoor (*Gough defeats Mahrattas*) . 29 Dec. ,,
Isly (*French defeat Abd-el-Kader*) . . . 14 Aug. 1844
Moodkee (*Hardinge defeats Sikhs*) . . 18 Dec. 1845
Ferozeshah (*ditto*) . . . . . 21, 22 Dec. ,,
Aliwal (*Smith defeats Sikhs*) . . . 28 Jan. 1846
Sobraon (*Gough defeats Sikhs*) . . . 10 Feb. ,,
Montery (*Mexicans def. by Americans*) 21-23 Sept. ,,
Palo Alto (*Taylor defeats Mexicans*) . . 8, 9 May, ,,
Bueno Vista (*Americans defeat Mexicans*) . 22 Feb. 1847
St. Ubes (*Portugal*) . . . . . 9 May, ,,
Ozontero (*Americans defeat Mexicans*) . 19, 20 Aug. ,,
Flensborg (*Danes defeat rebels*) . . . 9 April, 1848
Dannawerke (*Prussians defeat Danes*) . 23 April, ,,
Curtatone (*Austrians defeat Italians*) . 29 May, ,,
Custozza (*ditto*) . . . . . 23 July, ,,
Velencze (*Croats and Hungarians*) . . 29 Sept. ,,
Mooltan (*Sikhs repulsed*) . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
Chilianwallah (*Gough defeats Sikhs*) . . 13 Jan. 1849
Goojerat (*ditto*) . . . . . 21 Feb. ,,
Gran (*Hungarians victors*) . . . 27 Feb. ,,
Novara (*Radetzky defeats Sardinians*) . 23 March, ,,
Velletri (*Roman Republicans defeat Neapolitans*) 19 May, ,,
Pered (*Russians defeat Hungarians*) . . 21 June, ,,
Acs (*Hungarians repulsed*) . . . 2 & 10 July, ,,

Waitzen (*taken by Russians*) . . . 17 July, 1849
Schässberg (*Russians defeat Bem*) . . 31 July, ,,
Temeswar (*Haynau defeats Hungarians*) . 10 Aug. ,,
Idstedt (*Danes defeat Holsteiners*) . . 25 July, 1850
Nankin taken by Imperialists . . . 19 July, 1853

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Oltenitza (*Turks repulse Russians*) . . 4 Nov. 1853
Sinope, *n.* (*Turkish fleet destroyed*) . . 30 Nov. ,,
Citate (*Turks defeat Russians*) . . . 6 Jan. 1854
Silistria (*ditto*) . . . . . 13-15 June, ,,
Giurgevo (*ditto*) . . . . . 7 July, ,,
Bayazid (*Russians defeat Turks*) . 29, 30 July, ,,
Kuruk-Derek (*ditto*) . . . . . 5 Aug. ,,
Alma (*English and French defeat Russians*) 20 Sept. ,,
Balaklava (*ditto*) . . . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Inkermann (*ditto*) . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,
Eupatoria (*Turks defeat Russians*) . . 17 Feb. 1855
Malakhoff tower (*Allies and Russians; indec. night combats*) . . . . 22, 23, 24 May, ,,
Capture of the Mamelon, &c. . . . 7 June, ,,
Unsuccessful attempt on Malakhoff tower, and Redan (*Allies and Russians*) . . 18 June, ,,
Tchernaya or Bridge of Traktir (*Allies def. Russians*) 16 Aug. ,,
Malakhoff taken by the French . . 8 Sept. ,,
Ingour (*Turks defeat Russians*) . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Baldar (*French defeat Russians*) . . . 8 Dec. ,,

PERSIAN WAR.

Bushire (*English defeat Persians*) . . 10 Dec. 1856
Kooshab (*ditto*) . . . . . 8 Feb. 1857
Mohammerah (*ditto*) . . . . . 26 March, ,,

INDIAN MUTINY. (See *India.*)

Conflicts before Delhi. 30, 31 May; 8 June; 4, 9, 18, 23 July, 1857
Victories of General Havelock, near Futtehpore, 11 July, Cawnpore, &c. 12 July to 16 Aug. ,,
Pandoo Nuddee (*victory of Neill*) . . 15 Aug. ,,
Nujufghur (*death of Nicholson, victor*) . . 25 Aug. ,,
Assault and capture of Delhi . . 14-20 Sept. ,,
Conflicts before Lucknow, 25, 26 Sept.; 18, 25 Nov. ,,
Victories of Col. Greathed . 27 Sept; 10 Oct. ,,
Cawnpore (*victory of Campbell*) . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Futteghur (*ditto*) . . . . . 2 Jan. 1858
Calpi (*victory of Inglis*) . . . . 4 Feb. ,,
Alumbagh (*victories of Outram*) 12 Jan. and 21 Feb. ,,
Conflicts at Lucknow (*taken*) . . 14-19 March, ,,
Jhansi (*Rose victorious*) . . . . . 4 April, ,,
Kooneh (*ditto*) . . . . . 11 May, ,,
Gwalior (*ditto*) . . . . . 17 June, ,,
Bajghur (*Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee*) . 15 Sept. ,,
Dhoodea Khera (*Clyde defeats Beni Mahdo*) 24 Nov. ,,
Gen. Horsford defeats the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib . . . . . 10 Feb. 1859

ITALIAN WAR. (See *Italy.*)

Austrians cross the Ticino . . . 27 April, 1859
French troops enter Piedmont . . . May, ,,
Montebello (*Allies victorious*) . . . 20 May, ,,
Palestro (*ditto*) . . . . . 30, 31 May, ,,
Magenta (*ditto*) . . . . . 4 June, ,,
Malegnano (*ditto*) . . . . . 8 June, ,,
Solferino (*ditto*) . . . . . 24 June, ,,
(Armistice agreed to, 6 July, 1859.)

Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho or Tien-Tsin-ho (*English attack on the Chinese Forts defeated*) 25 June, 1859
Taku forts taken (see *China*) . . . 21 Aug. 1860
Chang-kia-wan, 18 Sept.; and Pa-li-chiau (*Chinese defeated*) . . . . . 21 Sept. ,,

Castillejo (*Spaniards defeat Moors*) . . 1 Jan. ,,
Tetuan (*ditto*) . . . . . 4 Feb. ,,
Guad-el-Ras (*ditto*) . . . . . 23 March, ,,

Calatifimi (*Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans*) 15 May, ,,
Melazzo (*Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans*) 20, 21 July, ,,
Castel Fidardo (*Sardinians defeat Papal troops*), 18 Sept. ,,
Volturno (*Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans*) . 1 Oct. ,,
Isernia (*Sardinians defeat Neapolitans*) . 17 Oct. ,,
Garigliano (*Sardinians defeat Neapolitans*) 3 Nov. 1860
Sardinians defeat Neapolitan re-actionists 22 Jan. 1861
Gaeta taken by the Sardinians . . . 13 Feb. ,,

Insurrection in New Zealand; English repulsed, 14, 28 March; 27 June; 10, 19 Sept.; 9, 12 Oct. 1860
Maohetia (*Maories defeated*) . . . 6 Nov. ,,

CIVIL WAR IN UNITED STATES*—WAR IN MEXICO.

Big Bethel (*Federals repulsed*) . . 10 June, 1861
Booneville (*Lyon defeats Confederates*) . 18 June, ,,
Carthage (*Federal victory*) . . . . 5 July, ,,
Rich Mountain (*ditto*) . . . . . 11 July, ,,
Bull Run or Manassas (*Federal defeat and panic*) 21 July, ,,
Springfield or Wilson's Creek (*Feds. victors*) 10 Aug. ,,
Carnifex ferry (*Rosencrans defeats Floyd, Confederate*) 10 Sept. ,,
Lexington (*taken by Confederates*) . . 20 Sept. ,,
Pavon, South America (*Mitra def. Urquiza*) 17 Sept. ,,
Turks defeat Montenegrins . 19 Oct., 21 Nov. ,,
Ball's Bluff (*Federals defeated*) . . 21 Oct. ,,
Mill Springs, Kentucky (*Confederates defeated and their general Zollicoffer killed*) . . 19 Jan. 1862
Roanoke Island, N.C. (*Federals victors*) 7, 8 Feb. ,,
Sugar Creek, Arkansas (*Confederates defeated*) 8 Feb. ,,
Fort Donnelson (*taken by Federals*) . 16 Feb. ,,
Pea Ridge, Arkansas (*Federals victors*) 6-8 March, ,,
Hampton roads, *n.* (*Merrimac repulsed by Monitor*) 9 March, ,,
Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh (*favourable to Confederates*) . . . . . 6, 7 April, ,,
Williamsburg (*Federals repulsed*) . . 5 May, ,,
Puebla (*Mexicans defeat French*) . . 5 May, ,,
Richmond (*successful sorties of Confederates*) 14 May, ,,
Orizaba (*Mexicans defeat French*) . . 18 May, ,,
Winchester (*Federals repulsed*) . . 18 May, ,,
Near Orizaba (*French defeat Mexicans*) 13 June, ,,
Fairoaks (*before Richmond, indecisive*) . 31 May, 1 June, ,,
Chickahominy (*severe conflicts before Richmond; Confederates retreat*) . . 25 June to 1 July, ,,
Baton Rouge (*taken by Federals*) . . 5 Aug. ,,
Cedar Mountain (*favourable to Confederates*) 9 Aug. ,,
Severe conflicts on the Rappahannock 23-29 Aug. ,,
Bull Run (*defeat of Federals*) . . 29, 30 Aug. ,,
Aspromonte (*Garibaldi and his volunteers captured by Royal Italian Troops*) . . . 29 Aug. ,,
Antietam (*severe; Confederates retreat*) 17 Sept. ,,
Perryville (*Confederates worsted*) . . 8, 9 Oct. ,,
Fredericksburg (*Federals defeated by Lee*) 13 Dec. ,,
Murfreesburgh (*indecisive*) 29 Dec. 1862—3 Jan. 1863
Nashville (*Confederates defeated*) . . 2 Jan. ,,
Chancellorsville (*Confederates victors*) . 2-4 May, ,,
Winchester (*Ewell defeats Federals*) . . 14 June, ,,
Gettysburg (*severe but indecisive*) . 1-3 July, ,,
Chicamauga (*Confederates victorious*) . 19-20 Sept. ,,
Chattanooga (*Confederates defeated*) . 23-26 Nov. ,,
Spottsylvania, &c., in the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville (*indecisive*) . . . 10-12 May, 1864
Petersburg, near Richmond (*indecisive, but Grant advances*) . . . . . 15-18 June, ,,
Winchester (*Confederates defeated*) . . 19 Sept. ,,
Cedar Creek (*ditto*) . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
Franklin (*ditto*) . . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Nashville (*Thomas, Federal, defeats Hood*) 14-16 Dec. ,,
Five Forks (*Lee totally defeated*) . . 1 April, 1865
Farmville (*Lee finally defeated*) . . 6 April, ,,

Oeversee (*Danes and Allies*) . . . 6 Feb. 1864
Düppel (*taken by the Prussians*) . . 18 April, ,,
Alsen (*ditto*) . . . . . 29 June, ,,
Rendsburg (*ditto*) . . . . . 21 July, ,,

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. (See *Brazil.*)

Santayuna (*Allies defeat Paraguayans; Uruguyana taken*) . . . . . 18 Sept. 1865
Paso de la Patria (*indecisive*) . . . 25 Feb. 1866
Parana (*Allies victors*) . . . . . 16 April, ,,
Estero Velhaco (*ditto*) . . . . . 2 May, ,,
Tuyuty (*Allies defeated*) . . . . 16, 18 July, ,,
Curupaïti (*ditto*) . . . . . 17, 19, 22 Sept. ,,

* There were many smaller conflicts, of which the accounts were very uncertain.

Tuyuty (*Allies victors*) . . . . 30 Oct. 1866
Corumba (*taken by Brazilians*) . . 13 June, 1867

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR (*Austria and Prussia.*)

Custozza (*Austrians defeat Italians*) . 24 June, 1866
Lissa (*ditto, naval battle*) . . . . 20 July, ,,

Prussian victories (as inscribed on shield exhibited at Berlin, 20 Sept. 1866, see *Prussia*).

Liebenau, Türnau, Podoll . . . 26 June, ,,
Nachod, Langensalza (*which see*), Oswiecin, Hühnerwasser . . . . . 27 June, ,,
Münchengrätz, Soor, Trautenau, Skalitz, 28 June, ,,
Gitschin, Königinhof, Jaromier, Schweinschädel, 29 June, ,,
Koniggrätz or Sadowa . . . . 3 July, ,,
Dermbach, 4 July; Hünfeld . . 5 July, ,,
Waldaschach, Hausen, Hammelburg, Friedrichshall, Kissingen . . . . 10 July, ,,
Laufach, 13 July; Aschaffenburg . 14 July, ,,
Tobitschau, 15 July; Blumenau, 22 July; Hof, 23 July, ,,
Tauber-Bischofsheim, Werbach, Hochhausen, 24 July, ,,
Neubrunn, Helmstadt, Gerchsheim . 25 July, ,,
Roszbrunn, Wurzburg, Baireuth . . 28 July, ,,

Monte Rotondo (*Garibaldians victors*) . 27 Oct. 1867
Mentana (*Garibaldi defeated*) . . 3 Nov. ,,
Arogee or Fahla (*Abyssinians defeated*) . 10 April, 1868
Magdala stormed . . . . 13 April, ,,
Russians defeat Bokharians and occupy Samarcand, 25 May, ,,
Alcolea (*Spanish royalists defeated*) . 27, 28 Sept. ,,
Villeta (*Lopez defeated by Brazilians*), &c. 11 Dec. ,,
Lopez defeated . . 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug. 1869
Aquidaban (*Lopez defeated and killed*) . 1 March, 1879

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (*which see.*)

Saarbrück taken by the French, and Prussians repulsed . . . . . 2 Aug. 1870
Wissembourg (*French defeated*) . . 4 Aug. ,,
Wörth (*ditto*) . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Saarbrück or Forbach (*ditto*) . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Courcelles or Pange (*ditto*) . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Strasburg (*ditto*) . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
Vionville or Mars-la-Tour (*ditto*). . . 16 Aug. ,,
Gravelotte or Rézonville (*ditto*) . . 18 Aug. ,,
Beaumont (*ditto*) . . . . . 30 Aug. ,,
Carignan (*ditto*) . . . . . 31 Aug. ,,
Metz (*ditto*) . . . . . 31 Aug. ,,
Sedan (*ditto*) . . . . 31 Aug., 1 Sept. ,,
Before Paris (*French defeated*) . . 30 Sept. ,,
Thoury (*Germans surprised and repulsed*) 5 Oct. ,,
St. Rémy (*French defeated*) . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Before Metz (*ditto*) . . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Artenay (*ditto*) . . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Cherizy (*Germans repulsed*) . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Orleans (*French defeated*) . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Ecouis (*indecisive*) . . . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Châteaudun (*French defeated*) . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Coulmiers, near Orleans (*Germans defeated*), 9, 10 Nov. ,,
Near Amiens (*French defeated*) . . 27 Nov. ,,
Villiers, before Paris (*French retreat*) . 30 Nov. 2 Dec. ,,
Before Orleans (*French defeated*) . . 4 Dec. ,,
Beaugency (*ditto*) . . . . . 7, 8 Dec. ,,
Nuits (*French defeated*) . . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
Pont à Noyelles (*French claim a victory*) 23 Dec. ,,
Bapaume (*indecisive*) . . . . . 2, 3 Jan. 1871
Le Mans (*indecisive*) . . . . . 6 Jan. ,,
Le Mans (*Chanzy def. by pr. Fred. Chas.*), 10-12 Jan. ,,
Belfort (*Bourbaki defeated*) . . . 15-17 Jan. ,,
St. Quentin (*Faidherbe defeated*) . . 19 Jan. ,,
Paris (*Trochu's grand sortie repulsed*) . 19 Jan. ,,
Oroquieta (*Carlists defeated*) . . . 4 May, 1872
Elmina (*Ashantees defeated by British*) . 13 June, 1873
Elgueta (*Carlists said to be victorious*) . 5, 6 Aug. ,,
Mañeru (*Carlists and Republicans: indecisive*) 6 Oct. ,,
Abrakampra (*Ashantees defeated*) . . 5, 6 Nov. ,,
Borborassie (*ditto*) . . . . . 29 Jan. 1874
Amoaful (*ditto*) . . . . . 31 Jan. ,,
Bocquah (*ditto*) . . . . . 1 Feb. ,,
Fommanah (*ditto*) . . . . . 2 Feb. ,,
Ordahsa (*ditto*) . . . . . 4 Feb. ,,
Before Bilbao (*several days; Carlists retreat; Concha enters Bilbao*) . . . . . 2 May, ,,
Estella (*sharp conflicts; Carlists retreat; Concha killed*) . . . . . 25, 27 June, 1874
Abyssinians defeat Egyptians . . . . Nov. ,,
Irun (*Laserna defeats Carlists*) . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Sorota, Peru (*Pierota and insurgents defeated*) 3 Dec. ,,
Near Tolosa (*Carlists repulse Loma*) . 7, 8 Dec. ,,
Khokand (*Russians under Kaufman defeat the Khan's troops, &c.*) . . . . . 4, 21 Sept. 1875
Assake (*Khokand chiefs defeated*) . . . 30 Jan. 1876
Servian war begins . . . . . 1 July, ,,
Saitschar (*severe conflicts; Servians retreat*) 2, 3 July, ,,
Urbitza (*Montenegrins defeat Turks*) . . 28 July, ,,
Several conflicts: no authentic reports: see *Turkey* July ,,

(For numerous small conflicts and skirmishes, see *Franco-Prussian War, Herzegovina, Russo-Turkish War, Spain, Sumatra, Turkey, United States*, and for details of important engagements see *separate articles.*)

BAUGÉ, see *Anjou.*

BAUTZEN, a town in Saxony, near which desperate battles were fought 20, 21, and 22 May, 1813, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th, with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at Bautzen) the French were more successful; and on the 21st (at Wurschen) the allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage. Duroc was killed at Reichenbach by a cannon-ball, on 22 May.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii) by the Franks between 630 and 660. The country was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tasillon II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 788. The margrave Leopold, 895, father of Arnulph the Bad, is styled the first duke. Population, Dec. 1871, 4,863,450; Munich, 169,693. See *Munich.*

Bavaria supports Austria in the contest with Prussia . . . . . June, 1866
Took part in the war, and made peace with Prussia, 22 Aug. ,,
Population (after cessions, 1866), 4,824,421 . Dec. 1867
An international exhibition in a crystal palace opened . . . . . 20 July, 1869
The chambers dissolved, as, through a party struggle, no president was elected . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Resignation of the ministry, 25 Nov.; only partially accepted by the king . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
Vote of want of confidence in prince Hohenlohe, the president, 12 Feb.; he resigns . 14 Feb. 1870
The king announces his intention of joining Prussia in the war with France . . about 20 July, ,,
The Bavarian contingent highly distinguishes itself in the war; Otho, duke of Bavaria, killed near Beglie . . . . . 27 Jan. 1871
[See *Franco-Prussian war.*]
The king, in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes that the king of Prussia should be made emperor of Germany . . . . . about 5 Dec. ,,
Dr. Döllinger excommunicated for opposing papal infallibility, 18 April; elected rector of the university of Munich . . . . 29 July, ,,
Government protests against papal infallibility (see *Germany*) . . . . . 27 Sept. ,,
"Old Catholic" church opened at Munich, end of Sept. ,,
The king charges Von Gasser to form an Ultramontane ministry, opposed to German unity, 3 Sept.; he fails . . . . . Sept. 1872
Queen dowager, Mary, of Prussia, received into the Catholic Church . . . . . 12 Oct. 1874

DUKES.

1071. Guelf I., an illustrious warrior.
1101. Guelf II.; son; married the countess Matilda, 1089.

1120. Henry the Black; brother.
1126. Henry the Proud; son. (He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire, failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.)
1138. Leopold, margrave of Austria; *d.* 1142.
1142. Henry of Austria; brother; *d.* 1177.
1154. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), ancestor of the Brunswick family, restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but expelled by him 1180; (see *Brunswick*); *d.* 1195.
1180. Otho, count of Wittelsbach, made duke; *d.* 1183.
1183. Louis; son.
1231. Otho II., the Illustrious; son; gained the palatinate; assassinated 1231.
1253. Louis II., the Severe; son; *d.* 1294.
1294. Louis III.; son (without the palatinate) emperor; *d.* 1347.
1347. Stephen I.; son; *d.* 1375.
1375. John; brother; *d.* 1397.
1397. Ernest; brother; *d.* 1438.
1438. Albert I.; son; *d.* 1460.
1460. John II. and Sigismund; sons; resigned to
1465. Albert II.; brother; *d.* 1508.
1508. William I.; son; opposed the reformation, 1522; *d.* 1550.
1550. Albert III.; son; *d.* 1573.
1579. William II.; son; abdicated, 1596; *d.* 1626.
1596. Maximilian the Great; son; the first ELECTOR of Bavaria, 25 Feb. 1623; the palatinate restored, 1648; *d.* 27 Sept. 1651.
1651. Ferdinand-Mary; *d.* 26 May, 1679.
1679. Maximilian Emanuel; son; allies with France, 1702; defeated at Blenheim, 1704; restored to his dominions, 1714; *d.* 26 Feb. 1726.
1726. Charles Albert; son; elected emperor, 1742; defeated, 1744; *d.* 20 Jan. 1745.
1745. Maximilian-Joseph I.; son; as elector; *d.* 30 Dec. 1777; *end of younger line of Wittelsbach.*
1778. Charles Theodore (the *elector palatine* of the Rhine since 1743). The French take Munich; he treats with them, 1796; *d.* 1799.
1799. Maximilian-Joseph II.; elector; territories changed by treaty of Luneville, 1801: enlarged when made king, by treaty of Presburg. Dec. 1805.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

1805. Maximilian-Joseph I. He deserted Napoleon, and had his enlarged territories confirmed to him, Oct. 1813; grants a constitutional charter, 22 Aug. 1818; *d.* 13 Oct. 1825.
1825. Louis I., 13 Oct.; abdicated 21 March, 1848;* died 29 Feb. 1868.
1848. Maximilian-Joseph II.; son; born 28 Nov. 1811; died 10 March, 1864.
1864. Louis II. (son); born 25 Aug. 1845; *heir:* his brother Otho, born 27 April, 1848.

Bavaria, a hereditary constitutional monarchy, joined the German empire, 15 Nov. 1870.

BAY ISLANDS (the chief, Ruatan), in the bay of Honduras, central America, belonged to Spain till 1821; then to Great Britain, which formed them into a colony in 1852, but ceded them to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859, see *Honduras.*

BAYEUX TAPESTRY, said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of William I. (?) It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the events from the visit of Harold to the Norman court to his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the public library of Bayeux near Caen. A copy, drawn by C. Stothard, and coloured after the original, was published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1821-3. It was reproduced by autotype process by F. R. Fowke, with notes, 1875.

* The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe by the assumed name of Lola Montes, who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in state affairs, and afterwards led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London, in 1859; thence proceeded to the United States; and died at New York, 17 Jan. 1861.

BAYLEN (S. Spain), where on 20 July, 1808, the French, commanded by generals Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Coupigny, and other generals.

BAYONET, the short dagger fixed at the end of fire-arms, said to have been invented at Bayonne, in France, about 1647, 1670, or 1690. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1693, "with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty." The ring-bayonet was adopted by the British, 24 Sept. 1693.

BAYONNE (S. France), an ancient city. It was held by the English from 1295 till it was taken by Charles VII. The queens of Spain and France met the cruel duke of Alva here, June, 1556, it is supposed to arrange the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon, 4 May, and his sons, Ferdinand prince of Asturias, don Carlos, and don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, 6 May, 1808. In the neighbourhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and British armies, 9-13 Dec. 1813. Bayonne was invested by the British, 14 Jan. 1814; on 14 April, the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and lieut.-gen. sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner.—A Franco-Spanish industrial and fine arts exhibition was opened at Bayonne in July 1864.

BAYREUTH (N. Germany), a margraviate, held formerly by a branch of the Brandenburg family, was with that of Anspach abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, 1790. The archives were brought (in 1783) from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

BAZAAR, or covered market, a word of Arabic origin. The magnificent bazaar of Ispahan was excelled by that of Tauris, which has held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London the Soho-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1816 to relieve the relatives of persons killed in the war. The Queen's Bazaar, Oxford-street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000*l.*, 27 May, 1829. It was rebuilt, and converted into the Princess's Theatre, opened 30 Sept. 1841. The St. James's bazaar (built by Mr. Crockford) in 1832. The Pantheon, made a bazaar in 1834; see *Pantheon.* The London Crystal-palace bazaar, 1858. The most imposing sale termed a bazaar was opened for the benefit of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in Covent-garden theatre, 5 May, 1845; in six weeks 25,000*l.* were obtained, mostly by admission money. The Corinthian bazaar, Argyll-street, Oxford-street (to replace the bazaar at the Pantheon) opened 30 July, 1867; closed in 1868.

BAZAINE, MARSHAL, trial, &c., Dec. 1873, and Aug. 1874. See *Metz* and *France.*

BAZEILLES, a village in the Ardennes, N.E. France. During the dreadful battle of Sedan, 1 Sept. 1870, Bazeilles was burnt by the Bavarians, and atrocious outrages are said to have been committed. Of nearly 2000 inhabitants scarcely fifty remained alive, and these indignantly denied having given provocation. Much controversy ensued, and in July, 1871, gen. Von der Tann asserted that the number of deaths had been exaggerated, that there

had been much provocation, and denied the alleged cruelties.

BAZOCHE-DES-HAUTES, near Orleans, central France. Here a part of the army of the Loire, under gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, were defeated after a severe action, by the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 2 Dec. 1870. See *Orleans*.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory, S. E. Sussex, near which the British and Dutch fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force under admiral Tourville, 30 June, 1690; the allies suffered very severely. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships—sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men. The admirals on both sides were blamed; ours, for not fighting; the French for not pursuing the victory.

BEACONS, see *Lighthouses*.

BEADS were early used in the east for reckoning prayers. St. Augustin mentions them 366. About 1090, Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary (a series of 15 large and 150 small beads), in honour of the Blessed Virgin, about 1202. Beads soon after were in general use. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited. Beads have been found in British barrows.

BEAM AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's *beam*." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. 1309. *Stow*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794; see *Weights and Measures*.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified absolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquillity." *Cicero*. The finer kinds of beans were brought here with other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

BEAR-BAITING, an ancient popular English sport, prohibited by parliament in 1835.

BEARDS.* The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, 1490 B.C. *Lev.* xix. 27. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 390 B.C. The emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "*Misopogon*") against wearing beards, A.D. 362.—In England, they were not fashionable after the conquest, 1066, until the 13th century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Since 1851 the custom of wearing the beard gradually increased in Great Britain.

* A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the Czar, Peter I. 1724: her beard measured 1½ yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair. *Dict. de Trévoux*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard. Mdlle. Bois de Chêne, born at Geneva (it was said) in 1834, was exhibited in London, in 1852-3, when, consequently, eighteen years of age; she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

BEARN, S. France, the ancient Benecharnum, was held successively by the Romans, Franks, Goths, and Gascons, and became a hereditary viscounty in 819, under Centule I., son of Loup, duke of Gascony. From his family it passed to the houses—of Gabaret, 1134; of Moncade, 1170; of Foix, 1290; and of Bourbon, 1556. Its annexation to France was decreed by Henry IV., 1594; affirmed by Louis XIII., 1620.

BEARS and BULLS, see *Stocks*.

BEAUGÉ, see *Anjou*.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, (reformed Benedictines) founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary. It afforded an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the earl of Warwick at Barnet, 14 April, 1471; and also to Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497.

BEAUMONT, a village near Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. Near here a part of the army of marshal MacMahon under De Failly, which, after vainly endeavouring to reach Metz, was retreating before the Germans under the crown prince of Prussia, was surprised, defeated, and driven across the Meuse at Mouzon, 30 Aug. 1870. The French loss included about 7000 prisoners, many guns, and much camp equipage. The victory was chiefly gained by the Bavarians.

BEAUNE-LA-ROLLANDE, a village in the Loiret, France. Here the French army of the Loire, under general D'Aurelle de Paladines, was defeated by the Germans, under prince Frederick Charles, in an attempt to march in the direction of Fontainebleau to relieve Paris, 28 Nov. 1870. The French loss was reported by the Germans to be 1000 dead, 4000 wounded; above 1700 prisoners. Their own loss was heavy.

BEAUVAIS (N. France) the ancient Bellovaci, formerly capital of Picardy. When besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with 80,000 men, the women under Jeanne Fourquet or Lainé, also de la Hachette, from her using that weapon, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke raised the siege, 10 July, 1472. In memory of this the women of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance.

BECKET'S MURDER.* Thomas Becket,

* Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father Gilbert was a London trader, and his mother is stated to have been a convert from Mahomedanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king, Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but on being elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chancellor-

archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, 29 Dec. 1170. The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220; but were burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 1539. The Merchant Adventurers were at one time termed "the Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket." A Roman catholic church at Canterbury, dedicated to him, was opened by cardinal Manning, 13th April, 1875.

BED. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. An air-cushion is said to have been used by Heliogabalus, 218-222; *air-beds* were in use in the 16th century. Feather-beds were in use in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes.

The ancient great bed at Ware, Herts, capable of holding twelve persons, was sold, it is said, to Charles Dickens, 6 Sept. 1864.

A bedstead of gold was presented to the queen on 2 Nov, 1859, by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of india-rubber cloth by Clark in 1813; and by Macintosh in 1823.

Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed invented in 1830.

BED OF JUSTICE, a French court presided over by the king, whose seat was termed a "bed." It controlled the ordinances of the parliament. The last was held by Louis XVI. at Versailles, 19 Nov. 1787, to raise a loan.

BEDER (Arabia). Here Mahomet gained his first victory (over the Koreish of Mecca), 623. It was considered to be miraculous.

BEDFORD, a town, N.N.W. London, renowned for its many free educational establishments, endowed in 1561 by sir Wm. Harpur, a London alderman. Here John Bunyan preached, was imprisoned, and wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress."

A statue of Bunyan, the gift of the duke of Bedford, was uncovered here, 10 June, 1874. Bronze gates for the Bunyan church, given by the duke, were inaugurated by him 5 July, 1876.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a portion of the great fen districts in the eastern counties, drained in the early part of the 17th century by the earl of Bedford, aided by the celebrated Dutch engineer, sir Cornelius Vermuyden, amid great opposition; see *Levels.*

BEDLAM, see *Bethlehem.*

BEDOUINS, wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahomedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, *Gen.* xvi. 12, 1911 B.C.

BEEF-EATERS, see *Battle-axe.*

"BEEF STEAKS, the Sublime Society of," was established in 1735 by Rich, an actor at Covent Garden Theatre, in the painting-room of which the members dined upon beef-steaks. The society became fashionable, and long included among its members the prince of Wales, royal dukes, and other eminent persons, who submitted to its somewhat ludicrous regulations. It became extinct in 1867, its last place of meeting being a room in the Lyceum theatre. Its history was published by Brother Arnold in 1871.

BEER, see *Ale, Porter, Victuallers.* Condensed beer patented by P. E. Lockwood, 1875. Condensed wort patented by Hermann Mertens, of Margate, in 1853.

BEER-HOUSES. Law respecting (*11* Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV., c. 64, 1830), &c., amended in 1869.

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. Bees were introduced into Boston, New England, in 1670, and have since spread over the continent. Mandeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Huber published his observations on bees in 1792. The Apiarian Society had an establishment at Muswell Hill, near London (1860-2). The Ligurian variety of the honey-bee was successfully introduced into England in 1860.

A British Beekeepers' Association founded 16 May (Sir John Lubbock became first president); first exhibition, in the Crystal Palace, 8 Sept. 1874.

Spelling bees, of American origin, introduced into London in autumn of 1875; first at Holloway. Geographical, musical, and other bees began early in 1876.

BEES', ST., Cumberland. A monastery was founded here by St. Bega, 650; a grammar school by abp. Grindall, 1583; a clerical training college by bp. Law, 1817.

BEET-ROOT is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris,* red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margraff first produced sugar from the *white* beet-root in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. 60,000 tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root has been erected at the Thames bank, Chelsea. The cultivation of beet-root in England and Ireland much advocated, 1871.

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz., c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear;" punished capitally for the third offence. By the Vagrant Act (1824), 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. About 30,000 tramps in England and Wales. *Judicial Statistics,* 1865. See *Poor Laws* and *Mendicity Society.* The "BEGGAR'S OPERA," by John Gay, a satire against the government of sir Robert Walpole, was produced at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 1728, and had a run of 63 nights; see *Gueux.*

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns first established at Liège, and afterwards at Nivelle, in 1207, some say, 1226. The "Grand Beguinage"

ship, to the great offence of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country; and in 1166, excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Fretville, in Touraine, on 22 July, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he re-commenced his struggle with the king, which led to his tragical death.

of Bruges was the most extensive. Some of these nuns imagined that they could become sinless. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, &c.

BEHEADING, the *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death), by William the Conqueror, 1076, when Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Since then this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, when even women of the noblest blood thus perished.*

BEHISTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by sir H. Rawlinson in 1844-6, and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Each paragraph commences with "I am Darius the Great King."

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered by captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are distant from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's island in 1741. In 1778 captain James Cook surveyed the coasts of both continents.

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, N. Ireland. Its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was destroyed by the Scots under Edward Bruce, 1315; see *Orange*.

Belfast granted by James I. to sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, 1612; and erected into a corporation	1613
The long bridge (21 arches, 2562 feet long) built	1682-6
The first edition of the Bible in Ireland, printed here	1704
The castle burnt . . . . . 4 April,	1708
The bank built	1787
The mechanics' institute established	1825
The Queen's bridge (5 arches) built on site of the long bridge	1841
Of three colleges established in Ireland in 1845, one inaugurated in Belfast (see *Colleges*) . . Oct.	1849
British Association met here	1852
Much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna's open-air preaching . . . . . July—Sept.	1857
"Victoria chambers" burnt down; the loss estimated at 100,000*l.* . . . . . 1 July,	1859
Exciting religious revivals . . . . Sept.	,,
Fierce conflicts between Roman Catholics and Protestants on account of the foundation of the O'Connell monument at Dublin—9 lives lost and 150 persons injured . . . . . 10-27 Aug.	1864
Rioting again . . . . . 30 April,	1865
Election riots . . . . . July,	,,
Visit of the lord lieutenant the marquis of Abercorn	2-4 Oct. 1867
Severe rioting; much destruction of property and many persons injured. Civil war raging between Catholics and Protestants, 15-21 Aug. Peace restored . . . . . 22 Aug.	1872
British Association here (2nd time) . 19 Aug.	1874
End of strike of linen manufacturers . 26 Aug.	,,

BELFORT, or **BEFORT**, a fortified town in Alsace, E. France, was invested by the Germans 3 Nov. 1870; capitulated 16 Feb. 1871; reserved to France when Alsace was ceded 26 Feb.; quitted by the Germans Aug. 1873.

BELGIUM, the southern portion of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were finally conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. Its size is about one-eighth of Great Britain. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy, founded in 1831. For previous history, see *Flanders*, *Netherlands*, and *Holland*. The population (31 Dec.) 1862, 4,836,566; 1865, 4,984,451; 1866, 4,829,320; 1870, 5,087,105.

The revolution commences at Brussels . 25 Aug,	1830
The provisional government declares Belgium independent (M. Van de Weyer, active) . . 4 Oct.	,,
Antwerp taken (except the citadel) . . 23 Dec.	,,
Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers . . . . . 26 Dec.	,,
Duke de Nemours elected king (his father, the French king, refused his consent) . . 3 Feb.	1831
Surlet de Chokier is elected regent . . 24 Feb.	,,
Leopold, prince of Saxe-Coburg, elected king, 12 July, enters Brussels . . . . . 19 July,	,,
War with the Netherlands commences . 3 Aug.	,,
France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues . . . . . Aug.	,,
Conference of ministers of the five great powers held in London: acceptance of 24 articles of pacification	15 Nov. ,,
Convention between England and France against Holland . . . . . 22 Oct.	1832
Antwerp besieged, 30 Nov.; the citadel taken by the French . . . . . 23 Dec.	,,
The French army returns to France . . 27 Dec.	,,
Preliminary convention with Holland signed 21 May	1833
Riot at Brussels (see *Brussels*) . . . 6 April,	1834
Treaty* between Holland and Belgium signed in London . . . . . 19 April,	1839
Queen of England visits Belgium . . . Aug.	1852
The king and his son visit England . . Oct.	,,
Increase of army to 100,000 men voted . 10 May,	1853
Opposition to religious charities' bill† . June,	1857
A new ministry under M. Charles Rogier 9 Nov.	,,
The chambers dissolved; re-assembled . 10 Dec.	,,
The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian war . . . . . May,	1859
Birth of prince Leopold Ferdinand . 12 June,	,,
Death of M. Potter . . . . . 22 July,	,,
The king visits England . . . . . June,	1860
Vague rumours of annexation to France produce warm loyal addresses to the king . . 13 June,	,,
The octrois abolished . . . . . 21 July	,,
Successful military volunteer movement . Aug.	,,
Commercial treaty with France signed . . 1 May,	1861
Continued illness of the king, with occasional amendment . . . . . May, June.	1862
Commercial treaty with Great Britain adopted by the chamber . . . . . 22 Aug.	,,
Great distress through decay of trade . Aug.	,,
Fierce dissensions through Roman Catholics, Jan.; the ministry resigns, but resumes office, 4 Feb.; dissolution of the chambers, 17 July; the Protestants superior in the election . . . Aug.	1864
Death of Leopold I. . . . . 10 Dec.	1865
The new king and queen visit England, 5 July; and Ghent and other Belgian cities . . . July,	1866
National rifle meeting (*tir*) . . . 12-16 Oct.	,,

* Lady Jane Grey was beheaded 12 Feb. 1554. The venerable countess of Salisbury was executed 27 May, 1541. When directed to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it: saying that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a criminal. The executioner pursued her round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders in a horrifying manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence. *Hume.*

* This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of 15 Nov. 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland was declared inadmissible.

† At the revolution in 1830, the Roman Catholic clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they have struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1857, M. Decker, the head of the ministry, brought in a bill for this purpose, the principle of which was carried. This led, however, to so much agitation, that the ministry were compelled to withdraw the bill, and eventually to resign.

Mr. Phillips, lord mayor of London, and 1100 English volunteers visit Belgium under col. Loyd Lindsay; other foreigners attend; grand banquet given by the king at Brussels . . . . 20 Oct. 1866
Opening of the chambers, with a re-assuring speech from the king . . . . . 13 Nov. ,,
Violent rioting in mining districts (Marchienne-au-Pont) on account of reduction in wages; suppressed by the military . . . . 1-2 Feb. 1867
About 2400 Belgians (of the garde civique and volunteers) visit England; arrive, 10 July; received by lord mayor, 12 July; by prince of Wales at Wimbledon, 13 July; dine at Windsor, 16 July; at a ball at Agricultural Hall, 18 July; received by Miss Burdett-Coutts, 19 July; attend the review at Wimbledon, 20 July; leave London 22 July, ,,
New ministry (under M. Frère-Orban); liberal; 3 Jan. 1868
Serious riots in the mining districts; put down by the military; 10 lives lost . . . 25-29 March, ,,
Monument to Charlemagne at Liège, inaugurated 26 July, ,,
International congress of workmen at Brussels 6-13 Nov. ,,
The crown prince Leopold Ferdinand, duke of Brabant, died . . . . . 22 Jan. 1869
Concession of a Luxembourg railway to a French railway company, without the assent of the state, prohibited by the assembly, 13 Feb.; dispute with the French government arranged . . May, ,,
International rifle meeting held at Liège 19 Sept. ,,
Resignation of the Frère-Orban ministry, about 19 June, 1870
M. D'Anethan's ministry announced . 3 July, ,,
Treaty for the neutrality of Belgium between Great Britain and Prussia, signed 9 Aug.; and France, signed . . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
Warm gratitude to Great Britain expressed by the king and people . . . . . 8 Aug. ,,
After the surrender of Sedan many French soldiers enter Belgium, and are disarmed and interned, 1-2 Sept. ,,
Strong opposition to the ministry by M. Barra and others; riots at Brussels . . . 22-25 Nov. ,,
Resignation of D'Anethan; M. de Theux de Meylandt (a moderate) forms a ministry . . 7 Dec. 1871
The comte de Chambord arrives at Antwerp, 17 Feb.; compelled to quit Belgium through popular demonstrations . . . . . 27 Feb. 1872
The French government denounce the treaty of commerce with Belgium . . . 29 March, ,,
Treaty of commerce with France signed . 5 Feb. 1873
The czar at Brussels . . . . . 22 May, ,,
M. Van de Weyer, statesman; active during the revolution of 1830; ambassador to England 1831-67; died . . . . . 23 May, 1874
International conference at Brussels respecting rights of neutrals during war—no results, 27 July-28 Aug. ,,
Notes from the German government, complaining of publications favouring the censured German ecclesiastics, Feb.; respecting the Duchesne's proposal to the archbishop of Paris to assassinate Bismarck . . . . . 15 April, 1875
Dignified Belgian replies . . . March and May, ,,
The court at Liége cannot interfere, May; modification of the criminal law proposed . June, ,,
Much popular opposition to religious processions: riots . . . . . May, June, ,,
The king visits England . . . . . 29 May, 1876
Catholic successes in the elections; riots against them at Brussels and Antwerp about 16, 17 June, ,,

KINGS.

1831. Leopold,* first king of the Belgians; born 16 Dec. 1790; inaugurated 21 July, 1831, at Brussels; married, 9 Aug. 1832, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French (she died 11 Oct. 1850). He died 10 Dec. 1865.
1865. Leopold II., son; born 9 April, 1835; married archduchess Maria of Austria, 22 Aug. 1853.
Daughter. Princess Louise, born 18 Feb. 1858; married duke Philip of Saxony, 4 Feb. 1875.
Brother. Philip, count of Flanders; born 24 March, 1837.

* Leopold married, in May, 1816, the princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV. of England; she died in childbed, 6 Nov. 1817.

BELGRADE, an ancient city in Servia, on the right bank of the Danube. It was taken from the Greek emperor by Solomon, king of Hungary, in 1086; gallantly defended by John Huniades against the Turks, under Mahomet II., July to Sept. 1456, when the latter was defeated, with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by sultan Solyman, Aug. 1521, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it was again taken by the Turks, 1690. It was besieged in May, 1716, by prince Eugene. In that year the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and on 5 Aug. a sanguinary battle was fought at Peterwaradein, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men. Eugene defeated the Turks here, 16 Aug. 1717, and Belgrade surrendered 18 Aug. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was retaken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Servian insurgents had possession of it, 1806-13. In 1815 it was placed under prince Milosch, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1820. On 19 June, 1862, the Turkish pasha was dismissed for firing on the town during a riot. The university was established by private munificence, 1863. The fortress was surrendered by the Turks to the Servians, 18 April, 1867; see *Servia.*

BELGRAVIA, a south-western district of the metropolis, built between 1826 and 1852 upon land belonging to the marquis of Westminster, who is also viscount *Belgrave.*

BELIZE, see *Honduras.*

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE: in the Romish ceremony of excommunication (*which see*), the bell is rung, the book is closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the 8th century.

BELL ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, one of the finest in Great Britain; it is 115 feet high, is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length, and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water.* It was erected in 1806-10. It is provided with two bells for hazy weather.

BELLAIR, North America. The town was attacked by the British forces under sir Peter Parker, who, after an obstinate engagement, was killed, 30 Aug. 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, erected into a duchy for marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, 7 June, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

BELLES-LETTRES, or **POLITE LEARNING**, see *Academies*, and *Literature.*

BELLEVILLE, the red republican stronghold of Paris, defended by seven barricades, was captured by L'Admirault and Vinoy, 27, 28 May, 1871, when the insurrection was suppressed.

* Upon this rock, tradition says, the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock fixed a bell (the *Inchcape bell*) in such a manner that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners of their impending danger. Tradition also tells us that this apparatus was carried away by a Dutchman, who was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew.

BELLMEN, appointed in London to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about 1556. They were to ring a bell at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; and to him is ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The great bellows of our foundries must have been early used; see *Blowing Machines*.

BELLS were used among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The responses of the Dodonæan oracle were in part conveyed by bells. *Strabo*. The monument of Porsenna was decorated with pinnacles, each surmounted by bells. *Pliny*. Said to have been introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagna, about 400; and first known in France in 550. The army of Clothaire II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second excerption of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., about 900, *as a defence, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning*. Bells are said to have been cast by Turketul, abbot of England, about 941. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805), has been frequently translated. The following list is that given by Mr. E. Beckett Denison in his discourse on bells at the Royal Institution, 6 March, 1857.

	Weight. Tons	Cwt.
Moscow, 1736;* broken, 1737	250	?
Another, 1817	110	?
Three others	16 to 31	
Novgorod	31	0
Olmütz	17	18
Vienna, 1711	17	14
Westminster, 1856,† "Big Ben"	15	8½
Erfurt, 1497	13	15
Westminster, 1858,‡ "St. Stephen"	13	10¾
Sens	13	?
Paris, 1680	12	16
Montreal, 1847	12	15
Cologne, 1448	11	3
Breslau, 1507	11	0
Görlitz	10	17
York, 1845	10	15
Bruges, 1680	10	5
St. Peter's, Rome	8	0
Oxford, 1680	7	12
Lucerne, 1636	7	11
Halberstadt, 1457	7	10
Antwerp	7	3
Brussels	7	1½
Dantzic, 1453	6	1
Lincoln, 1834	5	8
St. Paul's, 1716*	5	4
Ghent	4	18
Boulogne, new	4	18
Exeter, 1675	4	10?
Old Lincoln, 1610	4	8
Fourth quarter-bell, Westminster, 1857	4	0

* The metal has been valued at the lowest estimate, at 66,565*l*. Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

† The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief commissioner of works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Beckett Denison, and the Rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of 3343*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in.; the height, 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 10 cwt. *Rev. W. Taylor*.

‡ The bell "Big Ben" having been found to be cracked on 24 Oct. 1857, it was broken up and another bell cast with the same metal, in May, 1858, by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel. It is rather different in shape from its predecessor, "Big Ben," and about 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is 9 ft. 6 in.; the height 7 ft. 10 in. It was struck for the first time, 18 Nov. 1858. The clapper weighs 6 cwt.—half that of the former bell. The note of the bell is E natural; the quarter-bells being G, B, E, F. On 1 Oct. 1859, this bell was also found to be cracked.

Baptism of Bells.—They were anointed and baptized in churches, it is said, from the 10th century. *Du Fresnoy*. The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c., in 1501. *Weever*. The great bell of Notre Dame, of Paris, was baptized by the name of duke of Angoulême, 1816. On the continent, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity. *Ashe*.

Ringing of Bells, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English, who boast of having brought the practice to an art. There are societies of ringers in London. A sixth bell was added to the peal of five, in the church of St. Michael, 1430. *Stow*. Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin's-in-the-fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and many others have done the same.

BELOOCHISTAN, the ancient Gedrosia (S. Asia). Kelat, the capital, was taken by the British in the Afghan war, 1839; abandoned, July, 1840; taken and held a short time, Nov. 1840.

BELVEDERE EXPLOSION, see *Gunpowder* (note).

BENARES, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asoph-ud-Dowlah, to the English in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr. Cherry, capt. Conway, and others, were assassinated at Benares, by vizier Aly, 14 Jan. 1799. In June, 1857, col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts of the native infantry to join the mutiny; see *India*. Visit of prince of Wales, 5 Jan. 1876.

BENBURB, near Armagh (N. Ireland). Here O'Neill totally defeated the English under Monroe, 5 June, 1646. Moore says that it was "the only great victory since the days of Brian Boru, achieved by an Irish chieftain in the cause of Ireland."

BENCOOLEN (Sumatra). The English East India company made a settlement here which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682. *Anderson*. York fort was erected by the East India company, 1690. In 1693 a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilent morass; among others the governor and council perished. The French, under count D'Estaign, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801, and was ceded to the Dutch, in 1824, in exchange for their possessions in Malacca; see *India*.

BENDER, Bessarabia, European Russia. Near it was the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, 8 July, 1709. The peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, 28 Sept. 1770; was taken by Potemkin in 1789, and again in 1809. It was restored at the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

* The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet (Mr. Walesby says 6 ft. 9½ in.), and its thickness 10 in. The hour strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones; see *Clocks*.

BENEDICTINES, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict (lived 480-543), who introduced the monastic life into Western Europe, in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Casino in Campania, and eleven others afterwards. His *Regula Monachorum* (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning, as the Benedictine. Among its branches the chief were the Cluniacs, founded in 912; the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter-house), founded by Bruno about 1080. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066; see *Battle-Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warrenne, built a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonised. *Baronius*. The Benedictines have taken little part in politics, but have produced many valuable literary works. The congregation of St. Maur published the celebrated "l'Art de Vérifier les Dates," in 1750, and edited many ancient authors.

BENEFICE (literally a good deed or favour), or FIEF. Clerical benefices originated in the 12th century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties: till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies, are termed benefices, in contradistinction to dignities, such as bishoprics, &c. A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar, to a small part or to none.—All benefices that should become vacant in the space of six months, were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Notitia Monastica*. An act for the augmentation of poor benefices by the sale of some of those in the presentation of the lord chancellor, was passed in 1863, and an act respecting the sequestration of benefices and their union was passed, 1871.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, see *Clergy*.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES, see *Friendly Societies*.

BENEVENTUM (now Benevento), an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Pyrrhus of Macedon, during his invasion of Italy, was totally defeated near Beneventum, 275 B.C. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, 571. At a battle fought here, 26 Feb. 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1323; the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding, 1703. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Périgord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, was made prince of Benevento, 1806. Benevento was taken by the French, 1798, and restored to the pope in 1815.

BENEVOLENCES (Aids, Free Gifts, actually Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by our Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV., 1473, by Richard III., 1485 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484), by Henry VII., 1492; and by James I., in 1613, on occasion of the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with Frederick, the elector palatine, afterwards king of Bohemia. In 1615 Oliver St. John, M.P., was fined 5000*l*., and chief justice Coke disgraced, for severely censuring such modes of raising money. Benevolences were declared illegal by the bill of rights, Feb. 1689.

BENGAL, chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. Its governors were appointed by the sovereigns of Delhi, till 1340, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1529; see *India* and *Calcutta*.

The English first permitted to trade to Bengal. . .	1534
They establish a settlement at Hooghly . about	1652
Factories of the French and Danes set up . .	1664
Bengal made a distinct agency	1680
The English settlement removed to Fort William .	1698
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the company, by which it gained the sovereignty of the country . . . . . 12 Aug.	1765
India Bill; Bengal made chief presidency; supreme court of judicature established . . 16 June,	1773
Bishop of Calcutta appointed . . . 21 July,	1813
Railway opened . . . . . 15 Aug.	1854
Awful famine in Orissa (*which see*) . . .	1865-66
Lieut.-governor, hon. Wm. Grey	1867
" " Geo. Campbell	1871
" " sir Richard Temple	1874
Deficiency in rainfall; consequent famine (see *India*) . . . . . Oct.	1873
Cyclone: Mednapore destroyed; about 2,000 perish. Oct.	1874

BENZOLE, or BENZINE, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in oils (1825), and by C. B. Mansfield in coal tar (1849) the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it (25 Feb. 1855). Benzole has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it *aniline* (*which see*), the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, &c., and others; see *Alizarine*.

BEOWULF, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the middle of the 5th century, supposed to have been written subsequent to 597. An edition by Kemble was published in 1833. It has been translated by Kemble, Thorpe, and Wackerbarth.

BERBICE (S. America), settled by the Dutch, 1626, who surrendered it to the British, 23 April, 1796, and 22 Sept. 1803; and finally in 1814. It was united to Demerara and named British Guiana, 1831.

BERENGARIANS, followers of Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, who about 1049, opposed the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, or the real presence in the Lord's supper. Several councils of the church condemned his doctrine, 1050-79. After much controversy he recanted about 1079, and died grieved and wearied in 6 Jan. 1088.

BERESINA, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army after its defeat by the Russians, 25-29 Nov. 1812. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

BERG (W. Germany), on the extinction of its line of counts, in 1348, was incorporated with Juliers. Napoleon I. made Murat grand-duke in 1806. The principal part is now held by Prussia.

BERGAMO (N. Italy), a Lombard duchy, was annexed to Venice, 1428; which chiefly held it till it revolted, and was joined to the Cisalpine republic, 1797. It was awarded to Austria in 1814, and ceded to Sardinia, 1859.

BERGEN (Norway), founded 1070; was the royal residence during the 12th and 13th centuries.

BERGEN (in Germany), BATTLE OF, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, 13 April, 1752.—(In HOLLAND) 1. The allies under the duke of York were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, 19 Sept. 1799. 2. In another battle, fought 2 Oct. same year, the duke gained a victory over Brune; but on the 6th, the duke was defeated before Alkmaer, and on the 20th entered into a convention, by which his army was exchanged for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, 16 Sept. 1747, and again in 1795. An attempt, made by the British under general sir T. Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, 8 March, 1814.

BERGERAC, France. Here John of Gaunt, then earl of Derby, defeated the French, in 1344, and here a temporary treaty of peace between the Catholics and Protestants, establishing liberty of conscience, was signed 17 Sept. 1577.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France), and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, 21 Sept. 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the Elms, near London, 29 Nov. 1330; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death, 1357.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), alleged to have been founded by the margrave Albert the Bear, about 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia and greatly improved by the sovereigns. It was taken and held by the Russians and Austrians, 9-13 Oct. 1760. Establishment of the Academy of Sciences, 1702; of the university, 1810. On 27 Oct. 1806, after the battle of Jena (14 Oct.), the French entered Berlin; and from this place Napoleon issued the famous *Berlin decree*, an interdict against the commerce of England, 20 Nov. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On 5 Nov. 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain.

The railway to Magdeburg opened	10 Sept.	1841
The first constituent assembly held here	21 June,	1842
An insurrection commenced here	March,	1848
Berlin was declared in a state of siege	12 Nov.	,,
The continuation of this state was declared to be illegal without its concurrence by the lower chamber	25 April,	1849
A treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed	21 Oct.	1866
The victorious army entered Berlin, 20 Sept, 1866; and 16 June, 1871.		
The monument of Victory, in memory of the wars with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870-1), solemnly uncovered	2 Sept.	1873
Meeting of chancellors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, 11, 12 May; they agree to an urgent note to Turkey on the eastern policy; expressed in a note dated 13 May; accepted by Italy and France; received in London, 15 May; its acceptance by the earl of Derby declined, as her majesty's government had not been consulted, 19 May; this note not presented through the revolution in Turkey	30 May	1876
The "Berlin note" printed in the *Times*	4 July	,,

See *Prussia*, 1866, 1871.

BERLIN WORK, see *Embroidery*.

BERMUDAS or SUMMERS' ISLES, a group in the North Atlantic ocean, discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522, but not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Summers was cast away upon them. They were settled by stat. 9 James I., 1612. Among the exiles from England during the civil war was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. There was an awful hurricane here, 31 Oct. 1780, and by another, a third of the houses was destroyed, and the shipping driven ashore, 20 July, 1813. A large iron dry dock here, which cost 250,000*l.*, was towed from the Medway to the Bermudas, in June and July, 1869. Governors, sir Fred. E. Chapman, 1867; gen. J. H. Lefroy, March, 1871.

BERNAL COLLECTION of articles of taste and virtù, formed by Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died 26 Aug. 1854. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realised was 62,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BERNARD, MOUNT ST., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 962. Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginians by this pass into Italy (218 B.C.); and by the same route, in May, 1800, Bonaparte led his troops to Italy before the battle of Marengo, 14 June. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is the ancient monastery still held by a community of monks, who entertain travellers.

BERNARDINES, or WHITE MONKS, a strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, about 1115. He founded many monasteries.

BERNE, the sovereign canton of Switzerland, joined the Swiss League, 1352; the town Berne was made a free city by the emperor Frederick, May, 1218; it successfully resisted Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1288. It surrendered to the French under general Brune, 12 April, 1798. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose. It was made capital of Switzerland, 1848.

BERRY (the ancient *Biturigum regis*), central France, held by the Romans since the conquest by Cæsar (58-50 B.C.) till it was subdued by the Visigoths; from whom it was taken by Clovis in A.D. 507. It was erected into a duchy by John II. in 1360, and was not incorporated into the royal domains till 1601.

BERSAGLIERI, the sharpshooters of the Sardinian army, first employed about 1848.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified town on the north-east extremity of England, the theatre

of many bloody contests while England and Scotland were two kingdoms; it was claimed by the Scots because it stood on their side of the river. Here John Baliol did homage for Scotland, 30 Nov. 1292. It was annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and to general Monk in 1659. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the strong fortifications have been neglected.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, &c., it was conquered by the Turks, 1474, seized by the Russians, 1770, and ceded to them in 1812.

BESSEMER, see *Steel* and *Steam Navigation*.

BETHLEHEM now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birthplace of Christ; a church erected by the empress Helena in the form of a cross, about 325; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem), a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1547. The old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, erected in 1676, pulled down in 1814, was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris. The present hospital in St. George's-fields was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815. In 1856 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

BETHNAL GREEN, E. London, a poor, populous parish; said to have been the seat of Henry de Montfort, hero of the "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green" (*Percy Ballads*). Many churches have been recently erected by the instrumentality of bishop Blomfield and others, and the district has been much favoured by the baroness Burdett-Coutts. The East London Museum here, a branch of that at South Kensington, was opened by the prince of Wales, 24 June, 1872. Sir Richard Wallace lent to it for a year a collection of fine pictures and valuable curiosities. The gardens opened 19 May, 1875.

BETHUNE, France, an independent lordship since the 11th century, was annexed to the monarchy by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, after several changes.

BETTING-HOUSES, affording much temptation to gaming, and consequent dishonesty, in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed in 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119). A *Pari-mutuel*, or mutual betting machine, in Aug., and the "Knightsbridge Exchange," a betting company, 2 Nov., 1870, were declared illegal, see *Races*. New Betting Act passed 8 June, 1874.

In 1874 this Act was applied to betting stations at races; legal proceedings against Mr. H. Chaplin, as steward of the Jockey Club, were quashed by the magistrates at Newmarket.

BEVERLEY, E. Yorkshire, the Saxon Beverlac, or Beverlega. St. John of Beverley, archbishop of York, founded a stately monastery here, and died 721; and on his account the town received honours from Athelstane, William I., and other sovereigns. It was disfranchised for corruption in 1870, after a long investigation.

BEYROUT (the ancient Berytus), a seaport of Syria, colonised from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 566; was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after many changes, fell into the power of Amurath IV. It was taken during the Egyptian revolt by Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place 10 Oct. 1840. Sir C. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrout suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May 1860. In Nov. 1860 above 27,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving; see *Syria*.

BHOOTAN, a country north of Lower Bengal, with whom a treaty was made 25 April, 1774. After fruitless negotiations, Bhootan was invaded by the British in Dec. 1864, in consequence of injurious treatment of an envoy. See *India*, 1864-5.

BHURTPORE (India), capital of Bhurtpore, was besieged by the British, 3 Jan. 1805, and attacked five times up to 21 March, without success. After a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, 2 April, 1805, the fortress was surrendered to general Lake. By a treaty, the rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, ceded territories that had been granted to him, and delivered his son as hostage, 17 April, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtpore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, 18 Jan. 1826; see *India*.

BIANCHI (Whites), a political party at Florence, in 1300, in favour of the Ghibelines or imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed the Neri (or Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati. The latter banished their opponents, among whom was the poet Dante, in 1302. "Bianchi" were also male and female penitents, clothed in white, who travelled through Italy in Aug. 1399; and were suppressed by pope Boniface IX., 1400.

BIARCHY. When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons, twins, Eurysthenes and Procles; and the people not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned for about 800 years. *Herodotus*.

BIARRITZ, a bathing-place near Bayonne. Here resided the comtesse de Montijo and her daughter Eugénie, empress of the French, till her marriage, 29 Jan. 1853. It was frequently visited by the emperor and empress.

BIBERACH (Würtemberg). Here Moreau twice defeated the Austrians,—under Latour, 2 Oct. 1796, and under Kray, 9 May, 1800.

BIBLE (from the Greek *biblos*, a book), the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 458 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants; * see *Apocrypha*.

* In April, 1865, was published a proposal for raising a fund for exploring Palestine in order to illustrate the Bible by antiquarian and scientific investigation. The first meeting was held 22 June, 1865, the archbishop of York in the chair; see *Palestine*.

OLD TESTAMENT.*

Genesis contains the history of the world	from B.C. 4004—1635
Exodus	1635—1490
Leviticus	1490
Numbers	1490—1451
Deuteronomy	1451
Job	about 1520
Joshua	from 1451—1420
Judges	1425—1120
Ruth	1322—1312
1st and 2nd Samuel	1171—1027
1st and 2nd Kings	1015— 562
1st and 2nd Chronicles	1004— 536
Book of Psalms (principally by David)	1063—1015
Proverbs written	about B.C. 1000— 700
Song of Solomon	about 1014
Ecclesiastes.	about 977
Jonah	about 862
Joel	about 800
Hosea	about 785— 725
Amos	about 787
Isaiah	about 760— 698
Micah	about 750— 710
Nahum	about 713
Zephaniah	about 630
Jeremiah.	about 629— 588
Lamentations	about 588
Habakkuk	about 626
Daniel	from 607— 534
Ezekiel	from 595— 574
Obadiah	about 587
Ezra.	about 536— 456
Esther	about 521— 495
Haggai	about 520
Zechariah	about 520— 518
Nehemiah	about 446— 434
Malachi	about 397

NEW TESTAMENT.

Gospels by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,	B.C. 5—A.D. 33
Acts of the Apostles	A.D. 33—65
Epistles—1st and 2nd of Paul to Thessalonians	abt. 54
Galatians	58
1st Corinthians.	59
2nd Corinthians	60
Romans	60
Of James	60
1st of Peter	60
To Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Hebrews, Philemon	64
Titus, and 1st to Timothy	65
2nd to Timothy	66
2nd of Peter	66
Of Jude	66
1st, 2nd, and 3rd of John after	90
Revelation	96

The most ancient copy of the *Hebrew* Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel; it was of very early date, probably of the 4th century after Christ; some say about 60 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The reputed oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in *Greek*, is that in the *Vatican*, which was written in the 4th or 5th century. Mai's edition appeared in 1857. The next in age is the *Alexandrian Codex* (referred to the 5th century) in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1628. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786—1821.—*Codex Ephraemi*, or Codex Regius, ascribed to the 5th century, in the Royal Library, Paris: published by Tischendorf in 1843.

The *Codex Sinaiticus*, probably written in the 4th century, was discovered by M. Constantine Tischendorf, at St. Katherine's monastery in 1844 and 1859, and presented to the present czar of Russia, at whose cost a splendid edition was published in 1862.

The Hebrew Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete Hebrew Bible was first printed by Soncino in Italy in 1488, and the Greek Testament (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam, in 1516. Aldus's edition was printed in 1518; Stephens' in 1546; and the *textus receptus* (or received text) by the Elzevirs in 1624.

TRANSLATIONS.

The Old Testament, in *Greek*, termed the Septuagint (*which see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 286 or 285 B.C.; of this many fabulous accounts are given.

Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS., commenced his *polyglot* Bible at Cæsarea in A.D. 231; it contained the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the 2nd century after Christ.

The following are ancient versions:—*Syriac*, 1st or 2nd century; the old *Latin* version, early in the 2nd century, revised by Jerome, in 384; who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the Vulgate, (*which see*); the first edition was printed (without date) about 1456; the first dated 1462;—*Coptic*, 2nd or 3rd century; *Ethiopic*; *Armenian*, 4th or 5th century; *Slavonic*, 9th century; and the *Mœso-Gothic*, by Ulfilas, the apostle of the Goths, about 360, a manuscript copy of which, called the Codex Argenteus, is at Upsal. The Psalms were translated into *Saxon* by bishop Aldhelm, about 706; Cædmon's metrical paraphrase of a portion of the Bible, about 680; and the Gospels by bishop Egbert, about 721; parts of the Bible by Bede, in the 8th century.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

MS. paraphrase of the whole Bible at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated by Usher	1290
Versions (from the Vulgate) by Wickliffe and his followers (above 170 MS. copies extant)	1356-84
[Part published by Lewis, 1731; by Baber, 1810: the whole by Madden and Forshall, at Oxford 1850.]	
William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the Greek printed, 1524; of the whole New Testament, 1525; 6 editions	1525-30
Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible; printing finished 4 Oct.	1535
[Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the choir of every church, "for every man that will to look and read therein."]	
T. Matthews' (said to be fictitious name for John Rogers) version (partly by Tyndale* and Coverdale)	1537
Cranmer's Great Bible (Matthews' revised), the first printed by authority	1539
[Bible reading prohibited]	1542-57
Geneva version, "Breeches Bible," (the first with figured verses), 1540-1557; published	1560
Archbishop Parker's, called "The Bishops' Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops)	1568
King James' Bible, the present authorised version —revision began 1604; published	1611
[Dr. Benjamin Blayney's revised edition, 1769.]	
Roman Catholic authorised version: New Testament, at Rheims, 1582; Old Testament, at Douay,	1609-10
Authorised Jewish English version	1851-61

The *revision* of the English version now in use was recommended by the bishops in convocation, 10 Feb. 1870. The committee, including eminent scholars of various denominations, appointed in May, held their first meeting at Westminster Abbey 22 June, 1870.

Paragraph Bibles published in England by John Reeve, 1808; by the Tract Society, 1848; at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Dr. Coit, 1834.

Smallest Bible known ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches: weight under $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), issued from Oxford University press, Oct. 1875.

* The division of the Bible into *chapters* has been ascribed to archbishop Lanfranc in the 11th, and to archbishop Langton in the 13th century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the 13th century. The division into sections was commenced by Rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance), about 1445, and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1661. The present division into *verses* was introduced by the celebrated printer, Robert Stephens, in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1556-7).

* He was strangled at Antwerp, 6 Oct. 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!" 14 editions of his Testament had then been published.

MODERN TRANSLATIONS.*

	N. TEST.	BIBLE.
Flemish		1477
Spanish (Valencian)		1478
German		1530
English	1522	1535
French	1526	1487
Swedish		1541
Danish	1526	1550
Dutch	1524	1475
Italian		1471
Spanish		1569
Russian (parts)	1543	1822
Welsh	1519	1588
Hungarian	1567	1589
Bohemian	1574	1488
Polish		1561
Virginian Indians	1551	1663
Irish	1661	1686
Georgian	1602	1743
Portuguese	1712	1748
Manks	1748	1767
Turkish	1666	1814
Sanscrit	1808	1822
Modern Greek	1638	1821
Chinese	1814	1823

The British and Foreign Bible Society continue to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world; see *Polyglot*.

BIBLE DICTIONARIES. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1722-8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 1843 and 1851; and Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1860; see *Concordances*.†

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following:—

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	1698
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts	1701
Society in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge	1709
Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the poor	1750
Naval and Military Bible Society	1780
Sunday School Society	1785
French Bible Society	1792
British and Foreign Bible Society,‡ began 1803; organised	1804
Hibernian Bible Society	1806
City of London Auxiliary Bible Society	1812
A bull from the pope, Pius VII., against Bible Societies appeared in	1817

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the poor), consisting of engravings illustrating scripture history, with texts, carved in wood, a "block book," printed early in the 15th century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A fac-simile was published by J. Russell Smith, in 1859.

* "*The Bible of Every Land*," ed. 1860, published by Messrs. Bagsters, London, is full of information respecting ancient and modern versions of the Bible.

† An "Index to the Persons, Places, and Subjects occurring in the Holy Scriptures," compiled by B. Vincent, editor of the present work, was published by the queen's printers in 1848.

‡ This society had issued 24,247,667 copies of the Bible or parts of it up to Jan. 1851; in May, 1863, the number had risen to 43,044,334; in 1867 to 52,669,089; in 1875 to 76,432,723. The income of that year was £222,320. In 1857 the society published a catalogue of their library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible. The foundation-stone of their new *Central hall*, Queen Victoria-street, London, was laid by the prince of Wales, 11 June, 1866.

BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, SOCIETY FOR, established by Dr. Samuel Birch, and others, 1871. Besides a journal, it has published, "Records of the Past," translations from the Assyrian, Egyptian, and other languages, 1873-6.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books.

Gesner's "Bibliotheca Universale" appeared	1545
De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive"	1763
Peignot, Manuel	1823
Horne, Introduction to the Study of Bibliography	1814
Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, 1st edit. 1810; 5th ed.	1862-5
Scriptural, Orme, Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824; Darling, Bibliographica	1854-8
Classical, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin	
English, Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica	1824
Lowndes, Bibliographer's Manual, 1834; new ed. by Bohn	1857-62
British Catalogues, by Sampson Low	1835-76
French, Querard	1828-64

BIBLIOMANIA (or book madness) very much prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin's work with this title was published; see *Boccaccio*, and *Printing*, 1450-5.

BICOCCA, N. Italy. Lautrec and the French were here defeated by Colonna and the Imperialists, 29 April, 1522, and Francis thereby lost his conquests in Milan.

BICYCLE, see *Velocipede*.

BIDASSOA. The allied army under lord Wellington, having driven the French from Spain, effected the passage of this river 8 Oct. 1813, and entered France.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS. A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Mondays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, in 1875 yielding about 20*l*. a year, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named Chulkhurst, said to have been joined together like the Siamese twins, and to have died in the 12th century. In 1656, Wm. Horner, the rector, was non-suited in an attempt to add the "Bread and Cheese lands" to his glebe.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark; and in England the punishment, formerly, was death. An act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I. 1276. *Viner's Statutes*. Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1603. Punishable, by imprisonment or transportation, 35 Geo. III. 1794.

BIG BETHEL (Virginia, U.S.). On 10 June, 1861, the Federals were defeated in an attack on some Confederate batteries at this place.

BILBAO (N.E. Spain), founded about 1300; was taken by the French and held a few days, July, 1795. It was delivered from the Carlists by Espartero, assisted by the British, 24 Dec. 1836. It was besieged by Carlists from Feb. to May, 1874, when the siege was raised by marshal Concha, who entered Bilbao 2 May.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. The still existing right of tendering such a bill to a judge, either to his charge, to his definition of the law, or to other errors of the court, at a trial between parties, was provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284.

BILL OF PAINS, &c.; see *Queen Caroline*.

BILL OF RIGHTS, &c.; see *Rights*.

BILLIARDS. The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist, about 1571. Slate billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827.

BILLINGSGATE, the fish-market in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II., A.D. 979. *Stow.* Billingsgate was made a free market, 1699. *Chamberlain.* Fish by *land*-carriage, as well as sea-borne, now arrives daily here. In 1849, the market was extended and improved, and a new one was erected in 1852, Mr. Bunning, architect. Another new one, erected by Horace Jones, founded 27 Oct. 1874.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, 1160. *Anderson.* Bills are said to have been used in England, 1307. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II. 1381. Regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797; again, June 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV. 1828. An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict. July, 1839. Great alterations were made in the law on the subject by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (1854), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855). Days of grace were abolished in the case of bills of exchange payable on sight in Aug. 1871. Forgery of bills to obtain discount was detected by the bank of England, 28 Feb., after 102,217*l.* had been paid. The culprits (Americans) were tried and condemned to penal servitude for life, 26 Aug. 1873. See *Trials*, Aug. 1873.

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled by order of Cromwell, about 1538, 30 Hen. VIII., but in a more formal and recognised manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year. No complete series of them has been preserved. They have been superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar-general, since 1837. See *Public Health.* The following show the numbers for London at decennial periods:—

	Christenings.	*Burials.*
1780	16,634	20,507
1790	18,980	18,038
1800	19,176	23,068
1810	19,930	19,892
1820	26,158	19,348
1830	27,028	23,524
1840	30,387	26,774
1850	39,973	36,947

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Births.	*Deaths.*
1840	502,303	356,634
1845	543,521	349,366
1849	578,159	440,839
1853	612,391	421,097
1856	657,453	390,506
1858	655,481	449,656
1859	689,881	441,790
1860	684,048	422,721
1861	696,406	436,114
1862	712,684	436,573
1863	727,417	473,837
1864	740,275	495,531
1865	748,069	490,909

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.*	
	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
1865,	748,069	490,909	113,128	70,821	144,570	93,154
1866,	753,870	500,689	113,639	71,273	146,538	93,598
1867,	768,349	471,073	114,115	69,024	144,318	93,911
1868,	786,858	480,622	115,673	69,386	146,108	86,803
1869,	773,381	494,828	113,398	75,789	145,659	89,573
1870,	792,787	515,329	115,423	74,067	150,151	90,695
1871,	797,428	514,879	116,127	74,644	151,665	88,720
1872,	825,907	492,265	118,873	75,741	149,292	97,577
1873,	829,778	492,520	119,738	76,857	144,377	97,537
1874,	854,956	526,632	123,795	80,676	141,411	92,352
1875,	850,187	546,317				

UNITED KINGDOM, 1872: *Births*, 1,092,616; *Deaths*, 665,208

IN LONDON AND SUBURBS (52 OR 53 WEEKS).

	Births.	*Deaths.*
1854	84,684	73,697
1856	86,833	57,786
1858 (*Females*, 43,400)	88,620 (*Females*, 31,319)	63,882
1862	97,114	66,950
1864	102,187	77,723
1867 (*Females*, 54,862)	112,264	70,588
1868 (53 weeks)	115,744	74,908
1869	111,930	77,933
1870	113,449	77,278
1871	112,535	80,332
1872	117,200	70,893
1873 (53 weeks)	121,100	76,334
1874	121,394	76,606
1875	122,871	81,513

BINARY ARITHMETIC, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Leibnitz of Leipsic, about 1703. For the *Binary theory* in chemistry, see *Compound Radical.*

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus;* a term first used by Recorda, about 1550, when he published his Algebra. The celebrated *binomial theorem* of Newton is said to have been discovered in 1663.

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write), defined as "history teaching by example." The book of *Genesis* contains the biography of the patriarchs; and the Gospels that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men; Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders; and Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Cæsars (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laërtius, Lives of the Philosophers (about 205).—Boswell's Life of Johnson (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography.

BIOLOGY, termed the science of life and living things, by Treviranus, of Bremen, in his work on Physiology, published 1802-22. Biology includes zoology, anthropology, and ethnology (*which see*). Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology," published 1865-67.

BIRCH TREE. The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1736. The bireh tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1762. *Hardy's Annals.*

BIRDS were divided by Linnæus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach into eight (1805); and by Cuvier, into six (1817). The most remarkable works are those published by John Gould, F.R.S.; they are to consist of about 31 folio volumes of coloured plates, &c. They now include the birds of Europe, Asia, Australia, Great Britain, and New Guinea, besides monographs of the humming-birds, &c. (1876)

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire), a modern town on the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool. The great

* Approximative: registration defective.

dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Rendell, and opened in Aug. 1847 by lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative. He died 29 Oct. 1874. Population in 1831, 200; in 1861, 51,649; in 1871, 65,971. See *Wrecks*, 1852.

BIRMAN EMPIRE or **EMPIRE OF AVA**, see *Burmese Empire* and *India*.

BIRMINGHAM, formerly Bromwicham and Brummegem (Warwickshire), existed in the reign of Alfred, 872; and belonged to the Bermengehams, at Domesday Survey, 1086. There were "many smythes" here in the time of Henry VIII. (*Leland*), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III.

Grammar school founded by Edward VI. . . 1552
Besieged and taken by prince Rupert 1643
Button manufactures established 1689
Soho works established by Matthew Boulton about 1764; and steam engine works about . . . 1774
Birmingham Canal originated 1767
Dr. Ash's hospital founded, 1766; first musical festival for it 1768
Riots against Dr. Priestley and others commemorating the French Revolution . . 14 July, 1791
Theatre destroyed by fire . . . . 7 Aug. 1792
More commotions . . . . . Nov. 1800
Theatre burnt . . . . . 7 Jan. 1820
Political Union, T. Attwood, formed by . Feb. 1831
Birmingham made a borough by Reform Act (2 members) 1832
Town-hall built 1833
Political Union dissolved itself . . . 10 May, 1834
Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened as the Grand Junction . . . . . 4 July, 1837
London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length . . . . . 17 Sept. 1838
Great Chartist riot; houses burnt . . 15 July, 1839
Town incorporated, and Police Act passed . . ,,
Meeting of British Association . . . 29 Aug. ,,
Queen's College incorporated 1843
Corn Exchange opened . . . . . 27 Oct. 1847
British Association (meet again) . . . 12 Sept. 1849
Queen's College organised . . . . . Jan. 1853
Public park opened (ground virtually given by Mr. Adderley) . . . . . 3 Aug. 1856
New music-hall opened . . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Another park opened by the duke of Cambridge, 100,000 persons present (ground given by lord Calthorpe) . . . . . 1 June, 1857
Death of G. F. Muntz, M.P. . . . . 30 July, ,,
John Bright elected M.P. 10 Aug. 1857, and April, 1859
The queen and prince consort visit Birmingham, Warwick, &c., for the first time, and open Aston park . . . . . 14-16 June, 1858
The Free Library opened . . . . . 4 April, 1861
Factory explosion: 9 killed . . . . 23 June, 1862
People's park purchased by corporation . Sept. 1864
New Exchange opened . . . . . 2 Jan. 1865
The bank of Attwoods and Spooner stops payment and causes much distress . . . 10 March, ,,
Meeting of British Association (3rd) . . 6 Sept. ,,
Stoppage of the "Banking Company" . 13 July, 1866
First annual horse show . . . . . ,,
Great Reform meeting . . . . . ,,
Violent riots through the lectures of Murphy, an anti-popery orator, at a tabernacle 17, 18 June, 1867
An additional M.P. given to Birmingham by Reform Act . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Meeting of Nat. Social Science Association, 7 Oct. 1868
First club house here opened . . . . 3 May, 1869
Erdington orphan houses, endowed by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of steel-pens; begun 1858; finished . . . . . July, ,,
National Education League meet . . 12, 13 Oct. ,,
Explosion at Kynoch's cartridge-factory, Witton, many deaths and injuries . . . . 17 Nov. 1870
Explosions at Messrs. Ludlow's cartridge-factory at Witton, 17 killed and 53 injured, several dying soon after: noon, 9 Dec.; 33 dead up to 13 Dec.; 51 up to 26 Dec. . . . . ,,
Prince Arthur opens Royal Horticultural Exhibition . . . . . 25 June, 1872
Sir Josiah Mason (knighted 1872) endows a college for practical science 1873
Cannon-hill park (presented to the town by Miss Rylands) opened . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Speech of Mr. Bright (after re-election on resuming office as chancellor of duchy of Lancaster) to about 16,000 persons in Bingley hall . 22 Oct. ,,
Statue of Priestley (in commemoration of his discovery of oxygen) unveiled by professor Huxley 1 Aug. 1874
Visit of the prince and princess of Wales, 3 Nov. ,,
Foundation of sir Josiah Mason's college laid by himself and Mr. Bright . . . 23 Feb. 1875
Annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society 17-24 July, 1876

BIRTHS. The births of children were taxed in England, viz.: birth of a duke, 30*l.*; of a common person, 2*s.*, 7 Will. III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The instances of four children at a birth are numerous; but it is recorded that a woman of Königsberg (3 Sept. 1784), and the wife of Nelson, a tailor, of Oxford-market, London (Oct. 1800), had five children at a birth. The queen usually presents a small sum of money to a poor woman giving birth to three or more children at one time. See *Bills of Mortality* and *Registers*.

BISHOP (Greek *episcopos*, overseer), a name given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also like officers. St. Peter, styled the first bishop of Rome, was martyred 65. The presbyter was the same as a bishop. *Jerome*. The episcopate became an object of contention about 144. The title of pope was anciently assumed by all bishops, and was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII. (1073-85).

BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND, see under *Church of England*, 1864, *et seq.*

BISHOPS IN ENGLAND* were coeval with the introduction of Christianity. The see of London is mythically said to have been founded by Lucius, king of Britain, 179.

Bishops made barons 1072
The *Congé d'Elire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement by king John.
Bishops were elected by the king's *Congé d'Elire*, 25 Henry VIII. 1534
Bishops to rank as barons by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. . 1540
Seven were deprived for being married . . . 1554
Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary, see *Cranmer* 1555-6
Bishops excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I. 1641
Several protest against the legality of acts of parliament passed while they are deprived of votes, 28 Dec.; committed to the tower . 30 Dec. 1641
The order of archbishops and bishops abolished by the parliament . . . . . 9 Oct. 1646
Bishops regain their seats . . . . . Nov. 1661
Seven bishops (Canterbury, Bath, Chichester, St. Asaph, Bristol, Ely, and Peterborough) sent to the tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience (intended to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), 8 June; tried and acquitted, 29-30 June, 1688
The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689; deprived 1690
Retirement of bishops: The bishops of London and Durham retired on annuities 1856
The bishop of Norwich resigned 1857

* Bishops have the titles of *Lord* and *Right Rev. Father in God.* The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace.* The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration.

The Bishops' Resignation (for Infirmity) Act, (authorising the appointment of bishop coadjutors), passed, 11 Aug. 1869; made perpetual by Act passed . . . . . 14 June 1875

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

Sees.	*Founded.*
London (*abpc.*)	(?) 179
York (*abpc.*)	4th cent.
Sodor and Man	4th cent.
Llandaff	5th cent.
St. David's	5th cent.
Bangor*	about 516
St. Asaph	about 560
Canterbury	598
London (*see above*)	609
Rochester	604
East Anglia (afterwards Norwich, 1091)	630
Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (afterwards Durham, 995)	634
West Saxons, (afterwards Winchester, 705)	635
Mercia (afterwards Lichfield, 669)	656
Hereford	676
Worcester	680
Lindisse (afterwards Lincoln, 1067)	,,
Sherborne (afterwards Salisbury, 1042)	705
Cornwall (afterwards Devonshire, afterwards Exeter, 1050)	909
Wells	,,
Bath	1088
Ely	1108
Carlisle	1132
Peterborough	1541
Gloucester†	,,
Bristol†	1542
Chester	,,
Oxford	,,
Ripon	1836
Manchester	1847
St. Alban's (*Act passed*)	1875

BISHOPS IN IRELAND are said to have been consecrated in the 2nd century; see *Church of Ireland.*

Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Paparo, legate from pope Eugene III. 1151
Several prelates deprived by queen Mary . . . 1554
Bp. Atherton suffered death ignominiously . . 1640
Two bishops deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary 1691
Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, passed 14 Aug. 1833

[By this statute, of the four archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were to be abolished on the decease of the then archprelates, which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishopries should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1850; so that the Irish church at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops.]

Ossory	founded	Ferne	about 598
Killala	about 434	Cloyne	before 604
Trim	432	Cork	about 606
Armagh, 445; *abpc.*	1152	Glandalough	before 612
Emly	about 448	Derry	before 618
Elphin	450	Kilmacduach	about 620
Ardagh	454	Lismore	about 631
Clogher	before 493	Leighlin	632
Down	about 499	Mayo	about 665
Ardfert and Aghadoe	before 500	Raphoe	before 885
Connor	about ,,	Cashel, before 901; *abpc.*	1152
Tuam, about 501; *abpc.*	1152	Killaloe, *abpc.*	1019
Dromore	about 510	Waterford	1096
Kildare	before 519	Limerick	before 1106
Meath	520	Kilmore	1136
Achonry	530	Dublin, *abpc.*	1152
Louth	534	Kilfenora	before 1254
Clonmacnois	548	(For the new combinations, see the separate articles.)	
Clonfert	558		
Ross	about 570		

BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND were probably nominated in the fourth century.

The Reformers, styling themselves "the Congregation of the Lord," having taken up arms and defeated the queen-mother, Mary of Guise, called a parliament, which set up a new form of church polity on the Genevese model, in which bishops were replaced by "superintendents" . . . 1561
Three prelates for Scottish sees consecrated at Lambeth (John Spottiswood, Gawin Hamilton, and Andrew Lamb) for Glasgow, Galloway, and Brechin . . . . . 21 Oct. 1610
Episcopacy abolished, the bishops in a body deposed, and four excommunicated, by a parliament elected by the people (covenanters), which met at Glasgow . . . . . Dec. 1638
Episcopacy restored; an archbishop (James Sharp) and three bishops consecrated by Sheldon, bishop of London . . . . . 15 Dec. 1661
The Scottish convention expelled the bishops; abolished episcopacy; declared the throne vacant; drew up a claim of right; and proclaimed William and Mary . . . . . 11 April, 1689
Episcopacy formally abolished, and the bishops' revenues sequestrated . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
The Episcopal church was thus reduced to the condition of a Non-conformist body, at first barely tolerated. It opened its first congress, 19 May, 1874
Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1687 till 1720, when, on his death, Dr. Fullarton became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrews, so called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (re-instituted in 1727) and that of Dunblane (re-instituted in 1731). Ross (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in 1727) in 1838. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

Orkney, founded.	Uncertain.	Edinburgh	1633
Isles	360	POST-REVOLUTION BISHOPS.	
Galloway	before 500	Edinburgh	1720
St. Andrews, 800; *abpc.*	1470	Aberdeen and the Isles	1721
Glasgow, about 560; *abpc.*	1488	Moray (and Ross), primus	1727
Caithness	about 1066	Brechin	1731
Brechin	before 1155	Glasgow (and Galloway)	,,
Moray	1115	St. Andrews (Dunkeld, Dunblane, &c.)	1733
Ross	1124	Argyll and the Isles	1847
Aberdeen	1125		
Dunkeld	1130		
Dunblane	before 1153		
Argyll	1200		

BISHOPS, AMERICAN. The first was Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 14 Nov. 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, 4 Feb. 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. Several American bishops formed part of the Pan-Anglican synod, at Lambeth, 24-27 Sept. 1867. The first *Roman Catholic* bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, in 1780.

BISHOPS, COLONIAL, &c.* By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 52 (1852), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 49 (1853), the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

* An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon; this order, as regarded the union of the sees, was rescinded 1846.

† The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, 1856.

* Between 1847-59, Miss (now baroness) Burdett-Coutts gave 60,000*l.* to endow colonial bishoprics. In 1866 she petitioned parliament, on account of some of the bishops professing independence of the church of England. Since then, colonial bishops have been appointed without intervention of the civil power. Much discussion took place in 1867, through the deposition of Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown, and the attempts of the latter to consecrate a new bishop, in opposition to the law; see under *Africa*, and *Church of England.*

Nova Scotia	1787
Quebec	1793
Calcutta	1814
Barbados	1824
Jamaica	,,
Madras	1835
Australia	1836
Montreal	,,
Bombay	1837
Newfoundland	1839
Toronto	,,
Gibraltar	1841
New Zealand	,,
Antigua	1842
Guiana, S. America	,,
Huron, Canada	,,
Tasmania	,,
Colombo, Ceylon	1845
Fredericton, N. Bruns.	,,
Adelaide, S. Australia	1847
Cape Town	,,
Melbourne	,,
Newcastle, N. S. W.	,,
Sydney, N. S. W.	,,
Rupert's Land	1849
Victoria, Hong Kong	,,
Sierra Leone	1852
Graham's-town	1853
Natal, S. Africa	,,
Mauritius	1854
Labuan	1855
Christchurch, N. Z.	1856
Perth, W. Australia	,,
Wellington, N. Z.	1858
Nelson, N. Z.	1858
Brisbane, Queensland	1859
British Columbia	,,
Goulbourn, N. S. W.	,,
St. Helena	,,
Waiapu, N. Z.	,,
Kingston, Canada	1861
Ontario, Canada	,,
Nassau, Bahamas	,,
Grafton, Australia	1863
Dunedin, New Zealand	1866
Maritzburg, S. Africa	1869
Auckland, New Zeald.	,,
Bathurst	,,
Rockhampton, Queensland	1870
Norfolk, Huron	1871
Trinidad	1872
Ballarat	,,
Moose	,,
Algoma	1873
Athabasca	1874
Saskatchewan	,,
MISSIONARY BISHOPS.	
Jerusalem	1841
Melanesia	1860
Honolulu	1861
Central Africa	1863
Niger Territory	1864
Falkland Isles	1869
Madagascar	1870
Bloemfontein	,,
Zululand	1871

BISHOPS, SUFFRAGAN, to assist metropolitans, existed in the early church. Twenty-six, appointed by Henry VIII. 1534, were abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558. The last appointed is said to have been Sterne, bishop of Colchester, 1606. The appointment of suffragan bishops was revived in 1869, and archdeacon Henry Mackenzie, suffragan bishop of Nottingham (diocese of Lincoln) was consecrated 2 Feb. 1870, and archdeacon Edward Parry, suffragan bishop of Dover (diocese of Canterbury), 23 March, 1870. Others have been appointed since.

BISMUTH was recognised as a distinct metal by Agricola, in 1529. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish white colour.

BISSEXTILE, see *Calendar* and *Leap Year*.

BITHYNIA, a province in Asia Minor, previously called *Bebricia*, is said to have been invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were rebuilt by Grecian colonists.

Dydalsus revolted and reigned, about	B.C. 430-440
Botyras, his son, succeeds	378
Bas, or Bias, son of Botyras, 376; repulses the Greeks	328
Zipætes, son of Bias, resists Lysimachus	326
He dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Nicomedes I., succeeds (he invites the Gauls into Asia)	278
He rebuilds Astacus, and names it Nicomedia	264
Zielas, son of Nicomedes, reigns about	250
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Zielas is detected in his design, and is himself put to death, and his son Prusias I. made king, about	228
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes cities	223
Prusias allies with Philip of Macedon, and marries Apamea, his daughter	208
He receives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive, 187; who poisons himself to escape betrayal to the Romans	183
Prusias II. succeeds	180
Nicomedes II. kills his father Prusias and reigns	149
Nicomedes III., surnamed Philopator	91
Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus	88
Restored by the Romans	84
Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans	74
Pliny, the younger, pro-consul	A.D. 103
The Oghusian Tartars settle in Bithynia	1231
The Othman Turks take Prusa, the capital (and make it the seat of their empire till they possess Constantinople)	1327

BITONTO (Naples). Here Montemar and the Spaniards defeated the Germans, 27 May, 1734, and thereby acquired the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for Don Carlos.

BLACK ACT, 9 Geo. I. c. 22 (1722), was passed to punish armed persons termed *blacks*, going about in disguise with their faces blacked, robbing warrens and fish-ponds, cutting down plantations, killing deer, &c. By this act, sending anonymous letters demanding money, &c., was made felony.

BLACK ASSIZE, see under *Oxford*.

BLACK BOOK* (*Liber Niger*), a book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court. It was published by Hearne in 1728. The name was given to the list of pensioners, printed 1831; and to other books. See *Italy*, 1876.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, so called in Domesday-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn cheque, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn greys. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county. About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade. Blackburn murder, see *Trials*, July, 1876.

BLACK DEATH, see *Plagues*, 1340 and 1866

BLACK FRIARS, see *Dominicans*.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London. The first stone of the late bridge was laid 31 Oct. 1760, and it was completed by Mylne, in 1770. It was frequently repaired, 1834-50, and began to sink. In 1864 it was pulled down, and a temporary bridge erected. The foundation of a new five-arched bridge, designed by Mr. Joseph Cubitt was laid by lord mayor Hale, 20 July, 1865, and the bridge was opened by the queen 6 Nov. 1869. The first railway train (London, Chatham, and Dover) entered the city of London over the *new railway bridge*, Blackfriars, 6 Oct. 1864.

BLACK FRIDAY, 11 May, 1866, the height of the commercial panic in London, through the stoppage of Overend, Gurney, & Co. (limited), on 10 May. Messrs. John Henry and Edmund Gurney, and their partners, committed for trial for conspiracy to defraud, 21 Jan. 1869, were tried and acquitted, 13-23 Dec. 1869.

BLACKHEATH, Kent, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled 12 June, 1381; and here also Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, 1 June, 1450; see *Tyler* and *Cade*. Here the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flammock's insurrection quelled, 22 June, 1497. The ancient cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, popularly termed "the retreat of Cade," and of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was re-discovered in 1780.

* A book was kept in the English monasteries, wherein details of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Hen. VIII. 1535, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution: hence possibly the phrase, "I'll set you down in the black book."

BLACK-HOLE, see *Calcutta*.

BLACK LEAD, see *Graphite*.

BLACK LETTER, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the 15th century. The first printing types were Gothic; but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469: Pliny's Natural History was then printed in the new characters.

BLACK-MAIL, a compulsory payment for protection of cattle, &c., made in the border counties, was prohibited by Elizabeth in 1601. It was exacted in Scotland from the lowlanders by the highlanders, till 1745. It checked agricultural improvement.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday, 14 April, 1360, "so full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horsebacks with the cold." *Stow*. In Ireland, Black Monday was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209.

BLACK MONEY, base foreign coin so termed, 1335.

BLACK MONKS, see *Dominicans*.

BLACK ROD has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the usher of the order of the knights of the garter (instituted 1349), instead of the mace. He also keeps the door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords and acts as their messenger to the commons.

BLACK SEA, THE EUXINE (*Pontus Euxinus* of the ancients), a large internal sea between the S. W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikalé, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople.

This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.
The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kainardji. . . . . 10 July, 1774
It was partially opened to British and other traders, (since which time the Russians gradually obtained the preponderance). 1779
Entered by the British and French fleets, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, 30 Nov. 1853. . . . . 3 Jan. 1854
A dreadful storm in this sea raged, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War*. . . . . 13 to 16 Nov. 1854
The Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations by the treaty of 1856.
The article of the treaty of Paris, 30 March, 1856, by which the sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, and interdicted to any ships of war; and the erection of military maritime arsenals forbidden, was repudiated by a Russian circular, dated . . . . . 31 (19) Oct. 1870
After some correspondence, the meeting of a conference on the subject, in London, was agreed to by all the powers concerned in the treaty.
The conference met in London 17 Jan. 1871, and a treaty was signed by which the neutralization of the sea was abrogated: but it was agreed by a special protocol, that no nation shall liberate itself from the obligations of a treaty without the consent of the others who signed it . . . . 13 March, 1871

BLACKS or *Neri*, see *Bianchi*.

BLACKWALL (London), the site of fine commercial docks and warehouses. See *Docks*. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, 4 July, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch street.

BLACK WATCH, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monros, &c.) employed to watch the Highlands from about 1725 to 1739, when they were formed into the celebrated 42nd regiment, enrolled as "The Royal Highland Black Watch." Their removal for foreign service probably facilitated the outbreak in 1745. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called *Black Watch*. They distinguished themselves in the Ashantee war, Jan. Feb. 1874.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, 14 Aug. 1598, when the Irish chief O'Neil defeated the English under sir Henry Bagnall. Pope Clement VIII. sent O'Neil a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to crusaders.

BLACKWOOD'S Edinburgh Magazine established, 1817.

BLADENSBURG, see *Washington*, 1814.

BLANC, see *Mont Blanc*.

BLANDFORD'S ACT, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104, for augmentation of benefices, &c. passed, 1856.

BLANK VERSE, see *Verse*.

BLANKETEERS. A number of operatives who, on 10 March, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march towards London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a general insurrection. See *Derby*. Eventually the ringleaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by Thos. Blanket, in the 14th century.

BLASPHEMY was punished with death by the law of Moses (*Lev.* xxiv.) 1491 B.C.; and by the code of Justinian, A. D. 529. It is punishable by the civil and canon law of England, regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (1819). Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, 6 March, 1812. Robert Taylor, a protestant clergyman, was tried twice for the same crime. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, July, 1831. In Dec. 1840, two publishers of blasphemous writings were convicted.

BLAZONRY. Bearing coats-of-arms was introduced and became hereditary in France and England about 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades. *Dugdale*.

BLEACHING was known in Egypt, Syria, India, and Gaul. *Pliny*. An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There were large bleach-fields in Lancashire, Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet's discovery about 1785. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1798, and by his firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance. In 1860 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the Factories Act.

BLENHEIM (or Plintheim) a village in Bavaria on the left bank of the Danube, near the town of Hochstett, the site of a battle fought 2 Aug. (new style, 13), 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria. The latter were defeated with the loss of about 12,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners (including Tallard). Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British parliament gave Marlborough the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him the house of Blenheim.*

BLIND. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, at Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the late rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his forty years' exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6. He aided the establishment of a college for the blind of the upper classes at Worcester, in 1866. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.† Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after; she was so well taught by Dr. Howe, of Boston, U.S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons. By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain, 21,487 blind persons; 11,273 males, 10,214 females; about one in 975 blind. Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, established 1873.

BLINDING by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. A whole army of Bulgarians was deprived of sight by the emperor Basil, 104. Several of the eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.), made, it is said, of cantharides, (*which see*).

BLOCKADE is the closing an enemy's ports to all commerce; a practice introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognized by the European powers is that every blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain, 1803; the Baltic, by Denmark, 1848-49 and 1864; the gulf of Finland by the Allies, 1854; and the ports of the Southern States of North America by president Lincoln, April 19, 1861. See *Orders in Council*, and *Berlin*.

BLOCK BOOKS, see *Printing*.

* On 5 Feb. 1861, a fire broke out at this place, which destroyed the "Titian Gallery" and the pictures; the latter, a present from Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John, the great duke of Marlborough.

† James Holman, the "*blind traveller*" (born 1786, died 1857), visited almost every place of note in the world. His travels were published in 1825. In April, 1858, a blind clergyman, rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London, and read the service, &c., from embossed books. Viscount Cranborne (blind) was the author of many interesting historical essays. He died in June, 1865. On 13 July, 1865, Henry Fawcett, the blind professor of political economy at Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Brighton.

BLOCKS employed in the rigging of ships were much improved in their construction by Walter Taylor, about 1781. In 1801, Mark I. Brunel invented a mode of making blocks by machinery which was put into operation in 1808, and in 1815 was said to have saved the country 20,000*l.* a year.

BLOIS, France, the Roman Blesum. The count Guy II. sold it with his domains to Louis duke of Orleans in 1391, and eventually it accrued to the crown. The states-general were held here 1576 and 1588, on account of the religious wars; and here Henry duke of Guise was assassinated by order of the king, Henry III., 23 Dec. 1588. The empress Maria Louisa retired here in 1814.

BLOOD. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was known to Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, or Father Paolo (real name Peter Sarpi), discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honour of the positive discovery of the circulation belongs to William Harvey, between 1619 and 1628. *Freind.* A memorial window in the church at Folkestone, his birthplace, was uncovered 9 April, 1874.

EATING BLOOD was prohibited to Noah, *Gen.* ix., to the Jews, *Lev.* xvii., &c., and to the Gentile converts by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, A.D. 52, *Acts* xv.

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigour to the system. Louis XI. in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483. *Hénault.*

In the 15th century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigour of the aged might be repaired by TRANSFUSING into their veins the blood of young persons. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1668, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. "An English physician (Louver, or Lower) practised in this way; he died in 1691." *Freind.* It was attempted again in France in 1797, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823. *Med. Journ.*

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, intending to hang him, and had got him to Tyburn, when he was rescued by his friends, 6 Dec. 1670. Blood afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, 9 May, 1671; yet, notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l.* per annum settled on him by Charles II. 1671. He died 24 Aug. 1680.

"BLOODY ASSIZES," held by Jeffreys in the west of England, in Aug. 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgmoor. Upwards of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

BLOOMER COSTUME, see a *note* to article *Dress*.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., who met at Bloomsbury-house, the residence of the duke of Bedford. The marquis of Stafford, the last survivor, died 26 Oct. 1803.

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), where, 23 Sept. 1459, the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists

defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

BLOWING-MACHINES, the large cylinders, used in blowing machines, were erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires was erected at the king's dockyard, Woolwich. The *hot-air blast*, a most important improvement, causing great economy of fuel, was invented by Mr. James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828. He died 18 Jan. 1865.

BLOW-PIPE. An Egyptian using one is among the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. It was employed in mineralogy, by Antony Von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow-pipes, in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalies, metals, &c. The work on the blow-pipe by Plattner and Muspratt, published 1854.

BLUE was the favourite colour of the Scotch covenanters in the 17th century. Blue and orange or yellow, became the whig colours after the revolution in 1688; and were adopted on the cover of the whig periodical, the "Edinburgh Review," first published in 1802. The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1710. Fine blues are now obtained from coal-tar; see *Aniline*. BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The *Blue-coat school* in Newgate-street, London, was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552; see *Christ's Hospital*. BLUE-STOCKING, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes (1760, *et seq.*). Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist, an active member, wore blue worsted stockings; hence the name. The beautiful Mrs. Jerningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversaziones* of Mrs. Montague.

BLUE-BOOKS, reports and other papers printed by order of parliament, are so named on account of their wrappers; 70 vols were printed for the lords, and 76 vols for the commons in 1871.

BLUMENAU, Lower Austria; on 22 July, 1866, the Austrians in possession of this place were attacked by the Prussians on their march towards Vienna, a severe conflict was interrupted by the news of the armistice agreed to at Nikolsburg; and the same evening Austrians and Prussians bivouacked together.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, CONTROL, GREEN-CLOTH, HEALTH, TRADE, &c., see under *Admiralty*, &c.

BOATS. Flat-bottomed boats, made in England in the reign of William I.; again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690; see *Life-Boat*. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson of New York in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Bow, near London, in 1861. Charles Clifford's valuable Boat-lowering apparatus was invented 1856.

BOAT-RACES; see *Dogget*, and *University*. The London rowing club beat the Atalanta rowing club in a four-oared race on the Thames, 10 June, 1872.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERONE, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many very immoral), severely satirising the clergy, feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348. Boccaccio lived 1313-75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for 2260*l.*, 17 June, 1812. This copy was afterwards sold by public auction, for 875 guineas, 5 June, 1819.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, *Oxford*, founded in 1598, and opened in 1602, by sir Thos. Bodley (died, 28 Jan. 1612). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country. In 1868, it contained about 250,000 volumes. For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican. Mr. Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian library," published 1868.

BŒOTIA, a division of Greece, north of Attica, known previously as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadmeis. Thebes, the capital, was celebrated for the exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The term Bœotian was used by the Athenians as a synonym for dulness; but unjustly,—since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and Corinna, were Bœotians. The early history and dates are mythical; see *Thebes*.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmea (*Hales*, 1494; *Clinton*, 1313)	B.C. 1493
Reign of Polydore	1459
Labdachus ascends the throne	1430
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laius	1388
Myth of Œdipus; he kills in an affray his father Laius: confirming the oracle foretelling his death by the hands of his son, 1276; resolves the Sphinx's enigmas	1266
War of the Seven Captains	1225
Thebes besieged and taken	1213
Thersander reigns 1198; slain	1193
The Thebans abolish royalty (ages of obscurity follow) about	1120
The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Platæa	479
The Spartans aiding the Thebans defeat the Athenians near Tanagra	456
Battle of Coronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians	447
The Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, enrol their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta	377
Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence	371
Pelopidas killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ	364
Epaminondas gains the victory of Mantinea, but is slain	362
Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Chæronea	338
Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar	335
The Bœotian confederacy dissolved by the Romans	170
Bœotia henceforth partook of the fortunes of Greece; and was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet II.	A.D. 1456

BOGOTA, SANTA FÈ DE, capital of New Grenada (*which see*), founded 1538.

BOGS, probably the remains of forests, covered with peat and loose soil. An act for the drainage of Irish bogs, passed March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1849, Mr. Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London. Fuel for railway engines and

other purposes was made from peat (April, 1873); and a peat, coal, and charcoal company established.

Much destruction has been caused by the motion of bogs. Leland (about 1546) speaks of Chat Moss doing so.

Mischief was done at Enaghmore, Ireland, 3 Jan. 1853; and farm houses and fields near Dunmore were covered, Oct. 1873.

BOGUE FORTS, see *China*, 1841.

BOHEMIA, formerly the Hercynian forest (Boiemum, *Tacitus*), derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was governed by dukes (Borzivoi the first, 891), till Ottocar assumed the title of king, 1198. The kings at first held their territory from the empire: and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. The original Bohemians term themselves Czechs, and, following the example of Hungary, now call for *autonomy*. Prague, the capital, is famous for sieges and battles. Population in 1857, 4,705,525; in 1870, 5,140,544; see *Prague*.

The Czechs (Slavonians) seize Bohemia about		550
City of Prague founded		795
Introduction of Christianity		894
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III. who spreads devastation through the country		1041
Ottocar (Premislas) I., first king of Bohemia		1198
Ottocar II. rules over Austria, and obtains Styria, &c., 1253; refuses the imperial crown		1272
Ottocar vanquished by the emperor Rudolph and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carniola, 1277; killed at Marchfeld	26 Aug.	1278
King John (*blind*), slain at the battle of Crecy		1346
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, burnt for heresy; which occasions an insurrection		1415, 1416
Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague, 1419; dies of the plague		1424
Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary		1437
The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a protestant chief		1440-1458
Ladislas, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad		1471
The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown		1527
The emperor Ferdinand II., oppressing the protestants, is deposed, and Frederic the elector-palatine, elected king	5 Sept.	1619
Frederic, totally defeated at Prague, flees to Holland	9 Nov.	1620
Bohemia secured to Austria by treaty		1648
Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia		1742
Prague taken by the Prussians		1744
Prussians defeat Austrians at Prague	6 May,	1757
Revolt of the peasantry		1775
Edict of Toleration promulgated		1781
The French occupy Prague		1806
Insurrection at Prague, 12 June; submission, state of siege raised	20 July,	1848
The Prussians enter Bohemia, which becomes the seat of war (see *Germany*, 1866)	24 June,	1866
Agitation of the Czechs, who require the emperor to be crowned king of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenceslas at Prague,	autumn,	1867
Riots at Prague; habeas corpus act suspended,	10 Oct.	1868
Bohemian agitation for self-government; addresses to the emperor	14 Sept. and 5 Oct.	1870
Manifesto of the emperor	14 Sept.	1871
Bohemian deputies absent from the reichsrath,	Dec.	"
The "Young Czech" party defeated in the elections	July,	1874

KINGS.

1198. Premislas Ottocar I.
1230. Wenceslas III.
1253. Premislas Ottocar II.
1278. Wenceslas IV., king of Poland.
1305. Wenceslas V.
1306. Rudolph of Austria.
1307. Henry of Carinthia.
1310. John of Luxemburg (killed at Crecy).
1346. Charles I., emperor (1347).
1378. Wenceslas VI. emperor.
1419. Sigismund I., emperor.
1438. Albert of Austria, emperor.
1440. Ladislas V.
1458. George von Podiebrad.
1471. Ladislas VI., king of Hungary (in 1490).
1516. Louis, king of Hungary (killed at Mohatz).
1526. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I. elected king. See *Germany*, emperors.

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, a body of Christians in Bohemia, appear to have separated from the Calixtines (which *see*), a branch of the Hussites in 1467. Dupin says "They rejected the sacraments of the church, were governed by simple laics, and held the scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a confession of faith to king Ladislas in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, but were distinct from them. Luther, in 1533, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melanchthon commends their discipline. They were dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the 17th century.

BOII, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 283 B.C. They were finally subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191 B.C.

BOILING OF LIQUIDS. Dr. Hooke, about 1683, ascertained that liquids were not increased in heat after they had once begun to boil, and that a fierce fire only made them boil more rapidly. The following boiling points have been stated:—

Ether	93° Fahr.	Phosphorus	554° Fahr.
Alcohol	173 "	Oil of turpentine	312 "
Water	212 "	Sulphur	822 "
Nitric acid	187 "	Mercury	662 "
Sulphuric acid	600 "		

BOILING TO DEATH, made a capital punishment in England, by stat. 22 Hen. VIII., 1531 (repealed in 1547). This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by Richard Roose, otherwise Coke, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Margaret Davy, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, 28 March, 1542. *Stow.*

BOIS-LE-DUC, Dutch Brabant, the site of a battle between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, and forced to abandon their position and retreat to Schyndel, 14 Sept. 1794. This place was captured by the French, 10 Oct. following; it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in Jan. 1814.

BOKHARA, the ancient Sogdiana, after successively forming part of the empires of Persia, of Alexander, and Bactriana, was conquered by the Turks in the 6th century, by the Chinese in the 7th, and by the Arabs about 705. After various changes of masters it was subdued by the Uzbek Tartars, its present possessors, in 1505. The British envoys, colonel Stoddart and captain Conolly, were murdered at Bokhara, the capital, by the khan, about June, 1843. In the war with Russia, begun in 1866, the emir's army was defeated several times in May, et seq. Peace was made 11 July, 1867. The Russians were again victors, 25 May, 1868, and occupied Samarcand the next day. Further conquests were made by the Russians, and Samarcand was secured by treaty, Nov. 1868. A new political and commercial treaty with Russia was published Dec. 1873.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru, population in 1875, about 2,000,000.

The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amaru Andres, took place here . . 1780-2
The country declared its independence . . 6 Aug. 1824
Secured by the victory of Ayacucho . . 9 Dec. ,,
Took the name of Bolivia, in honour of general Bolivar . . . . . 11 Aug. 1825
First congress met . . . . . 25 May, 1826
General Sucre governed ably 1826-8
Slavery abolished 1836
Santa Cruz ruled 1828-39
Free-trade proclaimed 1853
General Cordova, president 1855-7
Succeeded by the dictator José Maria Linares 31 March, 1859
George Cordova, constitutional president . . 1860
Succeeded by José M. de Acha . . . May, 1861
General Melgarejo defeats the troops of president De Acha . . . . . 28 Dec. 1864
Becomes dictator of the republic . . . Feb. 1865
Puts down an insurrection under Belzu, March, 1865
Totally defeats Arguedas at Viacha and publishes an amnesty . . . . . 24 Jan. 1866
Suppresses a revolt . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Proclaims an amnesty . . . . . 21 Dec. 1867
Civil war 1867-70
The president, A. Morales, 1871; said to have been murdered . . . . . Jan. 1873
President, Dr. Tomas Frias . . . . 14 Feb. 1874
Corral's insurrection suppressed . . . . Sept. ,,

BOLLANDISTS, see *Acta Sanctorum*.

BOLOGNA (central Italy) the ancient Felsina, afterwards Bononia, a city distinguished for its architecture, made a Roman colony, 189 B.C.

A university said to have been founded by Theodosius, about 433; really in 1116
Bologna joins the Lombard League 1167
Pope Julius II. takes Bologna; enters in triumph 21 Nov. 1506
It becomes part of the states of the Church. . . 1513
In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line (over one drawn by Father Ignatius Dante in 1575) . 1653
Bologna was taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and restored to the pope in 1815
A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference . . 1831
Rebellion, 1848; taken by Austrians . 16 May, 1849
The Austrians evacuate Bologna; and cardinal Ferretti departs: the citizens rise and form a provisional government. . . . . 12 June, 1859
Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of king Victor Emmanuel," &c. 1 Oct. ,,
He enters Bologna as sovereign . . . . 2 May, 1860

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Aland isles in the Baltic sea, taken by sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under general Baraguay d'Hilliers, 15 Aug. 1854. The governor Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

BOMBAY, the most westerly and smallest of our Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in 1530. It was given (with Tangier in Africa, and 300,000*l.* in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the infanta Catherine of Portugal, 1662. In 1668, it was granted to the East India company, who had long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l.* Confirmed by William III. 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity.

First British factory established at Ahmednuggur . 1612
Mr. Gyfford, deputy-governor, 100 soldiers, and other English, perish through the climate, Oct. 1675—Feb. 1676
Captain Keigwin usurps the government . . 1681-84
Bombay made chief over the company's settlements 1687
The whole island, except the fort, seized and held for a time by the mogul's admiral. 1690
Bombay becomes a distinct presidency 1708
Additions to the Bombay territory:—Bancot river, 1756; island of Salsette 1775
Bishopric established 1837
Lord Elphinstone governor 1853
Population of the presidency, 12,034,483 . . . 1858
The benevolent sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, &c.), dies 15 April. 1859
His son sir Cursetjee, visits England . . . 1860
Sir G. R. Clerk, governor . . . . . ,,
Rioting against the income-tax suppressed Nov. and Dec. ,,
Sir Henry Bartle Frere, governor . . March, 1862
Greatly increased prosperity through the cotton trade, leads to immense speculation. . . Nov. 1864
Reported failure of Mr. Byramjee Cama, a Parsee, for 3,300,000*l.*; other failures, and great depression; the projected international exhibition in 1867 abandoned . . . . . May, 1865
Recovering from commercial crisis . . . Aug. ,,
Mr. (after sir) W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, appointed governor, Nov. 1866; arrived . . 28 Feb. 1867
Held a durbar of native princes, at Poona . 6 Oct. 1868
Grand reception of the duke of Edinburgh, 11 March, 1870
Sir Philip Wodehouse, governor . . April, 1872
Riots: Mahometans attack Parsees for publishing part of Washington Irving's "Life of Mahomet"; lives lost and property destroyed . 13-15 Feb. 1874
Culprits punished by the British . . . ,,
The Prince of Wales warmly received, 8 Nov. 1875; sailed from here for home . . . 13 March, 1876

BOMBS (iron shells filled with gunpowder), said to have been invented at Venlo, in 1495, and used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only by the Dutch and Spaniards. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1681. *Voltaire.* The *shrapnel* shell (invented by colonel Henry Shrapnel, who died in 1842) is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy.

BONA, Algeria; an early station of the French African company, till 1789. It was taken by the French from the Arabs, 6 May, 1832.

BONAPARTE FAMILY. The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the 13th century; in the 15th a branch settled in Corsica.

CHARLES BONAPARTE, born 29 March, 1746, died 24 Feb., 1785. He married in 1767, Letitia Ramolina (born 24 Aug., 1750, died Feb. 1836); ISSUE,

1. JOSEPH, born 7 Jan. 1768, made king of Two Sicilies, 1805; of Naples alone, 1806; of Spain, 1808; resides in United States, 1815; comes to England, 1832; settles in Italy, 1841; dies at Florence, 28 July, 1844.
2. NAPOLEON I., emperor, born 15 Aug. 1769 (see *France.*)
3. LUCIEN, prince of Canino, born 1775; at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress towards universal monarchy. He was taken by the English on his way to America, and resided in England till 1814. He died at Viterbo, 30 June, 1840. His son Charles (born 1803, died 1857) was an eminent naturalist.
4. LOUIS, born 2 Sept. 1778; made king of Holland, 1806; died 15 July, 1846. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the empress Josephine), in 1802, he had three sons: 1. Napoleon Louis (born 1803, died 1807); 2. Louis Napoleon (born 1804, died 1831); and
   3. CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLEON, born 20 April, 1808; educated under the care of his mother at Aremberg, Switzerland, and at Thun, under general Dufour; took part in the Carbonari insurrection in the Papal States in March, 1831
   Attempted a revolt at Strasbourg, 30 Oct. 1836.

Sent to America, 13 Nov. 1836.
Repairs to London, 14 Oct. 1838.
Lands at Boulogne with fifty followers, 6 Aug. 1840.
Condemned to imprisonment for life, 6 Oct. 1840.
Escapes from Ham, 25 May, 1846.
Arrives at Boulogne, 2 March, 1848.
Elected deputy, 8 June; and takes his seat, 27 Aug.; see *France* 1848-71: died at Chiselhurst, 9 Jan. 1873.
Son: Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph; born 16 March, 1856; educated at military academy, Woolwich.

5. JEROME, born 15 Nov. 1784; king of Westphalia, 1 Dec. 1807-1814; made governor of the Invalides, 1848; and marshal, 1850; died 24 June, 1860; his children are
Mathilde, born 27 May, 1820; married to prince A. Demidoff in 1841.
Napoleon, born 9 Sept. 1822; married princess Clotilde of Savoy, 30 Jan. 1859: issue, Victor, born 18 July, 1862; Louis, born 16 July, 1864; Marie, born 20 Dec. 1866.

BONDAGE, see *Villanage*.

BONES. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1688, and they were used in the cutlery manufacture, &c., immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fins) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounted to 363,613*l.* in 1851, and to 628,535*l.* in 1870. Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

BONE-SETTING cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620. *Bell.*

BONN, a town on the Rhine (the Roman Bonna), was in the electorate of Cologne. It has been frequently besieged, and was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The academy founded by the elector in 1777, made a university, 1784; abolished by Napoleon; re-established and enlarged 1818. Here Albert, our late prince consort, was entered as a student, May, 1837.

BONS HOMMES, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257; in England about 1283. The prior of the order was called *le bon homme* by Louis VI.

BOOK (Anglo-Saxon, *boc;* German, *buch*). Books were originally made of boards, or the inner bark of trees: afterwards of skins and parchment. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of papyrus, rolled and charred and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first PRINTED BOOKS (see *Printing*) were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back.

Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI. *Stow* 1552
Anne's act, 1709, relating to the price of books, repealed 1739
2032 volumes of new works, and 773 of new editions, were published in London in 1839
3359 new works, and 1159 new editions, exclusive of 908 pamphlets, were published in 1852
3553 volumes were published in 1864
In Great Britain, 4575 books and pamphlets were published in 1870; 3547 new books, and 1288 new editions, in 1871; 3419 new books, and 1100 new editions, in 1872; 3351 new books, and 961 new editions in 1874; 3573 new books, 1331 new editions, in 1875
In Paris, 6445 volumes were published in 1842; and 7350 in 1851. See *Bibliography*.

PRICES OF BOOKS.—Jerome (who died 420) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for a book on cosmography, about 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for about 30*l.*; and a homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l.* to 40*l.* each in 1400. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, was declared worth 500 guineas. *Butler.* A yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for 3000*l.* See *Boccaccio's Decamerone.*

BOOK-BINDING.—The book of St. Cuthbert, a very early ornamental book, is supposed to have been bound about 650
A Latin Psalter was bound in oak boards, 9th century.
A MS. copy of the four Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick 1100
Velvet was the covering in the 14th century; and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the 15th century; it was stamped and ornamented about 1510
Leather came into use about the same time.
The rolling machine, invented by Mr. Wm. Burr, was substituted for the beating-hammer, and gas stoves began to take the place of the charcoal fires used to heat the gilder's finishing tools, about 1830
Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about 1831
Caoutchouc or India-rubber backs to account-books and large volumes were introduced in . . . 1841

BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES (already in Scotland) begun in England in 1851 by archdeacon Wigram (afterwards bishop of Rochester). The hawkers vend moral and religious books in a similar manner to the French colporteurs.

BOOK-KEEPING. The system by double-entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of algebra published by Burgo, in the 15th century, at Venice. John Gowghe, a printer, published a treatise "on the kepyng of the famouse reconynge . . . Debitor and Creditor," London, 1543. This is our earliest work on book-keeping. James Peele published his *Book-keeping* in 1569. John Mellis published "A Briefe Instruction and Manner how to Keepe Bookes of Accompts," in 1588. Improved systems were published by Benjamin Booth in 1789 and by Edw. Thos. Jones in 1821 and 1831.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, see *Common Prayer*.

BOOK POST, see *Post*.

BOOK OF SPORTS, see *Sports*.

BOOKSELLERS, at first migratory like hawkers, became known as *stationarii*, from their practice of having booths or stalls at the corners of streets and in markets. They were long subject to vexatious restrictions, from which they were freed in 1758.

The earliest bookseller's catalogue is said to be that published by Andrew Maunsell, of Lothbury, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, 1595.

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION. The chief publishers in London formed themselves into an association and fixed the amount of discount to be allowed, 29 Dec. 1829, and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from selling copies of works under the full publishing price. A dispute arose as to the right of the latter to dispose of books

which had become theirs by purchase, at such less profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative. The dispute was referred to lord chief justice Campbell, at Stratheden House, 14 April, 1852. His lordship gave judgment against the association, which led to its dissolution, 19 May following.

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, N.W. point of America, discovered by sir John Ross in 1830, and named after sir Felix Booth, who had presented him with 20,000*l.* to fit out his polar expedition. Sir Felix died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

BOOTS, said to have been the invention of the Carians, were mentioned by Homer, 907 B.C., and frequently by the Roman historians. A variety of forms may be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in England." An instrument of torture termed "*the boot*" was used in Scotland upon the covenanters about 1666.

BORAX (Boron), known to the ancients, used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, was called *chrysocolla*. Borax is produced naturally in the mountains of Thibet, and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. Homberg in 1702 discovered in borax *boracic acid*, which latter in 1808 was decomposed by Gay-Lussac, Thénard, and H. Davy, into oxygen and the previously unknown element, *boron*. Borax has lately been found in Saxony. It is now largely manufactured from the boracic acid found by Hœfer to exist in the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany; and an immense fortune has been made by their owner M. Lardarel since 1818.

BORDEAUX (W. France), the Roman Burdigalia, in Aquitania, was taken by the Goths, 412; by Clovis, 508. It was gained by Henry II. on his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1151. Edward the Black Prince brought John, king of France, captive to this city after the battle of Poictiers, 19 Sept. 1356, and here held his court eleven years: his son, our Richard II., was born at Bordeaux, 1366. After several changes Bordeaux finally surrendered to Charles VII. of France, 14 Oct. 1453. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bordeaux was entered by the victorious British army after the battle of Orthes, fought 27 Feb. 1814.—13 vessels were burnt and others injured in the port, through the ignition and explosion of petroleum spirit, 28 Sept. 1869. The French delegate government and the representatives of foreign powers removed here from Tours, 11 Dec. 1870. M. Gambetta remained for a time with the army of the Loire. By the "pacte de Bordeaux," between the different parties of the national assembly, M. Thiers became chief of the executive power, 17 Feb. 1871. The French Association for the Advancement of Science held its first meeting here, 5 Sept. 1872; M. Quatrefages, president.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese about 1518.

The Dutch trade here in 1604; establish factories, 1609; abandon them, 1623; re-establish them . 1776
Sarawak settled by sir James Brooke; appointed rajah 1841
The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British in 1813, and by captain Keppel in . . March, 1843
By a treaty with the sultan, through the instrumentality of sir J. Brooke, the island of Labooan, or Labuan (N. W. of Borneo), and its dependencies, incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs . . . . . 2 Dec. 1846
James Brooke, rajah of *Sarawak* (1846), governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo, visits England and receives many honours . . Oct. 1847
He destroys many of the Bornean pirates . . . 1849
Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop (F. J. MacDougall) consecrated at Calcutta, the first English bishop consecrated out of England . 18 Oct. 1855
The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection and massacre a number of Europeans; sir J. Brooke escapes by swimming across a creek; he speedily returns with a force of Malays, &c., and chastises the insurgents, of whom 2000 are killed, 17, 18 Feb. 1857
He comes to England to seek help from the government, without success 1858
His health being broken up, an appeal for a subscription for him made . . . . . "
Deputation of merchants waits on the earl of Derby recommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is declined . . . . . 30 Nov. "
Sir J. Brooke returns to Borneo . . . 20 Nov. 1860
Returned to England; died . . . . 11 June, 1868
The rajah of Sarawak, with an expedition of Malays and Dyaks, defeats and punishes a marauding decapitating tribe of Dyaks . . . June, 1870

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom in central Africa, explored by Denham and Clapperton (sent out by the British government), in 1822. The population is estimated by Denham at 5,000,000, by Barth at 9,000,000.

BORODINO, a Russian village on the river Moskwa, near which a sanguinary battle was fought, 7 Sept. 1812, between the French under Napoleon, and the Russians under Kutusoff; 240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory; but the Russians retreated, leaving Moscow, which the French entered, 14 Sept.; see *Moscow*.

BORON, see *Borax*.

BOROUGH or **BURGH**, anciently a company of ten families living together, now such towns as send members to parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III. 1265. Charters were granted to towns by Henry I. 1132, which were remodelled by Charles II. in 1682-4, but restored in 1688. 22 new English boroughs were created in 1553. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; and into the Irish, 1365. Acts to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales passed 7 June, 1832, and 15 Aug. 1867; and the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, 9 Sept. 1835; see *Constituency*.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (W. R. of York). Here Edward II. defeated the earls of Hereford and Lancaster, 16 March, 1322. Lancaster was mounted on a lean horse, led to an eminence near Pontefract, and beheaded.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits, is mentioned as occurring 834. It was abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1062.

BOSCOBEL, near Donington, Shropshire. Charles II. (after his defeat at Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651), disguised in the clothes of the Pendrills, remained from 4 to 6 Sept. at White Ladies; on 7 and 8 Sept. he lay at Boscobel house, near which exists an oak, said to be the scion of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with col. Careless. *Sharpe.* The "Boscobel Tracts" were first published in 1660. In 1861 Mr. F. Manning published "Views," illustrating these tracts.

BOSNIA, in European Turkey formerly part of Pannonia, was governed by chiefs till a brother-in-law of Louis king of Hungary was made king, 1376.

He was defeated by the Turks in 1389, and became their vassal. Bosnia was incorporated with Turkey in 1463. Many efforts have been made by the Bosnians to recover their independence. A rebellion, begun in 1849, was quelled by Omar Pasha in 1851. The Bosnians joined the insurgents in Herzegovina, Sept. 1875. See *Turkey*, 1876.

BOSPHORUS, THRACIAN (now Channel of Constantinople). Darius Hystaspes threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B.C. See *Constantinople*.

BOSPORUS (improperly **BOSPHORUS**), now called *Circassia*, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, the straits of Kertch or Yenikalé. The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 350 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders, about 750 B.C.

The Archæanctidæ from Mitylene rule . . B.C.	502-480
They are dispossessed by Spartacus I.	438
Seleucus, 431; Satyrus I.	407
Leucon, 393; Spartacus II., 353; Parysades . .	348
Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is killed . .	310
Prytanis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Eumelus	309
Eumelus puts to death all his relations, 309; and is killed	304
The Scythians conquer Bosporus	285
Mithridates VI., of Pontus, conquers Bosporus . .	80
He poisons himself; and the Romans make his son, Pharnaces, king	63
Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over Pharnaces II. (Cæsar writes home, *Veni, vidi, vici*, "I came, I saw, I conquered")	47
Asander usurps the crown	,,
Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king . .	,,
Polemon conquers Bosporus, and favoured by Agrippa, reigns	14
Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Mæotis A.D.	33
Polemon II. reigns, 33; Mithridates II. reigns .	41
Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius; Cotys I. king	49
A list of kings given by some writers ends with Sauromates VII.	344

BOSTON, Lincolnshire; a trading town, made a staple for wool, 1357; St. Botolph's church with a lofty tower, was erected about 1309.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, United States, built about 1627. Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence. The act of parliament laying duties on tea, papers, colours, &c. (passed June, 1767) so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston, that they destroyed several hundreds of chests of tea, Dec. 1773.

"Boston News Letter," first American newspaper, appeared . . . . . 24 April,	1704
Boston seaport shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the tea lost . . 25 March,	1774
The town besieged by the Americans, and 400 houses destroyed	1775
Battle of Bunker's Hill, between the royalists and independent troops; the latter defeated, 17 June,	1775
The city evacuated by the king's troops . April,	1776
Industrial exhibition opened . . . Oct.	1856
Great peace jubilee: concert of about 10,371 voices and 1094 instruments, with anvils, bells, &c., begun . . . . . 15 June,	1869
International peace jubilee; chorus about 20,000; orchestra, 1000; with military bands and other performers of different nations, including the British grenadier guards' band; a day allotted to each nation . . . . . 17 June—4 July,	1872
Tremendous fire; great loss of life and property; about 80 acres of buildings burnt; 959 houses (125 dwellings); 35 persons killed. 9, 10, 11 Nov.	1872
Another great fire; with loss of life and property 30 May,	1873

BOSWORTH FIELD, Leicestershire, the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, 22 Aug. 1485, when Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and slain, through the desertion of sir Wm. Stanley. It is said that Henry was crowned on the spot with the crown of Richard found in a hawthorn bush near the field.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the science (about 347 B.C.). *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the 15th century. Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others, wrote between 1535 and 1600. The system and arrangement of the great Linnæus was made known about 1735; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1758. At Linnæus's death, 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000. J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1829. De Candolle's "Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis" (of which Vol. I. appeared in 1818), is now complete (1876). An International Botanical congress was opened in London, 23 May, 1866, professor A. De Candolle president. Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died 10 June, 1858, aged 85, was long acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day (*facile princeps*).

BOTANIC GARDENS.

	Established about		*Established about*
Padua . . .	1545	Kew, 1760; greatly improved . .	1841-65
Montpellier . .	1558	Cambridge . . .	1763
Leyden . . .	1577	Coimbra. . . .	1773
Leipsic . . .	1580	St. Petersburg . .	1785
Paris (Jardin des Plantes) . . .	1624	Calcutta. . . .	1793
Jena	1629	Dublin . . .	1800
Oxford . . .	1632	Horticultural Society's, Chiswick . .	1821
Upsal	1657	Royal Botanic Society's, Regent's Park. .	1839
Chelsea . . .	1673-86	Royal Horticultural Society's, S. Kensington . . .	1860
Edinburgh . . .	1680		
Vienna	1753		
Madrid . . .	1755		

BOTANY BAY, Australia, discovered by captain Cook, 28 April, 1770, received its name from the great variety of plants growing on the shore. It was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, captain Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay; see *New South Wales*, and *Transportation*.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire. The Scotch covenanters, who took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II., and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumclog, 1 June, 1679, were totally routed by the earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, 22 June, 1679, and many prisoners were tortured and executed.

BOTTLE-CONJURER. A conjurer having advertised that he would jump into a quart bottle at the Haymarket theatre, on 16 Jan. 1749, the house was densely crowded and besieged by thousands anxious to gain admittance. The rogue carried off the receipts, the pickpockets had a rich

harvest, and the duped crowd nearly pulled down the edifice.

BOTTLES in ancient times were made of leather. The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79; for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. Bottles were made in England about 1558. A bottle which contained two hogsheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in Jan. 1747-8; see *Glass*.

BOUILLON, Belgium, formerly a duchy, was sold by Godfrey its ruler, to Albert, bishop of Liége, to obtain funds for the crusade, 1095. It was seized by the French in 1672, and held by them till 1815, when it was given to the king of the Netherlands, as duke of Luxemburg. It was awarded to Belgium after the Revolution of 1830.

BOULOGNE, a seaport in Picardy, N. France, added to Burgundy, 1435; to France, 1447. Here Henry VIII. and Francis I. concluded a treaty to oppose the Turks, 28 Oct. 1532. Boulogne was taken by Henry VIII. on 14 Sept. 1544, but restored for a sum of money, 1550.

Lord Nelson attacked a flotilla here, disabling ten vessels and sinking five . . . . . 3 Aug. 1801
In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and captain Parker of the *Medusa* and two-thirds of his crew were killed . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England in 1804; the coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps; sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire machines called catamarans . . . . . 2 Oct. 1804
The army removed on the breaking out of war with Austria 1805
Congreve-rockets used in another attack, and set the town on fire . . . . . 8 Oct. 1806
Louis Napoleon (afterwards emperor) made a fruitless descent here with about 50 followers, 6 Aug. 1840
As emperor, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, 10 July, 1854; and entertained prince Albert and the king of the Belgians, 5 Sept. 1854
The statue of Edward Jenner here inaugurated, 11 Sept. 1865
Pilgrimages here to adore an image of the Virgin and Child, said to have been miraculously brought in a boat in 633 1857-75

BOUNDARY ACT. *Commissioners* were appointed by the Reform Bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867. Viscount Eversley, Russell Gurney, sir John T. B. Duckworth, sir Francis Crossley, and John Walter, first sat 16 Aug. England and Wales were divided into 18 districts, and other arrangements made. Another boundary act was passed 13 July, 1868.

BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles; a principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn, in 1688, were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted to the herring fishery, on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods.

BOUNTY MUTINY, took place on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship which quitted Otaheite, with bread-fruit trees, 7 April, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly isles, 28 April, 1789; these reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a voyage of nearly 4000 miles. Some of the mutineers were tried 15 Sept. 1792; six were condemned and three executed. For the fate of the others, see *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, HOUSE OF (from which came the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon in Berry.

Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrice in 1272; died 1317; and their son Louis I. created duke of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV. . . 1327
The last of the descendants of their *elder* son Peter I., Susanna, married Charles, duke of Montpensier, constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign Francis I., entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome . . . . . 6 May, 1527
From James, the *younger* son of Louis I., descended Antony, duke of Vendôme, who married (1548) Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son, Henry IV., born at Pau, 14 Dec. 1553, became king of France . 31 July, 1589
The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht (*Rapin*). . . . 1713
Bourbon FAMILY COMPACT (a defensive alliance between France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies) concluded by M. de Choiseul) . . 15 Aug. 1761
The Bourbons expelled France, 1791; restored 1814; again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year.
Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis Philippe, as "king of the French," 9 Aug. 1830; deposed, 24 Feb. 1848; and his family also was expelled.
The Bourbon family fled from Naples (6 Sept. 1860), and Francis II. lost his kingdom; and from Spain, Sept. 1868; see *France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, Parma, Condé*, and *Legitimists*.
The fusion of the parties supporting the comte de Chambord with the Orleanists, said to be accomplished, 5 Aug. 1873. See *France*.

BOURBON, ISLE OF (in the Indian ocean), discovered by the Portuguese about 1542. The French are said to have first settled here in 1642. It surrendered to the British, under admiral Rowley, 21 Sept. 1809, and was restored to France in 1815. *Alison*. An awful hurricane in Feb. 1829, did much mischief. Bourbon was named "l'Ile de la Réunion" in 1848; see *Mauritius*.

BOURDEAUX, see *Bordeaux*.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, who, in 1658, took the Augustine habit and travelled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680, and her works, 21 volumes 8vo, were published 1686.

BOURNOUS, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

BOUVINES (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, 27 July, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France was victorious over the emperor Otho and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men. The counts of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners, and the earl of Salisbury brother of king John.

BOVILL'S ACT, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 34, 1860, relates to petitions of right.

BOWLS or **BOWLING**, an English game as early as the 13th century. Henry VIII., Charles I. played at it, and also Charles II. at Tunbridge. *Grammont.*

BOW-STREET, see *Magistrates.*

BOWS AND ARROWS, see *Archery.*

BOXING, or **PRIZE-FIGHTING**, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, once a favourite sport with the British, who possess strong arms, giving them superiority in battles decided by the bayonet.

Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, built 1742
Schools opened in England to teach boxing. . . 1790
Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in . . 1791
Boxing was much patronised from about 1820 to 1830
Tom Winter (nicknamed Spring), beside other victories, beat Langan (for 1000*l.*), 8 June, 1824. (The story that the prince regent drove Tom in the streets of London is contradicted.)
John Gully, originally a butcher, afterwards a prize-fighter, acquired wealth, and became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835, died . . 9 March, 1863
Desperate conflict at Farnborough between Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, a light Sussex man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and John Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 1 inch. Strength, however, was matched by skill; and eventually the fight was interrupted, 17 April. Both men received a silver belt 31 May, 1860
Tom King beat Mace, and obtained the champion's belt, &c. . . . . 26 Nov. 1862
He beat Goss, 1 Sept., and Heenan (nearly to death) 10 Dec. 1863
A trial, in consequence of the last fight, ensued: the culprits were discharged, on promising not to offend again . . . . . 5 April, 1864
Wormald obtained the championship after a contest with Marsden . . . . . 4 Jan. 1865
Contest for championship between Mace and O'Baldwin, a giant; prevented by the arrest of Mace, 15 Oct. 1867
Railways prohibited carrying persons going to a prize-fight, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 119 1868

BOXTEL (in Dutch Brabant), where the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York, was defeated by the French republicans, who took 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, 17 Sept. 1794.

BOX-TREE, indigenous to this country, and exceedingly valuable to wood-engravers. In 1815 a large box-tree at Box-hill, Surrey, was cut down, and realised a large sum. Macculloch says, that "the trees were cut down in 1815, and produced upwards of 10,000*l.*" About 1820 the cutting of all the trees on the hill produced about 6000*l.*

BOYDELL'S LOTTERY for his Shakspeare gallery of paintings got up (1786), by alderman Boydell, lord mayor of London. Every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died, 12 Dec. 1804, before the decision of the wheel.

BOY-BISHOP. During the middle ages a choir-boy was frequently elected on St. Nicholas' day, 6 Dec., and held office till the 28th. The custom was suppressed in England in July, 1542; but lingered for some time after.

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted by his will (18 July, 1691), by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), a philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and benevolence, who died 30 Dec. 1691. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are to be delivered. The office of lecturer is tenable for three years.

BOYNE, a river in Ireland, near which William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., 1 July, 1690. The latter lost 1500 (out of 30,000) men; the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 30,000). James fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed by mistake by his own soldiers as he was crossing the river, and here also was killed the rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry, in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the Protestants of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

BOYNE, man-of-war of 98 guns, destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, 4 May, 1795, by the explosion of the magazine; numbers perished. Portions were recovered June, 1840.

BOYTON'S SWIMMING APPARATUS. See under *Life Boat*, &c.

BRABANT, part of Holland and Belgium, an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to his son Charles, 806. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, 1429, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the 17th century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes through the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. It was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but South Brabant was given to Belgium, 1830. The heir of the throne of Belgium is styled duke of Brabant; see *Belgium.*

BRACELETS were worn by the ancients, and *armillæ* were Roman military rewards. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies.

BRADFIELD RESERVOIR, see *Sheffield* 1864.

BRADFORD, West Riding of Yorkshire, an ancient seat of the woollen manufacture; made a parliamentary borough in 1832; has thriven since 1851; see *Poison.*

New town-hall was opened . . . . 9 Sept. 1873
British Association met here . . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Statue of sir Titus Salt unveiled. . . 1 Aug. 1874

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE was first published by Mr. G. Bradshaw, assisted by Mr. W. J. Adams, in Dec. 1841. He had previously published occasionally a *Railway Companion.* The *Continental Bradshaw* was established in 1848.

BRAGANZA, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alfonso, natural son of John I. of Portugal (in 1422), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution in 1640, threw off the Spanish yoke, John, duke of Braganza, was called to the throne as John IV., and his descendants now reign over *Portugal* and *Brazil* (*which see*).

BRAHMINS, Hindoo priests, the highest of the four castes. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis;* and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The Brahmins derive their name from Brahmah, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. See *Vedas.*

BRAINTREE CASE (in Essex), was decided in 1842 by Dr. Lushington, who determined that a

minority in a parish vestry cannot levy a church rate.

BRAKES, see under *Railways*.

BRAMHAM (W. R. York): near here the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokeby, the general of Henry IV., 19 Feb. 1408; and Fairfax was defeated by the royalists under the earl of Newcastle, 29 March, 1643.

BRANDENBURG, a city in Prussia, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Banber*, which signified *Guard of the Forest*, according to some; others explain the name as Burg, or city, of the *Brenns*. Henry I. surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified "Brannibor," 926, as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of margrave, or protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremburg, of the house of Hohenzollern, ancestor of the royal family of Prussia, made elector in 1417. For a list of the margraves since 1134, see *Prussia*.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammersmith, see *Queen Caroline*.

BRANDY (German *Branntwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. Alcohol appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. In 1852, 3,959,452; in 1866, 5,621,930; in 1870, 7,942,965; in 1874, 3,378,057 gallons were imported into the United Kingdom. It is now largely manufactured in Britain.

BRANDYWINE, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British, under Howe, and the Americans under Washington, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, 11 Sept. 1777. Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors.

BRASS. That mentioned in the Bible was most probably bronze. When Lucius Mummius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This is well doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper. *Du Fresnoy*. Some of the English sepulchral engraved *brasses* are said to be as old as 1277.

BRAURONIA, festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five; and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateuein*," from *deka*, ten; 600 B.C.

BRAVO CASE. Mr. Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously (at Balham, Surrey), suicide suspected, 18 April, 1876; open verdict at inquest; new inquest ordered, 26 June, 1876; began 10 July. Verdict. "Wilful murder by administration of tartar emetic; but not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person," 11 Aug. 1876.

BRAY, Berks. Fuller says that its vicar, Symon Symonds, was twice a papist and twice a Protestant—in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth (1533—1558). Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "of living and dying the vicar of Bray." The modern song refers to the political changes of the 17th and 18th centuries.

BRAY'S ASSOCIATES for founding clerical libraries and supporting negro schools. This society began in 1723, by Dr. Thomas Bray, rector of Sheldon, appointing trustees to expend 900*l.* bequeathed by Mr. D'Allone for the instruction of negroes. In 1733 these trustees received their present name, and their fund was increased by legacies in 1767 and 1768.

Dr. Bray, who was one of the founders of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and who had acted energetically as commissary in Maryland for the bishop of London, about 1696, died 15 Feb. 1730, bequeathing part of his books to Sion College and part to found a parochial library, under certain conditions, complied with at Maidstone; and also money for other religious purposes. The associates assist schools and libraries in the colonies, and parochial libraries at home.

BRAZEN BULL, said to have been contrived by Perillus, at Athens, for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, 570 B.C. It had an opening in the side to admit the victims, and a fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death; their groans resembled the roaring of a bull. Phalaris admired the invention, but ordered the artist to make the first experiment. The Agrigentes revolted against Phalaris, cut his tongue out, and roasted him in the brazen bull, 549 B.C.

BRAZIL, an empire in South America, was discovered by Vincent Pinzon in Feb. 1500. Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, driven upon its coasts by a tempest, April following, called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently named Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed 7 March, 1808. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Population, Aug. 1872, 10,093,978 (above 1½ million slaves and aborigines); see *Portugal*.

Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci . . about	1504
Divided into captaincies by the king of Portugal .	1530
Martin de Souza discovers Rio, and founds the first European colony at San Vincente	1531
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil	1548
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza .	1549
French protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro .	1555-60
Sebastian founded	1567
Brazil, with Portugal, becomes subject to Spain .	1580
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco . . .	1593
The French establish a colony at Maranham . .	1594
Belem founded by Calderia	1615
The French expelled	"
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, 1630; and hold Pernambuco	1630
Defeated at Guararapès, 1646; give up Brazil . .	1661
Gold mining commences	1693
Destruction of Palmares	1697
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro .	1710-11
Diamond mines discovered in Sezzo Frio . . .	1729
Jesuits expelled	1758-60
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio Janeiro .	1763
Royal family of Portugal arrive at Brazil, 7 March,	1808
First printing-press established	"
Brazil becomes a kingdom	1815
King John VI. returns to Portugal, and dom Pedro becomes regent	1821
Brazil declares its independence . . . 7 Sept.	1822
Pedro I. crowned emperor . . . . 1 Dec.	"
New constitution ratified . . . . 25 March,	1824
Independence recognised by Portugal . 29 Aug.	1825
Revolution at Rio Janeiro; abdication of dom Pedro I. . . . . 7 April,	1831
Reform of the constitution, 12 Aug. 1834 and 12 May,	1840

Pedro II. declared of age . . . . 23 July, 1840
Europe commenced 1850
Steam-ship line to Europe commenced 1850
Suppression of the slave-trade; railways commenced 1852
Rio Janeiro lit with gas 1854
The British ship "Prince of Wales" wrecked at Albardas, on coast of Brazil, is plundered by some of the natives, and some of the crew killed, about 7 June, 1861
Reparation long refused; reprisals made; five Brazilian merchant ships being seized by the British . . . . 31 Dec. 1862
The Brazilian minister at London pays 3,200*l.* as an indemnity, under protest . . . . 26 Feb. 1863
The Brazilian government request the British to express their regret for reprisals; declined; diplomatic intercourse suspended . . 5-28 May, ,,
Dispute between the governments respecting the arrest of some British officers at Rio Janeiro (27 June, 1862) referred to the arbitration of the king of the Belgians, who decides in favour of Brazil, 18 June, ,,
New ministry formed; F. J. Furtado, president—prospect of reconciliation with Great Britain, 30 Aug. 1864
U. S. war-steamer "Wachusett" seizes the confederate steamer "Florida," in the port of Bahia, while under protection of Brazil, 7 Oct.; after remonstrance, Mr. Seward, U. S. foreign minister, apologises. [The "Florida" (inadvertently) sunk?] 26 Dec. 1864
The comte d'Eu and princess Isabella (on marriage tour) land at Southampton . . . 7 Feb. 1865
War with Uruguay—the Brazilians take Paysandú, and march upon Monte Video . . . 2 Feb. ,,
Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against the Argentine Republic . . . April, ,,
Treaty between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic against Paraguay, governed by Lopez, signed . . . . 1 May, ,,
Scientific expedition under Agassiz favoured by the emperor . . . . July, ,,
Amicable relations with England restored . Aug. ,,
The emperor joins the army against Lopez Aug. ,,
The allies under Flores defeat the Paraguayans at Santayuna on the Uruguay . . 18 Sept. ,,
Uruguayana surrenders to the allies . 18 Sept. ,,
Indecisive battle between the allies and the Paraguayans, at Paso de la Patria . about 25 Feb. 1866
Paraguayans defeated on the Parana 16, 17 April, ,,
Victory of the allies at Estero Velhaco, 2 May; indecisive battle there . . . 24 May, ,,
Bombardment of the allied camp on the Parana 14 June, ,,
Two days' fight at Tuyuty; allies defeated, 16, 18, July. ,,
Fruitless meeting of president Lopez with the chiefs on proposals of peace . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
The allies attack the fortress of Curupaiti; defeated with severe loss . . . . 17-19, 22 Sept. ,,
The allies' camp bombarded, 18 Oct.; the Paraguayans repulsed at Tuyuty . . . 30 Oct. ,,
The Brazilians take Corumba . . . . 13 June, 1867
The duke of Edinburgh visits Rio de Janeiro 15-22 July, ,,
The Paraguayans victors, 24 Sept.; severely defeated 3 and 21 Oct. ,,
Proposals for peace by Lopez declined . Oct. ,,
Severe defeat of Paraguayans before Tuyuty, 3 Nov. ,,
Freedom decreed to slaves belonging to the nation who shall become soldiers . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Three monitors pass Curupaiti, on the Paraguay, 17 Feb.; 6 ironclads force the passage of Humaitá; they find Asuncion abandoned . . 21 Feb. 1868
Fierce resistance of the Paraguayans; Lopez said to have armed 4000 women . . . June, ,,
After several conflicts Lopez is totally defeated at Villeta, and flies . . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
The comte d'Eu appointed general of the allied army 24 March, 1869
The allies surprise and capture Rosorio and garrison 8 May, ,,
Lopez defeated in severe conflicts, 12, 16, 18, 21 Aug. ,,
Lopez defeated and killed near the Aquidaban, 1 March, 1870
Treaty of peace with Paraguay, quite subdued 20 June, ,,
The count and countess d'Eu arrive in England, 13 Sept. 1870
New ministry under viscount St. Vincent, 29 Sept. ,,
The emperor and empress come to Europe, and visit public and scientific institutions, manufactories in Great Britain and other countries, June—Aug. 1871
Gradual slave emancipation bill passed by the senate; great rejoicings . . 27, 28 Sept. 1872
The emperor and empress, after visiting the continent, return to Brazil . . . . 31 March, ,,
Census—population, 10,093,978 . . . Aug. ,,
Treaty with the Argentine republic . . . Jan. 1873
Prosecution of the archbishop of Pernambuco and other prelates, for infraction of the constitution Sept.-Dec. ,,
In a settlement of German emigrants at Porto Alegre, a number of fanatics, popularly termed *Mucker* (hypocrites), headed by Jacobina Maurer, a prophetess who claimed to be a female Christ, and her priest Hans Georg Maurer, attempt to convert their neighbours by force, and desolate the property of those who refuse. She and nearly all her band are killed after several conflicts with their neighbours, aided by the military 21-26 July, 1874
Great bank failures at Rio Janeiro . . May, 1875
Emperor and empress at opening of Philadelphia Exhibition . . . . . 10 May, 1876

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1822. Dom Pedro (of Portugal); abdicated in favour of his infant son, 7 April, 1831; died 24 Sept. 1834.
1831. Dom Pedro II. (born 2 Dec. 1825); assumed the government, 23 July, 1840; crowned, 18 July, 1841; married, 4 Sept. 1843, princess Theresa of Naples (born 14 March, 1822).
Heiress. Isabella, born 29 July, 1846; married 15 Oct. 1864) Louis comte d'Eu, son of the duc de Nemours (born 29 April, 1842).

BREAD. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages: see *Exodus* xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 170 B.C. After the conquest of Macedon, 148 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained a monopoly. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to famine, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594. *Hénault.* In the time of James I., barley bread was used by the poor; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; potato-bread is used in Ireland. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread-street was once the London market for bread. Until 1302, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their own shops. *Stow.* Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. In 1856 and 1857 Dr. Dauglish patented a mode of making "aërated bread," in which carbonic acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour, and which is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1862 a company was formed to encourage Stevens' bread-making machinery. An act for regulating bakehouses was passed in July, 1863. A strike of the journeyman bakers of the metropolis, 23 Sept., was settled by concessions, 9 Oct. 1872.

Quartern Loaf (4lb. 5½oz.)	*Price*
1735	5½*d.*
1745	4½
1755	5
1765	7
1775	6½
1785	6½
1795	12½
1800	*Price* 17½*d.*
1800 [For 4 weeks,	22½*d.*]
1805	12½
1810	15½
1812 Aug.	21½
1814	12½
1820	11

Four-pound Loaf (best).	
1822	10d.
1825	11
1830	10½
1835	7
1840	9

	June.	Dec.
1845	7½d.	7½d.
1850	7	6½
1854	10	11
1855	11	10½
1856	11	10½
1857	9½	8½
1858	8	7
1859	8	7½
1860	8½	9

	June	Dec.
1861	9	9
1862	9	8
1863	8	7
1864	7	7
1865	7	8
1866	8½	9
1867	10	10½
1868	10	8½
1869	8	7½
1870	7½	8½
1871	9	9
1872	9½	10
1873	8	8
1874	8	6½
1875	6	7
1876	6½	

ASSIZE OF BREAD. The first statute for the regulation of the sale of bread was 3 John, 1203. The chief justiciary, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the assize. *Matthew Paris.* The assize was further regulated by statute in 51 Hen. III. 1266, and 8 Anne, 1710. Bread Act, Ireland, placing its sale on the same footing as in England, 1 Vict. 1838. Bread was directed to be sold by weight in London in 1822; the statute "Assessa Panis" was repealed in 1824; and the sale of bread throughout the country was regulated in 1836.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE, a native of the South Sea islands. A vessel under captain Bligh was fitted out to convey some of these trees to various British colonies in 1789 (see *Bounty*), and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, 1802.

BREAKWATERS. The first stone of the Plymouth breakwater was lowered 12 August, 1812. It stretches 5280 feet across the sound, is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom and more than 30 at the top, and consumed 3,660,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half sterling. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son sir John. The first stone of the lighthouse on its western extremity was laid 1 Feb. 1841. Breakwaters have been constructed at Holyhead, Portland, Dover, &c.

BREAST-PLATE. One was worn by the Jewish high priest, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xxxix.) Goliath "was armed with a coat of mail," 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii.) Breast-plates dwindled to the diminutive gorgets. Ancient breast-plates are mentioned as made of gold and silver.

BRECHIN, Scotland; sustained a siege against the army of Edward III., 1333. The battle of Brechin or Huntly-hill was fought between the earls of Huntly and Crawford, the latter defeated, 18 May, 1452. The see of Brechin was founded by David I. in 1150. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made prelate when but a boy, 1556. The bishopric, discontinued soon after the revolution in 1688, was revived in 1731.

BREDA, Holland, was taken from the Spaniards by prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1590; retaken by the Spaniards, under Spinola, June, 1625; and by the Dutch, Oct. 1637. The "*Compromise* of Breda" was a proposal to Philip II., deprecating his harsh measures in the Netherlands, presented and refused in 1566. Our Charles II. resided here at the time of the restoration, and here he issued his *declaration* of a free general pardon, 4 April, 1660; see *Restoration*. Breda was taken by the French in 1793. The French garrison was expelled by the burgesses in 1813.

BREECHES. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about 394, the *braccarii*, or breeches-makers, were expelled from Rome. The "Geneva Bible," termed the "Breeches Bible" (from the rendering in *Gen.* iii. 7), published 1560.

BREECH-LOADERS, see under *Cannon* and *Firearms*.

BREHONS, ancient judges in Ireland, are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny, that no English subject should submit to the Brehon laws, 40 Edw. III., 1365. These laws, however, were recognised by the native Irish till 1650. A translation of them was proposed in 1852, and a commission appointed. The publication of the "Ancient Laws of Ireland" by the government, began 1865.

BREITENFELD, see *Leipsic*.

BREMEN (N. Germany), said to have been founded in 788, and long an archbishopric, and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic League, was allowed a seat and a vote in the college of imperial cities in 1640. In 1648 it was secularised and erected into a duchy and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark, by whom it was sold to Hanover in 1731. It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. It became a member of the North German Confederation in 1866. International agricultural exhibition opened 13 June, 1874. Population of the province, 1871, 122,402; see *Hanse Towns*. For the explosion at Bremenhafen, 11 Dec. 1875, see *Dynamite*.

BRENNEVILLE, N.W. France. Here Henry I. of England defeated Louis VI. of France, who supported William Cliton, son of Robert, duke of Normandy, 20 Aug. 1119.

BRENTFORD, county town of Middlesex. Here Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes, May, 1016. It was taken by Charles I., after a sharp fight, 12 Nov. 1642.

BRESCIA, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), became important under the Lombards, and suffered by the wars of the Italian Republics, being attached to Venice. It was taken by the French under Gaston de Foix, Feb. 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It was retaken 26 May, 1516. It surrendered to the Austrian general Haynau, 30 March, 1849, on severe terms. It was annexed to Sardinia in 1859.

BRESLAU, in Silesia, was burnt by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia, Jan. 1741. A fierce battle took place here between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated 22 Nov. 1757. Breslau was taken; but was regained 21 Dec. same year. It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them Jan. 1807, and again in 1813.

BREST, a seaport, N. W. France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1378—given up to the duke of Britanny, 1390. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army

were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by fire, 10 July, 1784. From this great depôt of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war, among them the fleet which lord Howe defeated on 1 June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbour from 1793 to 1815; but with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station, and is considered impregnable. The British fleet visited Brest, Aug. 1865.

BRETAGNE, see *Brittany*.

BRETHREN, see *Bohemian* and *Plymouth Brethren*.

BRETIGNY, PEACE OF, concluded with France, 8 May, 1360, by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; was to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, long a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in England.

BRETON, see *Cape Breton*.

BRETWALDA (wide-ruling chief), one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies. The following are mentioned by Bede (492 to 642), Ella, king of Sussex; Ceawlin of Wessex; Ethelbert of Kent; Redwald of East Anglia; Edwin, Oswald, and Oswy of Northumberland. The title was bestowed upon Egbert, 828; see *Britain*.

BREVIARY (so called as being an abridgment of the offices used in the Roman Catholic service), contains the seven canonical hours, viz., matins or lauds (began about 3 a.m.), primes (about 6), tierce (about 9), sexts (about 12), nones (about 3 p.m.), vespers (about 4), complines (about 7). The breviary is ascribed to pope Gelasius I. about 492. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary; came into use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the printing type called *brevier*.

BREWERS are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. *Tindal.* "One William Murle, a rich maltman or bruer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414." *Stow.* In Oct. 1851, there were 2305 licensed brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total, 2548: these are exclusive of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,418 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1858; the revenue from whom to the state was in that year 81,030*l*. In 1858 in England there were 205 great brewers; see *Ale*, *Porter*.

BRIAR'S CREEK (N. America), near which the Americans, 2000 strong, under general Ashe, were totally defeated by the English under general Prevost, 3 March, 1779.

BRIBERY forbidden (*Deut.* xvi. 19). Samuel's sons were guilty of it, 1112 B.C. (1 *Sam.* viii. 3.) Thos. de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1288; he was chief justice of the common pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the king's bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l*. for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, Jan. 1784.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offence, from 7 Will. III. (1695) to 5 & 6 Vict. c. 184.

Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery . . . . . 14 March, 1776
Messrs. Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping, imprisoned for bribery at Ilchester . . 28 April, 1804
Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l*. and two years' imprisonment for bribery at Grampound . . . . . Oct. 1819
The members for Liverpool and Dublin unseated 1831
The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge, convicted of bribery . . . . . 20 Feb. 1835
Elections for Ludlow and Cambridge made void . 1840
Sudbury disfranchised, 1848; St. Alban's also . . 1852
Elections at Derby and other places declared void for bribery 1853
In the case of Cooper *v.* Slade, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery, 17 April, 1858
Gross bribery practised at Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick 1859
Mr. Wm. H. Leatham convicted of bribery at Wakefield . . . . . 19 July, 1860
Government commissions of inquiry respecting bribers, sat at Great Yarmouth, Totnes, Lancaster, and Reigate; and disgraceful disclosures were made . . . . . Aug.-Nov. 1866
The boroughs were disfranchised by the Reform bill, passed . . . . . 15 Aug. 1867
The Parliamentary Elections Act enacted that election petitions should be tried by a court appointed for the purpose, passed . 31 July, 1868
First trials under this act; Mr. Roger Eykyn (at Windsor) was declared duly elected, 15 Jan., and sir H. Stracey (at Norwich) was unseated, 18 Jan. 1869
Dr. Kinglake, Mr. Fenelly, and others, were sentenced to be fined for bribery in parliamentary elections . . . . . 10 May, 1870
Beverley, Bridgwater, Sligo, and Cashel disfranchised for bribery and corruption . . . . ,,

BRICKS were used in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; in England by the Romans about 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, above 1,100,000,000; in 1840, 1,400,000,000; and in 1850, 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery by which, it is said, 18,000 bricks may be made in ten hours. Messrs. Dixon and Corbett, near Newcastle, in 1861, were making bricks by steam at the rate of 1500 per hour. The machinery is the invention of Clayton & Co., London.

BRIDEWELL, once a palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London, 1210, was given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI., 1553. The New Bridewell prison, erected in 1829, was pulled down in 1864; that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1831.

BRIDGES were first of wood. There are ancient stone bridges in China. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 105. *Brotherhoods for building*

bridges existed in S. France about 1180. The Devil's bridge in the Canton of Uri was built on two high rocks; and many stories have been invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it; a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. The bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799.

Triangular bridge at Croyland abbey referred to in a charter dated 943
A stone bridge erected at Bow, near Stratford, by queen Matilda . . . . . about 1100-18
Bishop's bridge, Norwich 1295
London bridge: one existed about 978; one built of wood, 1014; one by Peter of Colechurch, 1176-1209; new bridge finished 1831
The first large iron bridge erected over the Severn, Shropshire 1777
Sunderland bridge by Wilson, 100 feet high, an arch, with a span of 236 feet 1796
The chain suspension bridge at Menai Strait . . 1825
Old Westminster, opened, 1750; old Blackfriars, 1769; Waterloo, 1817; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; Chelsea, 1858; Vauxhall, 1816.
A railway bridge 2½ miles long projected over the Firth of Forth (not executed) . . . . Dec. 1864
The very wide Victoria bridge, over the Thames (by which the London, Chatham and Dover railway enters the Victoria station, Pimlico); founded by lord Harris . . . . . 22 Feb. 1865
For details see separate articles, and also *Tubular bridge, Niagara, Victoria bridge, &c.*
New York and Brooklyn bridge, 5862 feet long; 1600 central span; 130 feet high; July, 1872, *et seq.*
Tay bridge; *which see.*

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John, in 1200. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the king's forces burnt part of the town, 1643. Here stood an ancient castle in which the ill-advised duke of Monmouth lodged when proclaimed king in 1685. The town was disfranchised for bribery, 1870.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 17 July, 1761. James Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-nine miles.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will 8,000*l.* to be given to the author or authors, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write an essay "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation." The essays (by sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, Peter M. Roget, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published 1833-35.

BRIEFS are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and usually written short, without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample, and written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope. The queen's letters, called "briefs," authorising collections in churches for charitable purposes are now discontinued. A lawyer's brief is an abridgment of his client's case.

BRIENNE (N. E. France). Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, under Blücher, were defeated by the French, 29 Jan. 1814.

BRIGANDAGE: for recent cases, see *Italy*, 1861-71; *Greece*, 1870; *Spain*, 1870.

BRIGHTON, formerly Brighthelmstone, a fishing town, Sussex, was made a place of fashionable resort by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

At Shoreham, near Brighton, Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester . . 1651
Visit of the prince of Wales 1782
He founded the Pavilion 1784
It was greatly enlarged and made to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow, 1784-1823; sold to the town for 53,000*l.* 1849
The Block-house swept away . . . . 26 March, 1786
Part of the cliff fell; great damage . . 16 Nov. 1807
Chain-pier, 1134 feet long, 13 wide, completed . 1823
Brighton made a parliamentary borough . . 1832
The railway to London opened . . . . 21 Sept. 1841
Collision of trains in Clayton tunnel, 23 persons killed and many wounded . . . . 25 Aug. 1861
Volunteer reviews here on Easter Mondays, 1862-6—1870-2
New pier erected 1865-6
Great aquarium inaugurated by prince Arthur, 30 Mar.; and formally opened by the mayor, 10 Aug. 1872
British Association meet here . . . 14 Aug. "
Free library, museum, and picture gallery, opened 12 Sept. 1873

BRILL or **BRIEL**, Holland. A seaport, seized by the expelled Dutch confederates, became the seat of their independence, 1572. Brill, given up to the English in 1585 as security for advances made by queen Elizabeth to Holland, was restored in 1616.

BRISBANE, capital of Queensland, on the river Brisbane, Australia, was founded by Oxley, in 1823, and made a bishopric in 1859, when the colony was constituted.

BRISSOTINS, see *Girondists*.

BRISTOL (W. England), built by Brennus, a British prince, 380 B.C., is mentioned in A.D. 430 as a fortified city. It was called Caer Oder, a city in the valley of Bath; and, sometimes Caer Brito, the British city, and by the Saxons Brightstowe, pleasant place. Gildas and Nennius speak of Bristol in the 5th and 7th centuries. From the 12th to the 18th century it was, next to London, the most flourishing port in England; it has since been surpassed by Liverpool. See under *Orphan-houses*.

Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maud, the empress, against king Stephen 1138
Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son of Henry II.) dies in the castle after 39 years' imprisonment 1241
St. Mary's church built 1292
Bristol made a distinct county by Edward III. . 1373
Bishopric founded by Henry VIII. 1542
Taken by prince Rupert, 26 July, 1643; by Cromwell, 10 Sept. 1645
Edwd. Colston's hospital, a free school, and other charities established [his birthday, 14 Nov. kept annually] 1708
New charter 1710
Act passed for new exchange, 1723; erected . . 1741
Bread riots 1753
Bridge built . . . . . May, 1760
Attempt to set the shipping on fire . . 22 Jan. 1777
Riot on account of a toll; the troops fire on the populace, and many are wounded . 25 Oct. 1793
Docks built 1804-9

Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city, he being opposed to the reform bill; the mansion house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), nearly 100 houses burned, and above 500 persons killed by the military or perished . . . . 29-31 Oct. 1831
Trial of rioters (four executed); 22 transported, 2 Jan.; suicide of col. Brereton, during trial by court-martial . . . . . 9 Jan. 1832
Meeting of British Association . . . . Aug. 1836
Railway to London completed . . . 30 June, 1841
Clifton suspension-bridge opened . . . 8 Dec. 1864
Industrial Exhibition opened . . . 19 Sept. 1865
British Association, 2nd meeting 1875
Proposed foundation of a college for science and literature here for the south and west of England; meeting, 13 June, 1874; to be opened as University College in . . . . . Oct. 1876
Great fire; Clutterbucks, drysalters, &c., loss between 80,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* . . . 24-25 May, ,,

BRISTOL, See of, one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the dissolved monasteries, 1542. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, 1148. The see is valued in the king's books at 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-hommes, was the first bishop, in 1542—deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester, in 1836. The cathedral (under repair since 1844) was reopened in 1861.

BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

1803. Hon. G. Pelham, translated to Exeter, 1807.
1807. John Luxmoore, translated to Hereford, 1808.
1808. Wm. Lort Mansell, died, 27 June, 1820.
1820. John Kaye, translated to Lincoln, 1827.
1827. Robert Gray, died 28 Sept. 1834.
1834. Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely in June, 1836. (In October the diocese was united with Gloucester.)

BRITAIN (called by the Romans Britannia,* from its Celtic name Prydhain, *Camden*). The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, were the first inhabitants of Britain. It is referred to as the Cassiterides or tin-islands by Herodotus, 450 B.C.; as Albion and Ierne (England and Ireland) by Aristotle, 350 B.C., and Polybius, 260 B.C. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called Albion, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Albion to only one. *Pliny*; see *Albion*, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

Divitiacus, king of the Suessones, in Gaul, said to have supremacy over part of Britain . . . B.C. 57
First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar . . . . . 26 Aug. 55
Second invasion; he defeats Cassivelaunus, British general 54
Cymbeline (Cunobelin), king of Britain . . . 4
Aulus Plautus defeats the Britons . . . A.D. 43
He and Vespasian reduce S. Britain 47
Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50; carried in chains to Rome 51
Romans defeated by Boadicea, queen of the Iceni; 70,000 slain, and London burnt: she is defeated by Suetonius; 80,000 slain 61
Agricola, governor, conquers Anglesey, and overruns Britain in seven campaigns, and reforms the government 78-84

* The Romans eventually divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* (country south of the Thames and Severn); *Britannica Secunda* (Wales); *Flavia Cæsariensis* (between the Thames, Severn, and Humber); *Maxima Cæsariensis* (between the Humber and Tyne); and *Valentia* (between the Tyne and Firth of Forth).

He defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus; surrenders the islands. . . . . A.D. 84
The emperor Adrian visits Britain, 120; and builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway 121
Lucius, king of the Britons, *said* to have sent an embassy on religious affairs to pope Eleutherius, about 181
The Britons (allies of Albinus) defeated at Lyons by Severus 197
Southern Britain subdued and divided by the Romans into two provinces 204
Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum, 208; finishes his wall, and dies at York, 4 Feb. 211
Carausius usurps the throne of Britain . . . 286
He is killed by Allectus, another usurper . . 294
Constantius recovers Britain and kills Allectus . 296
St. Alban and 17,000 Christians martyred (*Bede*) . 304
Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York, 25 July, 306
British bishops at the council of Arles 314
Scots and Picts invade Britain, 360; routed by Theodosius 368
Romans gradually withdraw from Britain . 402-436
Reign of Vortigern 425
The Saxons and Angles aid in expelling the Picts and Scots 429
The Romans quit Britain 436
The Anglo-Saxon invaders drive the Britons into Wales 449-455
Many Britons settle in Armorica (Brittany) . 388-457
Ella invades South Britain, 477; founds kingdom of Sussex 491
The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven or more kingdoms 457
Supposed reigns of Vortimer, 464; Vortigern again, 471; Aurelius Ambrosius, 481; and Arthur Pendragon 500
Great Saxon invasion under Cerdic 495
The renowned king Arthur said to reign . . 500-532
Arrival of St. Augustin (or Austin), and re-establishment of Christianity 597
Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, reigns . . 678
Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen . 794
Egbert, king of Wessex, virtually KING OF ENGLAND 827

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY,* see *Bretwalda*.

KENT. [*The shire of Kent.*]

454. Hengist. [473, Saxon Chronicle.]
488. Æsc, Esca, or Escus, son of Hengist; in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.
512. Octa, son of Æsc.
542. Hermenric, or Ermenric, son of Octa.
560. St. Ethelbert; first Christian king (styled *Rex Anglorum*).
616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.
640. Ercenbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.
664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbert.
673. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Ecbert.
685. Edric; slain in 687. [The kingdom now subject to various leaders.]
694. Wihtred, or Wihgtred.
725. Eadbert, } sons of Wihtred, succeeding
748. Ethelbert II., } each other.
760. Alric, }
794. Edbert, or Ethelbert Pryn; deposed.
796. Cuthred, or Guthred.
805. Baldred; who lost his life and kingdom to
823. EGBERT, king of Wessex.

SOUTH SAXONS. [*Sussex and Surrey.*]

491. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by
514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.
[The South Saxons then fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex.]
648. Edilwald, Edilwach, Adelwach, or Ethelwach.
686. Authun and Berthun, brothers; reigned jointly; vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689; kingdom conquered in 725.

* The term "Octarchy" is sometimes used; Northumbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira, separate kingdoms.

WEST SAXONS. [*Berks, Hampshire, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdic.
534. Cynric, or Kenric, son of Cerdic.
560. Ceawlin, son of Cynric; banished; dies in 593.
591. Ceolric, nephew to Ceawlin.
597. Ceolwulf.
611. } Cynegils, and in
614. } Cwichelm, his son, reigned jointly.
643. Cenwal, Cenwalh, or Cenwald.
672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great qualities; probably deposed.
674. Escwine, with Centwine; on his death,
676. Centwine rules alone.
685. Cædwallo: went to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.
688. Ina or Inas, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to Rome; left an excellent code of laws.
728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
740. Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.
754. Sigebright, or Sigebert, having murdered his friend Cumbran, governor of Hampshire, was slain by one of his victim's retainers.
755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cenulpe, a noble youth of the line of Cerdic; murdered.
784. Bertric, or Beorhtric; poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.
800. EGBERT, afterwards sole monarch of England, and Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS. [*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts.*]

526, 527, or 530. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.
587. Sledda; his son.
597. St. Sebert, or Sabert; son; first Christian king.
614. Saxred or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Seward; all slain.
623. Sigebert II. surnamed the little; son of Seward.
655. Sigebert III. surnamed the good; brother of Sebert: put to death.
661. Swithelm (or Suidhelm), son of Sexbald.
663. Sigher, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebba, who became a monk.
693. Sigenard, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
700 Offa; became a monk at Rome.
709. Suebricht, or Selred.
738. Swithred, or Swithed; a long reign.
792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
799. Sigered.
823. Kingdom seized by EGBERT of Wessex.

NORTHUMBRIA. [*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

*** Northumbria was at first divided into two governments, *Bernicia and Deira;* the former stretching from the Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.

547. Ida, a valiant Saxon.
560. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.
,, Ella, king of Deira; afterwards the sole king of Northumbria (to 587).
567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elapea: Bernicia.
572. Heodwulf; Bernicia.
573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
580. Theodoric; Bernicia.
588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.
617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590; a great prince. Slain in battle with Penda, of Mercia.
634. Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Osric in Deira; both put to death.
635. Oswald slain in battle.
642. Osweo, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.
670. Ecfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
685. Alcfrid, or Ealdferth.
705. Osred, or Ealdferth.
716. Cenric; sprung from Ida.
718. Osric, son of Alcfrid.
729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.
737. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.
757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
759. Edilwald, or Mollo; slain by Alred.
765. Alred, Ailred, or Alured; deposed.
774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
789. Osred, son of Alred; fled.
790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.
794. Erdulf, or Ardulf; deposed.
806. Alfwold.
808. Erdulf restored.
809. Eanred.
841. Kingdom annexed by EGBERT.

EAST ANGLES. [*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Ely.*]

526. Uffa lands.
571 or 575. Uffa; a German, said to be first king.
578. Titilus, or Titulus; son of Uffa.
599. Redwald, son of Titilus; the greatest prince of the East Angles.
624. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
627. Richbert.
629. Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
632. Egfrid, or Egric; cousin to Sigebert.
635. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler; killed.
654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.
655. Ethelwald; his brother.
664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
713. Selred, or Ethelred.
746. Alphwuld.
749. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly.
758. Beorna alone.
761. Ethelred.
790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryght; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EGBERT.
870. St. Edmund (vassal king) slain by the Danes.

MERCIA. [*Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda, a noble chieftain.
593. [Interregnum—Ceolric.]
597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
615. Ceorl, or Cheorl; nephew of Wibba.
626. Penda; fierce and cruel; killed in battle.
655. Peada, son of Penda; killed to make way for
656. Wulfhere (brother); slew his two sons.
675. Ethelred; became a monk.
704. Cenred, or Cendred; became a monk at Rome.
709. Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred; son of Ethelred.
716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by his successor.
755. Beornred, or Bernred; himself slain.
,, Offa; formed the great dyke near Wales.
794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa; died suddenly.
,, Cenulph, Cenwulf, or Kenulph; slain.
819. Kenelm, or Cenelm, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda.
,, Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; expelled.
821. Beornwulf; killed by his own subjects.
823. Ludecan; a valiant ruler; slain.
825. Withlafe, or Wiglaf.
838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
852. Burhred, or Burdred.
874. Ceolwulph; deposed by the Danes, 877.
[The kingdom merged into that of England.]

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, see *Tubular Bridge.*

BRITANNY, see *Brittany.*

BRITISH, see *Architects; Antiquaries; Banks, Joint Stock; Guiana, Honduras, National, Medical, Orphans, Societies.*

BRITISH AMERICA (see *America*) comprises the dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, Labrador, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. Population about 3,749,000 (1871).

Delegates from the first six provinces met at Quebec on 10 Oct., and agreed to the basis of a Federal union, with the queen as the executive (represented by the governor-general), a legislative council of 96 members for life, and a house of commons of 194 members, 20 Oct. 1864.
The secretary for the colonies, Mr. Cardwell, expressed his approval of the plan, 3 Dec. 1864.
The plan opposed by New Brunswick, 7 March, 1865.
Messrs. Cartier and Galt came to England to advocate it April, 1865.

Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the name of "the dominion of Canada," brought into parliament by the earl of Carnarvon, 19 Feb., passed 29 March, 1867.
(The British government guaranteed a subsidy of 3,000,000*l.* to complete the intercolonial railway.)
By the British North America act, the parliament of Canada may establish new provinces, 29 June, 1871.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, was established by sir David Brewster, sir R. I. Murchison, &c., in 1831. Professor John Phillips was secretary till 1863. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York on 27 Sept. 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It appoints commissions and makes pecuniary grants for scientific research; and publishes annually a volume containing Reports of the proceedings. Kew observatory presented to the association by the queen in 1842. Superintendents, Francis Ronalds, the first; John Walsh, 1852; Balfour Stewart, 1859. It was purchased for the Royal Society by Mr. J. P. Gassiot, in 1871.

1. York Meeting	1831	25. Glasgow (2nd)	1855
2. Oxford	1832	26. Cheltenham	1856
3. Cambridge	1833	27. Dublin (2nd)	1857
4. Edinburgh	1834	28. Leeds	1858
5. Dublin	1835	29. Aberdeen	1859
6. Bristol	1836	30. Oxford (3rd)	1860
7. Liverpool	1837	31. Manchester (2nd)	1861
8. Newcastle	1838	32. Cambridge (3rd)	1862
9. Birmingham	1839	33. Newcastle (2nd)	1863
10. Glasgow	1840	34. Bath	1864
11. Plymouth	1841	35. Birmingham (3rd)	1865
12. Manchester	1842	36. Nottingham	1866
13. Cork	1843	37. Dundee	1867
14. York (2nd time)	1844	38. Norwich	1868
15. Cambridge (2nd)	1845	39. Exeter	1869
16. Southampton	1846	40. Liverpool (3rd)	1870
17. Oxford (2nd)	1847	41. Edinburgh (3rd)	1871
18. Swansea	1848	42. Brighton	1872
19. Birmingham (2nd)	1849	43. Bradford	1873
20. Edinburgh (2nd)	1850	44. Belfast (2nd)	1874
21. Ipswich	1851	45. Bristol (2nd)	1875
22. Belfast	1852	46. Glasgow (3rd)	1876
23. Hull	1853	47. Plymouth (*to be*)	1877
24. Liverpool (2nd)	1854		

BRITISH COLUMBIA (N. America). In June, 1858, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's Island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence; and Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory with adjacent islands was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 1858), and a bishop nominated in 1859. —For a dispute in July, 1859, see *United States*. Vancouver's Island was incorporated with the colony in 1866, and Victoria was made the capital, 24 May, 1868. Recent governors: Frederick Seymour, 1864; Anthony Musgrave, 1869; J. W. Trutch, 1871. The colony was annexed to Canada, 1871.

BRITISH GUIANA, see *Guiana*.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (for the encouragement of British artists, Pall-mall, founded in 1805) opened 18 Jan. 1806, on a plan formed by sir Thomas Bernard. In the gallery (erected by alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings executed for his edition of Shakspeare), were from time to time exhibited pictures by the old masters, deceased British artists and others, till 1867, when the lease of the premises expired.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by lord John Hay, col. De Lacy Evans, and others to assist queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835, defeated them at Hernani, 5 May, 1836, and at St. Sebastian's, 1 Oct.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, see *Medical*.

BRITISH MUSEUM, originated with the grant by parliament (5 April, 1753) of 20,000*l.* to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l.* The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of virtù enumerated in the catalogue. Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for their reception. The museum (including the Cottonian, Harleian, and other collections) was opened 15 Jan. 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases.* The old royal library was given by George II. 1757. A list of the more important additions is given below.

New buildings erected by sir R. Smirke	1823-47
Iron railing completed	1852
The great reading-room erected by Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the librarian (cost about 150,000*l.*; height of dome, 106 feet; diameter, 140 feet; contains about 80,000 volumes, and accommodates 300 readers), opened to public 18 May,	1857
Incorporation of the four library catalogues into one alphabet begun; three copies made	1861
The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections, was disapproved by a commission in 1860; and a bill to remove the natural history collections to South Kensington rejected by the commons 19 May,	1862
A refreshment room for readers opened 21 Nov.	1864
60,000*l.* voted for a Natural History Museum at South Kensington 2 Aug.	1870
Number of books (estimated) 1,600,000 Jan.	1870
Photographs of above 5000 objects of antiquity (supplying evidence of man's progress in civilisation), published for about 176*l.* Aug.	1872

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS (*bought or given*). (*Edwards.*)

Those marked * were gifts or bequests.

*Solomon Da Costa, Hebrew Library	1759
*G. Thomason, collection (political) from Geo. III.	1762
*Solander, fossils	1766
*Birch, library and MSS.	,,
Hamilton vases, 3.	1772
*Musgrave library	1790-99
*Cracherode library	1799
Hatchett minerals	,,
*Alexandrian collection (from Geo. III.)	1802
Townley marbles	1805-14
Lansdowne MSS.	1807
Greville minerals	1810
Roberts, English coins	1810
Hargrave library	1813
Phigaleian marbles	1815
Elgin marbles	1816
Burney library	1818
*Banks' archæological collections	,,
*King George III.'s library, given by George IV.	1823-5
*Payne Knight's collections	1824
*Sir J. Banks' library and collections	1827
*Egerton MSS.	1829
*Arundelian MSS.	1831
Mantell, fossils	1839
Syriac MSS.	1841-7
*Lycian marbles (by Sir C. Fellows)	1845

* The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year ending 31 March, 1860, was 78,445*l.*; 1861, 92,776*l.*; 1864, 95,500*l.*; 1867, 110,756*l.*; 1877, 108,947*l.* The number of visitors to the general collection in 1851 (exhibition year), 2,524,754; in 1859, 517,895; in 1862 (exhibition year), 895,009; in 1863, 440,801; in 1866, 516,550; 1871, 418,094; 1875, 663,891.

*Grenville library, collected by right hon. Thos. Grenville (20,240 vols.) 1847
Morrison's Chinese library . . . . . ,,
Assyrian collections (by A. Layard) . . . 1851-60
Halicarnassian and Cnidian marbles (by C. T. Newton) 1855-60
Carthaginian antiquities (by N. Davis) . . . 1859
Cyrene marbles (by Smith and Porcher) . . . 1860
Cureton, Oriental MSS. 1864
Duke of Blacas' museum (bought for 48,000*l.*) . . 1866
*Abyssinian antiquities 1868
*Slade collection (glass, &c.) . . . . . ,,
*Mr. George Smith's (of *Daily Telegraph*) Assyrian collections 1873
*Elamite antiquities, by col. Ross 1876

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIANS.

Dr. Gowin Knight 1753
Dr. Matthew Maty 1772
Dr. Charles Morton 1776
Joseph Planta 1799
Henry Ellis 1827
Antonio Panizzi 1836
J. Winter Jones 1866

BRITTANY, or **BRETAGNE** (N. W. France), the ancient Armorica (*which see*,) formed part of the kingdom of the Franks.

Nomenoë revolts and becomes the first count . . 841
Brittany ravaged by the Northmen, 907; ceded to them 921
Geoffroy I., the first duke 992
Alan V., 1008; Conan II. 1040
Hoel V., 1066; Alan VI. 1084
Conan III. 1112
Hoel VI. expelled; Geoffroy of Anjou duke . . 1155
Conan IV. duke, 1156; on the death of Geoffroy, cedes Brittany to Henry II. of England, and betroths his daughter, Constance, to Henry's son, Geoffroy (both infants) 1159
Geoffroy succeeds, 1171; killed at a tournament . 1185
His son, Arthur, murdered by his uncle, John of England; his daughter, Eleanor, imprisoned at Bristol (for 39 years) . . . . April, 1203
Alice, daughter of Constance and her second husband, Guy de Thours, proclaimed duchess, 1203; marries Peter of Dreux, made duke 1213
John I., duke, 1237; John II. 1286
John III., 1312; dies without issue 1341
The succession disputed between John of Montfort (John IV.) supported by Edward of England, and Charles of Blois, made duke by Philip VI. of France. John is made prisoner; his wife, Jane, besieged at Hennebonne, holds out, and is relieved by the English, 1343; John dies . . . 1345
Charles of Blois defeated and slain at Auray, 29 Sept.; John V., son of Montfort, duke 1364
John VI., duke, 1399; Francis I. 1442
Peter II., 1450; Arthur III. 1457
Francis II., 1458; takes part with the Orleanists in France; defeated at St. Aubin, 28 July, 1488; dies 1488
Anne, his daughter, and heiress, marries 1st, Charles VIII. of France, 1491; 2nd, Louis XII., 1499; her eldest daughter, Claude (born 1499), marries Francis, count of Angoulême, 1514, king of France . . . . . 1 Jan. 1515
Brittany formally united to the monarchy . . . 1532
Brittany held by the Spaniards, 1591; recovered by Henry IV. 1594
The Bretons take part in the Vendean insurrection (see *La Vendée*) in 1791

BRITTON, an ancient treatise on English law written in French by or in the name of king Edward I. about 1291. Coke attributed the work to John le Breton, bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275. An edition of "Britton," with a translation in English by Mr. F. Nicholls, was published in 1865.

BROAD ARROW. All attempts to ascertain the origin of this mark have been fruitless. It is stated that timber trees fit for shipping in the forest of Dean in 1639 were marked with the crown and broad arrow. It is said to have been the device of viscount Sydney, earl of Romney, master general of the ordnance, 1693-1702. *Brewer.*

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION. The Pelham administration (*which see*) was so called because formed by a coalition of parties, Nov. 1744.

BROAD CHURCH SCHOOL in the Church of England, whose members reject traditional beliefs and substitute what has been termed "negative theology." It became prominent about 1836, through the lectures of Dr. Hampden, and still more through the "Theological Essays" of Mr. F. D. Maurice in 1853; the "Essays and Reviews" (*which see*) in 1860; and the works of bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch, &c., 1862, *et seq.*; and of Dr. Arnold, dean Stanley, canon Kingsley, and others.

BROCADE, a silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver, and enriched with flowers and figures, originally made by the Chinese; the manufacture was established at Lyons in 1757.

BROCCOLI, said to have been brought to England from Italy in the 16th century.

BROKERS, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England. See *Appraisers*. They are licensed, and their dealings regulated by law in 1695-6, 1816, and 1826. The dealings of *stockbrokers* were regulated in 1719, 1733, and 1736, and subsequently; see *Pawnbroker*, and *Barnard's Act*. Brokers in the city of London placed under the supervision of the lord mayor and aldermen, in 1707, were relieved from it by an act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

BROMINE (from the Greek *brōmos*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by M. Balard in 1826. It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters.

BRONZE was known to the ancients, some of whose bronze statues, vessels, &c., are in the British Museum. The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished 10 Aug. 1792), the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 lbs. Bronze is composed of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead. The present *bronze coinage*, penny, halfpenny, and farthing (composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc), came into circulation Dec. 1860.

BROOKES'S CLUB (Whig), established by Brookes, a wine merchant, Oct. 1778.

BROUGHAM, a popular vehicle said to have been invented in 1839, and so named in consequence of its adoption by lord Brougham. *Brougham's Act*, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21; see *Acts*.

BROWN INSTITUTION, Battersea, with a hospital for quadrupeds and birds useful to man, established by means of a bequest of John Brown of Dublin; first professor, Dr. Burdon-Sanderson; opened 2 Dec. 1871.

BROWN'S INSURRECTION, see *United States*, 1859.

BROWNIAN MOTION. So called from Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist, who in 1827, by the aid of the microscope, observed in drops of dew a motion of minute particles which at first was attributed to rudimentary life, but was afterwards decided to be due to currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation.

BROWNISTS or **BARROWISTS**, the first Independents (*which see*), named after Robert Brown, a schoolmaster in Southwark, about 1580. Henry Penry, Henry Barrow, and other Brownists, were cruelly executed for alleged sedition, 29 May, 1593.

BRUCE'S TRAVELS. James Bruce, the "Abyssinian traveller," set out in June, 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jedda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb. 1770. On 14 Nov. 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Blue Nile. He returned to England in 1773, and died 27 April, 1794.

BRUGES, Belgium, in the 7th century was capital of Flanders, and in the 13th and 14th centuries almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1488, and the consequent repression. It was subjected to France in 1794, to the Netherlands in 1814, and to Belgium in 1830.

BRUMAIRE REVOLUTION, see *Directory*.

BRUNANBURG (supposed by some to be near Ford, Northumberland), Anlaf, with an army of Northmen from Ireland and Constantine III. king of Scots landed at the mouth of the Humber, and were defeated with very great slaughter at Brunanburg by Athelstan, 937.

BRUNDISIUM (now Brindisi), S. Italy, a Greek city, taken by the Romans, B.C. 267; and made a colony, 244. Here Virgil died 22 Sept. 19 B.C.

BRÜNN, capital of Moravia, since 1641; was entered by the French under Murat, 18 Nov. 1805, and by the Prussians, 13 July, 1866.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendancy in church and state, began in England at Maidstone, 18 Sept. 1828; in Ireland at the Rotunda in Dublin, 4 Nov. same year. Other cities formed similar clubs.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1097, and left by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imitza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father, Guelph of Bavaria; see *Bavaria*. His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and was the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the diet at Wurtzburg, in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho of Wittelsbach, ancestor of the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but at the intercession of our Henry II. Brunswick and Luneburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815.—Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1871, 312,170. Brunswick joined the North German Confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK.

1186. Henry, duke of Bavaria.
1139. Henry the Lion (son).
1195. Henry the Long and William (sons).
1213. Otho I. (son of William).
1252. Albert I. (son of preceding).
1278. Albert II. (son).
1318. Otho, Magnus I., and Ernest (sons).
1368. Magnus II. (Torquatus) (son of Magnus I.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

1409. Henry I. (son of Magnus II.)
1416. William I. and Henry II. (sons).
1482. Frederic and William II. } sons of William I.
1495. Henry III. and Eric }
1514. Henry IV. (son of Henry II.)
1568. Julius (son of preceding).
1589. Henry Julius (son).
1613. Frederic-Ulric (son), died without issue.

Second Branch.

1634. Augustus (son of Henry of Luneburg).
1666. Rodolph-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1685; died, 1704.
1704. Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
1714. Augustus-William (son).
1731. Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
1735. Ferdinand-Albert, duke of Brunswick-Bevern, married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.
1735. Charles (son).
1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand (son); a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married princess Augusta of England; was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt, 14 Oct., and died 10 Nov. 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder *sons* being blind, abdicated).
1806. William-Frederick, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Leipsic in Oct., 1813; fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avantgarde* under the duke of Wellington, 16 June, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son
1815. Charles-Frederick-William; (very eccentric), assumed government 30 Oct. 1823. [Revolution at Brunswick; the duke (declared incapable of reigning by the German diet) retired to England, 7 Sept. 1830; died at Geneva, bequeathing his immense property to that city, 18 Aug. 1873.]
1830. William, brother; born 25 April, 1806; succeeded provisionally, 7 Sept. 1830; and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitively, 20 April, 1831; the PRESENT duke; *unmarried*. (His magnificent palace was destroyed by fire, 24 Feb. 1865.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.

1409. Bernard (son of Magnus II., duke of Brunswick, *see above*).
1434. Otho and Frederic (his sons).
1478. Henry (son of Otho).
1532. Ernest I. (son of Otho). His *sons* were
1546. Henry (founder of *second branch* of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel) and William, whose seven sons cast lots to determine who should marry. The lot fell on GEORGE, sixth son. Four of the brothers reigned, viz.:—
1592. Ernest II. }
1611. Christian. }
1633. Augustus. } no issue.
1636. Frederic II. }
1648. Christian-Lewis (son of the George *above-mentioned*.)
1665. George-William (brother of Christian-Lewis), dies in 1705; leaving as heiress SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, his daughter, who married in 1682 her cousin, prince GEORGE-LEWIS of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England (son of Ernest of Hanover, youngest son of the *above-mentioned* George).

(See *Hanover* and *England*.)

BRUNSWICK THEATRE, Well-street, East London, built to replace the Royalty (burnt down 11 April, 1826), was opened 25 Feb. 1828. On the 29th the building was destroyed by the falling in of the walls, too much weight being attached to the heavy iron roof. Fortunately the catastrophe happened in the day-time (during a rehearsal of "Guy Mannering"), and only twelve persons perished.

BRUSSELS, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St.

Gery, of Cambray, in the 7th century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, carpets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind; see *Belgium*.

Cathedral of St. Gudule (began 1010?) completed . 1273
Made capital of the Low Countries 1507
Ruled tyrannically by Alva 1567
"Union of Brussels" to expel the Spaniards' . 1577-78
Bombarded by marshal Villeroi; 14 churches and 10,000 houses destroyed . . . . Aug. 1695
Taken by the French, 1701; by Marlborough, 1706; by Saxe, 16 Feb. 1746; and by Dumouriez, Nov. 1792
The revolution commences . . . . 25 Aug. 1830
The costly furniture of 16 houses demolished in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange . . . . . 5 April, 1834
Maritime conference to obtain uniform meteorological observations held here 1853
International philanthropic congress . . Sept. 1856
International association for social science meet 22-25 Sept. 1862

Brussels Conference. The Society for the Amelioration of the conditions of prisoners of war sent circulars (dated 28 March) to the great powers. On 17 April Russia issued a programme for consideration at the conference, consisting of 71 articles, embracing all the "usages of war." Lord Derby (for Great Britain), in a despatch, declined the discussion of international law, 4 July. General sir Alfred Horsford was sent delegate for Great Britain without active powers: reserving liberty of action. The congress was opened 27 July; baron Jomini (from Russia) president. The United States not represented. The sittings were secret. The conference closed without important results, 28 Aug. 1874. British Report published in *London Gazette* . . . . 24 Oct. 1874
Belgian Industrial exhibition opened . . 5 Sept. "
International exhibition of objects relating to public health and safety, opened by the king 26 June, 1876

BRUTTIUM (now Calabria Olta), S. Italy. The Bruttians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 326 B.C. They were conquered by Rome, 277.

BUBBLE COMPANIES, see *Companies*, *Law's Bubble*, and *South-sea Bubble*.

BUCCANEERS, cruel piratical adventurers, French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the buccaneers. The first levy of ship-money in England in 1635 was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first buccaneers were Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan. Van Horn, of Ostend, captured Vera Cruz, 1603; Morgan took Panamá, 1670; Gramont seized Campeachy, 1685; and Pointis took Carthagena, 1697; all gained enormous booty. The buccaneer confederacy was broken up through the peace of Ryswick, 10 Sept. 1697.

BUCENTAUR, the vessel in which the doge of Venice used to proceed to wed the Adriatic, from the 12th to the 18th century.

BUCHANITES (in Scotland): followers of Mrs. Buchan, who about 1779 pretended to be the woman of *Rev.* xii., and promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, &c. She died in 1791, and her followers dispersed.

BUCHAREST (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires; signed 28 May, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians successively in the Crimean war. The last quitted it in 1856.

BUCKHURST PEERAGE, see *Trials*, 1876.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the London residence of the sovereign. Old Buckingham-house was built on the "Mulberry-gardens," by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761 it was bought by George III., who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all her children, except the eldest, were born. Here were married the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; the prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse the same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the present palace commenced on its site. After an expenditure of nearly a million sterling, it was completed, and occupied by queen Victoria, 13 July, 1837. Further improvements were made in 1853. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace, was re-erected at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park, 29 March, 1851.

BUCKLERS, used in single combat, are said to have been invented by Proetus and Acrieius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them bucklers of gold and silver, 309 B.C.

BUCKLES were worn instead of shoe-strings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and expensive; about 1791 they fell out of use. Ornamental buckles became fashionable, 1873.

BUDA (or **OFEN**), the ancient Aquincum, on the W. bank of the Danube opposite Pesth, and with it (termed Buda-Pesth) the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 799; and sacked by Solyman II. after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. It suffered much in 1848; was entered without resistance by the Austrians, 5 Jan. 1849; stormed, 20 May; given up by Russians to Austrians, July, 1849. Here the emperor Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; see *Hungary*. Buda-Pesth constituted the capital of Hungary, Nov. 1873. Great loss of life (about 120) and property by a storm, 26 June, 1875; another storm, 11 July following.

BUDDHISM, the chief religion in Asia beyond the Ganges, and in China, Japan, and Ceylon, originated with Sakya Muni, generally termed Buddha, or "the enlightened," a prince of Kapalivastu in Central India, 6th or 7th century, B.C. Disgusted with the behaviour of the Brahmins, he retired from the world for a time, and on coming forth, preached a new religion so successfully that it predominated in India till the 10th century, A.D. Buddhism inculcates strict morality; it forbids killing, stealing, adultery, lying, and drunkenness, and every shade of these vices, and asserts charity or love to be the source of all virtues. Some writers assert that Buddhism includes belief in the transmigration of souls, and the absorption of good souls into God himself, from whom they have emanated; others

reckon annihilation or eternal sleep among Buddhist tenets. A form of Buddhism, termed the religion of Fŏ, exists in China, beside the system of Confucius and Laot-se. It is said to have been introduced in the reign of Ming-ti, A.D. 68-81. "Le Bouddha et ses Religions," by M. J. B. St. Hilaire, was published in 1860. The Buddhists in the world are estimated at 455,000,000.

BUDE LIGHT (so named from Bude in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. aft. sir Goldsworthy Gurney, its inventor), consists of two or more concentric argand gas-burners, one rising above another, which produce a most brilliant flame, like the petals of a rose. The illuminating powers were increased by subjecting manganese, &c., to the action of the flame, in order to produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. This light was patented 1839 and 1841.

BUDGET (from the French *bougette*, Latin *bulga*, a small bag), a term applied to the English chancellor of exchequer's annual statement of the finances of the country, from the documents having been formerly presented in a leather bag. The budgets of sir R. Peel in 1842 (including the income-tax) and 1846 (free trade), and of Mr. Gladstone in 1860 (in connection with the treaty with France), are the most important in recent times. A surplus of about 6,000,000*l.* was announced by sir Stafford Northcote, 16 April, 1872. See *Revenue*.

BUENOS AYRES, a province of S. America, now part of the Argentine republic. The country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital, Buenos Ayres, founded by don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was rebuilt and recolonised; and made a bishopric, 1620; and a viceroyalty, 1775. Population of the province in 1868, 550,000; see *Argentine Confederation*.

A British fleet and army, under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, take the city with slight resistance, 27 June; it is retaken by the Spaniards, 12 Aug.; by the British	29 Oct.	1806
Monte Video taken by storm by sir Samuel Auchmuty, 3 Feb.; evacuated	7 July,	1807
General Whitelock and 8000 British enter Buenos Ayres; severely repulsed	5 July	,,
Independence of the province declared	19 July.	1816
Recognised as forming part of the Argentine confederation	Feb.	1822
[A prey to civil war through the violent intrigues of Rosas, Oribe, Urquiza, and others, for many years.]		
Urquiza overthrows Rosas, and is made provisional dictator		1851
Oribe defeated by general Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulates	3 Feb.	1852
Rosas flees, arrives at Plymouth	25 April,	,,
Urquiza deposed, 10 Sept.; invests the city; after some successes he retires	Dec.	,,
Constitution voted	23 May,	1853
Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine confederation, and is recognised as an independent state; the first governor, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected	12 Oct.	,,
Dr. Valentin Alsina elected governor	May,	1857
War breaks out; Urquiza, general of the forces of the Argentine confederation, has an indecisive conflict with the Buenos Ayres general Mitre	23 Oct.	1859
A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is re-united with the Argentine confederation	11 Nov.	,,
Fresh contests: Mitre defeats Urquiza in an almost bloodless contest at Pavon; Urquiza retires	17 Sept.	1861
National congress at Buenos Ayres	25 May,	1862
Mitre installed president	12 Oct.	,,
Jesuits' college and archbishop's palace burnt down, and several priests killed, by a great mob; martial law proclaimed	28 Feb.	1875.

See *Argentine Republic*.

BUFFOONS were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, 98; see *Jesters*.

BUILDING. In early times men dwelt in caves; wood and clay were the first building materials. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught, in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England in 886. It was adopted by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost wholly built of wood; see *Architecture*.

Building acts were passed by Elizabeth in 1562, 1580, and 1592; and by Charles II. in 1667. Recent acts are very numerous. The Building Act for the Metropolis, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 84 (1844), was amended in 1855, 1860, 1869, and 1871.

Building societies, formed to enable a person to purchase a house by paying money periodically to a society for a certain number of years, instead of paying rent to a landlord, began about 1836, when an act was passed for their regulation; a new act was passed 30 July, 1874.

BULGARIA, the ancient Mœsia Inferior, now part of European Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from 499 to 678, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018. After defeating them in 1014, and taking 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, he caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. The kingdom was re-established in 1186; but after several changes was conquered for the Ottoman empire, 1396. In Jan. 1861, it was stated that the Bulgarians had seceded from the Greek to the Roman church. The Bulgarians favour the insurrection in Herzegovina; the Turkish irregular troops accused of atrocious cruelties towards women and children; some attribute cruelties to foreign agitators, those of the Turks being reprisals, May, June, and July, 1876. See *Turkey*.

BULL, or EDICT OF THE POPE. The bulla is properly the seal, either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul; and on the other the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued by Gregory IX. in 1231. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, 25 April, 1570; in 1571 bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England. The bull *Unigenitus* (beginning with this word) against the Jansenists was issued by Clement XI., 1713; confirmed by Benedict XIII., 1725. The Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV., so called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremburg, 1356; see *Brazen Bull*. Pius IX. published an encyclical letter censuring modern errors, 8 Dec. 1864; see under *Rome*; see *Stocks*.

BULL-BAITING or BULL FIGHTING, was an amusement at Stamford in the reign of John, 1209; and at Tutbury, 1374. In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Clink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence

of the late Mr. Windham, who made a speech in favour of the custom, 24 May, 1802. It was made illegal in 1835; see *Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1260: abolished there, "except for *pious* and *patriotic* purposes," in 1784. Bull-fights are very common in Spain. A bullfight at Lisbon, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, 14 June, 1840; one took place at Havre, 5 July, 1868. Somewhat theatrical fights with Spanish bulls, at the Agricultural Hall, London, were stopped 28 March, 1870, for cruelty.

BULLETS of stone were in use, 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the *Fœdera*, 1550. Leaden bullets were made before the close of the 16th century. The conoidal cup rifle-ball was invented by capt. Minié, about 1833; a modification of this (conoidal but without cup), by Mr. Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle. Other bullets have been since devised.

BULLION, uncoined gold and silver. The "Bullion Report" of a parliamentary committee in 1810, principally guided by Mr. Horner and Mr. (afterwards sir R.) Peel, established the conclusion, that paper money is always liable to be over-issued, and consequently depreciated, unless it be at all times immediately convertible into gold. This principle has been adopted in British monetary arrangements. Value of bullion imported into Great Britain in 1858: gold, 22,793,126*l.*; silver, 6,700,064*l.*; total, 29,493,190*l.*;—in 1868: gold, 17,136,177*l.*; silver, 7,716,418*l.*; total, 24,852,595*l.*—in 1870: gold, 18,806,728*l.*; silver, 10,648,940*l.*—in 1874: gold, 18,081,019*l.*; silver, 12,298,169*l.*; see under *Bank of England*.

BULL-RUN BATTLES, see *Manassas*.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, ratified 4 July, 1850, by which sir Henry Lytton Bulwer on behalf of the British, and Mr. Clayton on behalf of the American government, declared that neither should obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty, and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857.

BUNDSCHUH, see *Jacquerie*.

BUNHILL-FIELDS (originally Bonhill-Field), a burial-ground near Finsbury-square, E. London, termed by Southey the "Campo Santo of the Dissenters;" first used in 1665. Here were interred Thomas Goodwin (1679), John Owen (1683), Isaac Watts (1748), John Bunyan (1688), George Fox, the Quaker (1690), general Fleetwood, son-in-law of Cromwell (1692), and Daniel De Foe (1731). *Cunningham*. An act for the preservation of the ground as an open space was passed, 15 July, 1867, and it was re-opened by the lord mayor, 14 Oct., 1869; and a monument to De Foe, subscribed for by boys and girls, was inaugurated, 16 Sept. 1870.

BUNKER'S HILL, more properly Breed's hill (near Boston, U.S.). Here the British (nearly 3000), after severe loss, compelled the revolted Americans (about 5000) to retreat, after a desperate conflict, 17 June, 1775. Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle, died on 28 Dec. 1860, aged 104½ years. He was introduced to the prince of Wales when in America. Centenary of the battle celebrated June, 1875.

BUONAPARTE, see *Bonaparte*.

BURFORD CLUB, the appellation given (according to Mr. Layer, the barrister, a conspirator, see *Layer*) by the Pretender and his agents to a pretended Jacobite club, of which lord Orrery was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, earl Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This story was set aside by the solemn declarations of lord Cowper and lord Strafford. The list of this club was published in the *Weekly Journal, printed in Whitefriars; but when Read, the printer*, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded. March, 1722. *Salmon*.

BURGESSES, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with corporations. They were called to parliament in England, 1265; in Scotland in 1326; and in Ireland about 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen. V. (1413); see *Borough*.

BURGHERS AND ANTI-BURGHERS. In 1732 Ebenezer Erskine and others seceded from the church of Scotland. Differing in regard to the interpretation of the burgess oath, they divided into two sections with the foregoing names in 1747. In 1820 they were reunited as the United Associate Synod of the Secession church, which, on 13 May, 1847, joined the Relief church, together forming the United Presbyterian church.

BURGLARY was a capital offence till 1829. Formerly he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 1699; Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706; and 6 Geo. I. 1720. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods to be transported, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Persons having upon them picklock-keys, &c., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III. 1772-3. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts between 1823 and 1829, and by the criminal laws of 1861.

BURGOS (Spain), the burial place of the Cid, 1099. Lord Wellington entered Burgos on 19 Sept. after the battle of Salamanca (fought 22 July, 1812). The castle was besieged by the British and allied army, but the siege was abandoned 21 Oct. same year. The fortifications were blown up by the French, 12 June, 1813.

BURGUNDY, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in 275, and were driven out by the emperor Probus: they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximin. In 413 they established a KINGDOM, comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, &c. Gondicar, their leader, the first king. It was conquered by the Franks, 534.—The *second* kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clotaire I. of France, in 561. The kingdom of Arles, Provence, and Transjurane Burgundy, were formed out of the old kingdom.—DUCHY. In 877 Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first duke of Burgundy. In 938, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant, Henry, on becoming king of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, king John of France made his fourth son, Philip, duke; see *Austria* and *Germany*.

DUKES.

1363. Philip the Bold; marries Margaret, heiress of Flanders, 1369.
1404. John the Fearless (son); joined the English invaders of France; privy to the assassination of the duke of Orleans in 1407; himself assassinated at Montereau, in presence of the dauphin, Sept. 1419.
1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke.
1467. Charles the Bold; married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV., 9 July, 1468; invaded France, 1472; Switzerland, 1476; killed in an engagement with the Swiss, before Nancy, 4 Jan. 1477.
1477. Mary (daughter); married, 19 Aug. 1477, to Maximilian of Austria; died, 27 March, 1482.
1479. Louis XI. annexed Burgundy to France. The other dominions fell to Austria.

BURIALS. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, 1860 B.C., *Gen.* xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in A.D. 210. *Eusebius.* The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; hence the necessity for inscriptions. The first Christian burial-place, it is said, was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in churchyards, 758. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome; see *Catacombs, Cemeteries,* and *Dissenters.*

Vaults erected in chancels first at Canterbury . . 1075
Woollen shrouds only permitted to be used in England 1666
Linen scarfs introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1720; and woollen shrouds used 1733
Burials taxed 1695
A tax enacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke 50*l.*, and for that of a common person 4*s.*—under Will. III. 1695, and Geo. III. 1783
Acts relating to Metropolitan burials passed . 1850-67
Parochial registers of burials, births, and marriages, instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1538. *Stow.*
'*Earth to earth*" system of burial advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden; wicker-coffins exhibited at Stafford-house . . . . . 17 June, 1875

BURKING, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1829. A monster named Bishop was apprehended in Nov. 1831, and executed in London 5 Dec. with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor friendless Italian boy, named Carlo Ferrari. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURLINGTON ARCADE, Piccadilly, opened 20 March, 1819.

BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB, for exhibiting works of art, and promoting intercourse between artists, amateurs, &c., founded 1867.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. After a fierce contest here between the British and the United States American forces, 6 June 1813, the British carried the heights.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, London, was built by Denham for lord Burlington, about 1664; and rebuilt by lord Burlington, the architect, about 1731. It was bought for 140,000*l.* by the government, authorised by vote of the house of commons, on 27 July, 1854. It became the home of the Royal, Linnean, and Chemical societies in 1857 (who occupied new rooms in 1873), and of the Antiquaries, Geological, and Royal Astronomical societies in 1873. In 1866, sites for buildings for the University of London and the Royal Academy were granted in the grounds of Burlington House. The entrance, colonnade, &c., were removed in 1868, and the exhibition of the Royal Academy was first opened here 3 May, 1869.

BURMAH, or BURMESE EMPIRE, founded in the middle of the 18th century by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power in 1795 was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, and they took Rangoon on May 11. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, 1 Dec. same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, 24 Feb. 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1851, see *India.* Pegu was annexed to our Indian empire, 20 Dec. 1852. The war ended 20 June, 1853.

Rebellion against the king suppressed by British aid . . . . . about Sept. 1866
Treaties with Great Britain . . . 1862 and 25 Oct. 1867
Burmese embassy in England, 6 June; introduced to the queen . . . . . 21 June, 1872
The king suspected of inciting Chinese to attack the British expedition to West China (see *India*), Feb. 1875
Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to the king; arrives at Mandalay, 14 June; submission of the king announced about 18 June; he refuses permission for British troops to march as a convoy through his territories to China; sir D. Forsyth retires, June, "
Col. Duncan sent to Mandalay . . about Aug. "
The king eventually acceded to the British demands; announced . . . . . Oct. "

BURNETT PRIZES, to be awarded every 40 years to the authors of the two best essays on "The evidence that there is a Being all powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything exists, &c.," were founded by Mr. Burnett, a Scottish gentleman, who died 1784, bequeathing monies for the purpose. Various amounts have been paid to Dr. W. L. Brown, to rev. J. B. Sumner, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, 1815; to rev. R. A. Thompson, and to Dr. J. Tulloch, 1855.

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, and was countenanced by bulls of the pope; see *Witches.* Many persons have been burned alive as heretics. Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, suffered 12 Feb. 1401. In the reign of Mary numbers were burned; see *Protestants.* Elizabeth Gaunt, an Anabaptist, was burnt at Tyburn for treason (concealing rebels under Monmouth), 23 Oct. 1685.

BURNING THE DEAD was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and Homer gives descriptions. It was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla about 78 B.C. It is still practised in parts of the East Indies, and has been advocated in this country by the eminent surgeon, sir Henry Thompson, and others, 1873; see *Suttees, Barrows.*

Professor L. Brunetti exhibited his plan and results at the Vienna exhibition 1873
Cremation societies founded in London, Vienna, and Berlin . . . . . about March, 1874
The corpse of the wife of sir Charles Dilke, with coffin, burnt at Dresden; ashes about 6 lb. 10 Oct. "

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burnt a

fleet in the harbour of Syracuse, 214 B.C. Their powers were increased by Settalla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800, with Mr. Parker's lens or burning mirror, which cost 700*l.*, and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Pekin.

Substances fused.	*Weight.*	*Time.*
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds.
Silver	20 ,,	3 ,,
Copper	33 ,,	20 ,,
Platina	10 ,,	3 ,,
Cast iron (a cube)	10 ,,	3 ,,
Steel	10 ,,	12 ,,
A topaz	3 ,,	45 ,,
An emerald	2 ,,	25 ,,
A crystal pebble	7 ,,	6 ,,
Flint	10 ,,	30 ,,
Cornelian	10 ,,	75 ,,
Pumice stone	10 ,,	24 ,,

Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things not capable of melting at once become red-hot, like iron.

BURSE, see *Exchange*.

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show in a barn at Burwell, near Newmarket, 8 Sept. 1727. A candle having set fire to a heap of straw, seventy-six individuals perished, and others died of their wounds.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes on 20 Nov. 870, and buried here, and to whose memory its magnificent abbey was founded. Magna Charta was prepared here by the barons on 20 Nov. 1214. Henry VI. summoned a parliament in Feb. 1447, when Humphry, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608, and was desolated by plague in 1636.

BURYING ALIVE. In Bœotia, Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of incontinence, were Minutia, 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; Duns Scotus being of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1831.

BUSACO, or **BUZACO** (Portugal). Here the British, under lord Wellington, repulsed the French under Massena, 27 Sept. 1810. The latter lost one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the allies did not exceed 1300; the British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, too strong for Massena to force, and the armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII., 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III. 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218·192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 2150·42 as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV., June, 1824, which act came into operation 1 Jan. 1826.

BUSHIRE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Leeke, and by land by general Stalker, was taken 10 Dec. 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshire, 9 Dec. The loss of the British was four officers killed, and one wounded; five men killed, and thirty-five wounded.

BUSSORAH, see *Bassorah*.

BUSTS. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures, 328 B.C. *Pliny.* Busts from the face in plaster of paris, were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* or *Pecuarii* oxen and sheep, which the *Lanii* or *Carnifices* killed. The butchers' company in London is ancient, though not incorporated till 1604.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John earl of Bute,* tutor of prince George (afterwards George III.), formed an administration in May, 1762, which, after various changes, resigned 8 April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John earl of Bute, *first lord of the treasury.*
Sir Francis Dashwood, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Earl Granville, *president of the council.*
Duke of Bedford, *privy seal.*
Earl of Halifax, *admiralty.*
Earl of Egremont and George Granville, *secretaries of state.*
Lord Ligonier, *ordnance.*
Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, *paymaster of the forces.*
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the Navy.*
Lord Sandys, *first lord of trade.*
Duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord Anson, lord North, &c.

BUTTER. *It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food.* The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps instead of oil, in the 3rd century. Butter forming an important article of commerce as well as food in these countries, various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 36th & 38th Geo. III. and 10 Geo. IV. 1829. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk. *Mungo Park.* The import duties of 5*s.* per cwt. on foreign butter (producing in 1859, 104,587*l.* on 421,354 cwts.) was repealed in 1860. Butter imported, 1846, 257,385 cwt.; 1856, 513,392 cwt.; 1866, 1,165,081 cwt.; 1870, 1,159,210 cwt.; 1874, 1,619,808 cwt.

BUTTONS, an early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited, to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo. I. 1721. Buttons largely employed to ornament ladies' dresses, 1873-6.

BUXAR, a town in Bengal, near which, on 23 Oct. 1764, major, afterwards sir Hector Monro (with 857 Europeans and 6215 Sepoys) gained a great victory over the troops of the nabob of Oude, &c., 50,000 in number; 6000 of these were killed, and 130 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

* John Stuart, earl of Bute, born 1713: secretary of state, March, 1761; prime minister, May, 1762; died 10 March, 1792.

BY-LAWS, or **BYE-LAWS**, private ordinances, made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1834, those made by corporate bodies become valid, if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYE PLOT, of lord Grey of Wilton and others, to imprison James I., and compel him to grant liberty of worship to Romanists, was suppressed 1603. It was called also the "surprise plot."

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, 20 May, 1756, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the *Monarch* at Spithead, 14 March, 1757.

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe, 21 June, 1764, and returned 9 May, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, 16 Aug. 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill-fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

BYRON NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Its erection determined on, at a meeting in London, 16 July, 1875; Mr. Disraeli in the chair. Subscribed for in Greece and other countries.

BYZANTIUM, now *Constantinople*, and *Stamboul*, in the ancient Thrace, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667 B.C.; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, &c., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. Rebelling, it was taken after two years' siege, and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. It was refounded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated on 22 May, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed; and from him it received its name; see *Constantinople*. **BYZANTINE ART** flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1204. The **BYZANTINE** or Eastern empire really commenced in 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman empire; see *East*. The "Byzantine Historians," from 325 to 1453, were published at Paris, 1645-1711; and at Venice, 1722-33.

C.

CAABA, a sacred black stone, kept in a temple at Mecca, and venerated by the Arabs, long before the Christian era. Its guardians, the tribe of Koreish, were defeated by Mahomet and the worship abolished, 623-630.

CABAL. In English history the term has been applied to the cabinet of Charles II. 1667-74; the word Cabal being formed from the initials of their names: sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C); the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L).

CABBAGES. Some new kinds were brought to England from Holland about 1510, it is said by sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset, and introduced into Scotland by Cromwell's soldiers.

CABBALA, a Jewish system of philosophy or theosophy, deriving its name from a Hebrew word, signifying reception or tradition, said to have been given by God to Adam, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra. Its supporters assert that the cabbalistic book "Sohar," or "Splendour," a mystic commentary on the Pentateuch, was first committed to writing by Simon Ben Jochai, A.D. 72-110. The true date of the books containing the cabbala is now considered to range from 9th to the 14th centuries, and their origin to be the mingling of talmudism with the Greek philosophy termed Neo-Platonism. Some of their dogmas are akin to Christian tenets, such as the trinity, the incarnation, &c. The cabbala exercised much influence upon the mental development of the Jews, and even captivated the greatest thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

CABEIRA (Asia Minor). Here Mithridates, king of Pontus, was defeated by Lucullus, 71 B.C.

CABINET COUNCIL. There were councils in England as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. *Spelman;* see *Administrations.* CABINET NOIR, or "Dark Closet," the chamber in which letters entrusted to the French post were opened for state purposes. The system, which began with Louis XI., was organised under Louis XV.; and was said to have been recently discontinued in 1868.

CABLES. A machine was invented in 1792 for making them, by which human labour was reduced nine-tenths. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812; directions for testing them enacted, 1864, and 1874.

CABOCHIENS, an armed Burgundian faction, including 500 butchers, named from their leader Simonet Caboche, a skinner, 1412. They ruled Paris with violence, and constrained the doctors of the Sorbonne to become their allies and the dauphin to recognise them as the "White Hoods," and reformers. They were exterminated by the citizens, in 1418.

CABRIOLETS (*vulgo* Cabs), one-horsed vehicles, were introduced into the streets of London in 1823, when the number plying was twelve. In 1831 they had increased to 165, and then the licences were thrown open. The number in 1862 running in the metropolis exceeded 6000 (of which about 1800 only plied on Sunday). Previous to throwing open the trade, the number of hackney carriages was limited to 1200, when there were few omnibuses. See *Hackney Coaches.*

Cab Strike.—On 28 June, 1853, an act (called Mr. FitzRoy's act) was passed for "the better regulation of metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and for prohibiting the use of advertising vehicles," by which the cab fares were reduced to 6*d.* a mile. It came into operation 11 July, and on the 27th a general strike of the London cabmen took place. Much inconvenience was felt, and every kind of vehicle was employed to supply the deficiency. Some alterations having been made in the act, the cabs re-appeared on the stands on the 30th.

Cabmen's clubs began at Paddington in . . Feb. 1859
A London General Cab Company published its prospectus, professing a reformed system, July, 1862
Cabs running in London: in 1855, 3296; in 1867, 6149; in 1874, 7864.

Cab Tragedy.—S. H. Hunt, a servant of Butler and McCulloch's, seedsmen, Covent-garden, London, poisoned his wife and children in a cab, on 7 Nov. 1863; and himself on 9 Nov. at his own house, just before his apprehension.

The cabmen in Paris strike against a company; above 3000 vehicles stopped, 16 June; fierce attack on men who give in; strike subsides, 23 June, 1865

Second Cab Strike.—Metropolitan Streets Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 17 (passed 20 Aug.) required hackney carriages to carry lamps; and changed lowest fare from 6*d.* to 1*s.* The cab-proprietors and drivers struck at 4 p.m., 3 Dec.; but by the intervention of lord Elcho, an arrangement was made with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the home secretary, and the strike ceased . . . 4 Dec. 1867

Third Cab Strike to compel railway companies to discontinue privileged cabs; unsuccessful, 5-9 Sept. 1868

Licences on cabs reduced from 19*l.* and 17*l.* to 42*s.* by act of 1869 . . . . . 1 Jan. 1870

First *Cabmen's Shelter* opened by hon. A. Kinnaird at St. John's Wood, 6 Feb. 1875; others soon after. *Cabmen's Mission Hall*, King's Cross, London, N., opened . . . . . 12 Nov. 1875

CABUL, or CABOOL, a city of Afghanistan, taken 977 by Subuctajeen, grandfather of Mahomed, founder of the Gaznevide dynasty, and by Nadir Shah in 1738. It was the capital of the Durani empire at the end of the last century. In 1809 the sovereign Shah Soojah was expelled by Futteh Khan; in 1818 Cabul came into the hands of Dost Mahomed, a clever and ambitious chieftain. In 1839 the British restored Shah Soojah; but in Nov. 1841 a dreadful outbreak took place. The chief British civil officer, sir Wm. M'Naghten, was massacred, and the British commenced a most disastrous retreat. Of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp followers, only one European, Dr. Brydone, and four or five natives escaped death or captivity. On 16 Sept. 1842, general, afterwards sir George Pollock, retook the town, and rescued lady Sale and many of the prisoners. After destroying many public buildings, he left Cabul 12 Oct. See *Afghanistan.*

CACHET, see *Lettres de Cachet.*

CADDEE, or LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE, the league of independence in Switzerland, formed

by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League (Graubündten), 1424. A third league, the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436, see *Grisons*. They united in 1471.

CADE'S INSURRECTION. In May, 1450, Jack Cade, an Irishman, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphry Stafford, at Sevenoaks, 27 June, entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence, 3 July. When the insurgents lost ground, a general pardon was proclaimed, and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled. A reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 11 July.

CADET'S COLLEGE, see *Sandhurst*.

CADIZ (W. Spain), anciently Gadiz, the Roman Gades; said to have been built by the Phœnicians, about 1100 B.C.

One hundred vessels of the Spanish armada destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake	1587
Cadiz was taken by the English under the earl of Essex, and plundered, 15 Sept.	1596
Vainly attacked by sir George Rooke	1702
Bombarded by the British, July,	1797
Blockaded by lord St. Vincent for two years	1797-9
Again bombarded by the British, Oct.	1800
A French squadron of five ships of the line and a frigate surrender to the Spanish and British, 14 June,	1808
Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca, July,	1812
Insurrection, 1819; massacre of many inhabitants by the soldiery, 9, 10 March,	1820
Taken by the French in Oct. 1823, and held till	1828
Declared a free port	1829
Insurrection against the queen began with the fleet here (see *Spain*), 17 Sept.	1868
Republican insurrection suppressed with bloodshed, 5-13 Dec.	1868

CADMIUM, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer and Hermann in 1818.

CAEN (N. France), a place of importance before 912, when it became the capital of the possessions of the Normans, under whom it flourished. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417; but was finally recovered by the French 1 July, 1450. Here were buried William the conqueror (1087), and his queen (1083).

CAERLEON, Monmouthshire, a Roman station, and made the seat of an archbishopric by Dubritius. His disciple and successor, St. David (522), removed it to Menevia, now St. David's, 577.

CAERNARVON (N. Wales). In the castle (founded in 1282) Edward II. was born, 25 April, 1284; and the town was then chartered by Edward I. The town suffered by the civil war of Charles, but was finally retained for the parliament.

CÆSAREA, the Roman capital of Judea, built by Herod the Great, 10 B.C. Eusebius the historian was bishop about 315.

CÆSAREAN SECTION, which, it is said, first gave the name of Cæsar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb.*

* The case of Alice O'Neal, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart; of Dungannon. In Jan. 1847, the operation was performed in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether: but she died the next day. On 9 Dec. 1860, a similar operation was successfully performed by Dr. James Edmunds at Bethnal Green. On the continent the operation is said to have been more frequent and more successful. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary (ed. 1861) contains a table, which, out of 2009 cases, gives a mortality of 55·4 per cent. of the mothers and 29·45 per cent. of the children.

CÆSARS, see *Rome; Emperors*. The Era of the Cæsars or Spanish Era, is reckoned from 1 Jan. 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1180 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

CÆSIUM (Latin, bluish), a rare alkaline metal, found in some mineral waters by Bunsen in 1861, by means of the "Spectrum analysis," *which see*.

CAFFRARIA, AND CAFFRE WAR, see *Kaffraria*.

CAGLIARI, see *Naples, note*.

CAGOTS, an outcast race in the Pyrenees, supposed to be descendants of the ancient Goths. They have been subjected to superstitious persecution so lately as 1755.

ÇA IRA! the burden of a popular song, during the French revolution, 1791:

"Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira! Les Aristocrates à la lanterne!"
("It will proceed! &c. Hang the aristocrats!")

CAI-FONG, the old capital of China, was besieged by 100,000 rebels, in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers and 300,000 of the citizens perished.

CAIRO, or **GRAND CAIRO**, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for its mosques, and the sepulchres of its Fatimite caliphs; see *Egypt*.

Partially built by the Saracens	969
Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans	1517
Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, when 40,000 persons perished, June,	1754
Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte; they enter the city, 23 July,	1798
Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated, 27 June,	1801
Massacre of the Mamelukes, 1 March,	1811
Visit of the prince of Wales, March,	1862

CALABRIA (the ancient Messapia of S. E. Italy), was conquered by the Romans, 266 B.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493; was re-conquered (for the Eastern empire) by Belisarius, 536; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1058, who obtained the title of duke of Calabria, and eventually that of king of Naples; see *Naples*.

CALAIS (N. W. France), fortified by Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, 997; taken by Edward III.

after a year's siege, 4 Aug. 1347. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary, 7 Jan. 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart, as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, 17 Nov. same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was taken by the Spaniards, April 1596, restored, 1598. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April, 1814; see *Tunnels*.

CALATRAVA, see *Knighthood*.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London, by Humphry Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES. To avoid errors in computing and printing logarithms and tables of figures, machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when nineteen years of age, invented one about 1650. The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's differential machine was commenced at the expense of government in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above 15,000*l*. The portion completed was placed in the library of King's College, London; it is now at South Kensington. Professor Clifford, in his lecture at the Royal Institution, 24 May 1872, stated that Babbage expended 20,000*l*. upon his machines, and that the analytical machine was nearly finished, and would eventually be much used. In 1857, Messrs. E. and G. Scheutz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Scheutz brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for 1000*l*. by Mr. J. F. Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory in his own town, Albany. In 1857, Messrs. Scheutz were engaged to make one for the British government, which is now completed. Mr. Wiberg's machine, exhibited at Paris, Feb. 1863, was much commended. Tables constructed by means of Scheutz's machine, and edited by Dr. W. Farre, were published by the government in 1864. Thomas de Colmar's arithmometer, patented 1822 (?), exhibited at the International exhibitions, 1851 and 1862, is said to be in use in assurance offices. Geo. B. Grant described a simpler machine in the "American Journal of Science," Oct. 1874.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India; the first settlement of the English here was made in 1689.

Purchased as a zemindary, and Fort William built	1698
Made the head of a separate presidency	1707
The fort attacked and taken by an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants (146 of the British crammed into the "Black-hole prison," a dungeon, about 18 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive) 20 June,	1756
Calcutta retaken by Clive 2 Jan.	1757
Supreme court of judicature established	1773
Asiatic Society founded	1784
College founded	1801
Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act July,	1813
Bishop's College founded	1820
Cathedral founded	1840
An industrial exhibition opened 25 Jan.	1855
Great cyclone, followed by a "bore" or spring tide in the Hooghly; water rises 30 feet high; immense damage done to shipping and houses; (see *Cyclone*) 5 Oct.	1864
Another cyclone; about 30,000 small houses unroofed, much small shipping injured; and the crops in Lower Bengal destroyed 1 Nov.	1867
Visited by the king of Siam Jan.	1872
Visited by the prince of Wales, 25 Dec. 1875—3 Jan.	1876
Statue of lord Mayo unveiled by him 1 Jan.	1876

Population in 1872, 892,429.

See *Bengal* and *India*.

CALEDONIA (now *Scotland*). The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael*, or *Gaelmen* or *Gadel-doine*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died 99, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*. Venerable Bede says that it retained this name until 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the 4th century of the Christian era they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scuyths or Scythins (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country; see *Scotland*.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about B.C.	330
The Picts from England settle in the south	140
Agricola, the Roman, invades Caledonia A.D.	79
He defeats Galgacus, and builds a wall between the Forth and Clyde	84
Wall of Antoninus built	140
Ulpius Marcellus repels their incursions	184
Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald I.	201
The Caledonians invade South Britain, 207; repelled by the emperor Severus, who advances to the Moray Frith	209
Caledonia invaded by the Scuths, or Scotti, from Ireland, about	306
Caledonian monarchy revived by Fergus II.	404
Kenneth II., king of the Scotti, subdues the Caledonians and Picts, and founds one monarchy, named *Scotland*. 838 to	843

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM for children of indigent respectable Scotch parents, Islington, London, established in 1813.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received the royal assent 27 July, 1803; and the works were commenced same year. The nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and safe navigation for ships was opened 1 Nov. 1822. It has not been successful commercially. Annual income from tonnage, 1 May, 1859, 5080*l*.; expenditure, 6951*l*.; annual income, 1866–7, 6541*l*.; expenditure, 6698*l*.

CALENDAR, see *Jewish Era* and *Calendar*. The Roman calendar was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, 738 B.C. This year was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B.C., added two months; and Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C., to make it more correct, fixed the solar year at 365 days 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap year; see *Leap-year*. This calendar was defective, as the solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and not of 365 days 6 hours. This difference, in the 16th century amounted to 10 entire days, the vernal equinox falling on 11th instead of 21st March. To obviate this error, pope Gregory XIII. ordained, in 1582, that *that* year should consist of 356 days only (5 Oct. became 15 Oct.); and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should

not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so: but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style* and *French Revolutionary Calendar*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1876.

Julian period	6589
Year of the world (Jewish year) 30 Sept. 1875—18 Sept. 1876	5636
Hegira (7 Feb. 1875—27 Jan. 1876)	1292
Foundation of Rome (Varro)	2629
United States' Independence	100-101
Year of Queen Victoria	39-40

CALENDER, a machine used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands to these countries, about 1685. *Anderson.*

CALENDS were the first days of the Roman months. The *Nones* of March, May, July, and Oct., fell on the 7th; and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the *Nones* on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. As the Greeks had no *Calends*, "on the Greek Calends," *ad Græcas Calendas*, meant *never*.

CALICO, cotton cloth, named from Calicut, a city of India, visited by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company in 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom engine were first used in 1676, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond, near London. *Anderson.* Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again in 1721, a penalty of 5*l.* was laid on the wearer, and 20*l.* on the seller of calico. In 1831, by the exertions of Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham, and others, the consolidated duty of 3½*d.* on the square yard of printed calico was taken off. Since 1834, the manufacture has been greatly increased by the applications of science. Cylinders for printing are now engraved by galvanism, and many new dyes have been introduced by the discoveries of Liebig, Hofmann, Perkin, &c.; see *Cotton* and *Dyeing*.

CALICUT (now Kolikód), S.W. India, the first Indian port visited by Vasco da Gama, 20 May, 1498. It was seized by Hyder Ali, 1766, taken by the English, 1782; destroyed by Tippoo Saib, 1789; ceded to the English, 1792.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, *Caliente Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate), was discovered by Cortez in 1537; others say by Cabrillo in 1542; and visited by sir Francis Drake, who named it New Albion, in 1579. California was admitted into the United States in 1850. It is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance, but society is still in a very disorganised state. The population in 1856 was 506,067; in 1860, 700,000.

The Spanish establish missionary and military stations	1698
California becomes subject to Mexico	1823
After a bloodless revolution, it becomes virtually independent	1836
Occupied by the army of the United States	1846
Gold discovered in great abundance by capt. Sutter and Mr. Marshall, Sept.	1847
Ceded to the United States	1848
Made a sovereign state	1850
Numerous murders in San Francisco—Lynch law prevailing	1853-60
Adhered to the union	1861-2
Suffered much damage by an earthquake, 21 Sept.	1868
Bank of California, long very prosperous, stops through unsuccessful speculations, suspected suicide of "the prince," Wm. C. Ralston, manager, about 25 Aug.	1875
Great opposition to increasing Chinese immigration, March,	1876

CALIPER COMPASS, whereby the bore of cannon, small arms, &c. is measured, is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1540.

CALIPH (Arabic), Vicar, or Lieutenant, the title assumed by the sophi of Persia, as successor of Ali, and, since 1517, by the sultan of Turkey, as successor of Mahomet. The caliphat began with Abubeker, the father of the prophet's second wife. The Fatimite caliphs ruled in Egypt, 908-1171.

CALIPHS OF ARABIA.

632. Abubeker.
634. Omar I.
644. Othman.
655. Ali.
661. Hassan.

The OMMIADES ruled 661-750.
The ABBASIDES ruled 750-1258.
In 775 they were styled caliphs of Bagdad.
Haroun-al-Raschid ruled 786-809.
See *Ommiades* and *Abbasides*.

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Calippus, about 330 B.C., to correct the Metonic cycle, consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he incorrectly imagined the new and full moons return to the same day of the solar year. This period began about the end of June, third year or 112th Olympiad, year of Rome 424, and 330 B.C.

CALIXTINS, 1. A sect derived from the Hussites, about 1420 demanded the cup (Greek, *Kalix*) in the Lord's supper. They were also called Utraquists as partaking of both elements. They were reconciled to the Roman church at the council of Basle, 1433. 2. The followers of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a re-union of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (according to some, 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, now on 11 April, N.S. In 1600 the year began on 7 April, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the procession of the equinoxes, is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). After an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city in 1687, and on 28 Oct. 1746. The attempt of the Spanish admiral Nuñez to bombard Callao, 2 May, 1866, was defeated by the Peruvians.

CALLIGRAPHY (beautiful writing). Callicrates is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B.C. In the 16th century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton Court), all within the circle of a silver penny, enchased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done, as to be plainly legible. *Holinshed.*

CALMAR, UNION OF. The treaty whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were united under one sovereign, Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, "the Semiramis of the north;" June, 1397, see *Sweden*. The union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

CALMUCKS, see *Tartary*.

CALOMEL ("beautiful black") a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crollius early in the 17th century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608.

CALORESCENCE. In Jan. 1865 Professor Tyndall rendered the ultra-red rays of the spectrum of the electric light visible by causing a focus of them to impinge on a plate of platinum, which they raised to a white heat. He termed the phenomenon Calorescence; see *Fluorescence*.

CALORIC, see *Heat*.

CALOTYPE PROCESS (from the Greek *kalos* beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot about 1840.

CALOYERS (meaning *good old men*). The monks of the Greek church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 565); the European one is at Mount Athos.

CALPEE, India. Sir Hugh Rose defeated the mutineers here, and took the town, 22, 23 May, 1858.

CALVARY, MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, 5 April, A.D. 30; (*Hales*, 31; *Clinton*, 29; others 38); see *Luke* xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, 142. The empress Helena built a church here about 326; see *Holy Places*.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, noblemen and gentlemen, who are said to have exposed raw calves' heads at the windows of a tavern, 30 Jan. 1735, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. An incensed mob was dispersed, and the club was suppressed.

CALVI (Corsica). The British forces besieged the fortress of Calvi, 12 June, 1794. After fifty-nine days it surrendered on 10 Aug. It surrendered to the French in 1796.

CALVINISTS, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10 July, 1509. Adopting the reformed doctrines he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christianæ Religionis* in 1533; published in 1536. He retired to Basle, and settled in Geneva, where he died, 27 May, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans took place after the conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. In France (see *Huguenots*) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1598 (*which see*). Calvinistic doctrines appear in the articles of the Church of England and in the confession of the Church of Scotland, and are held by many protestant sects.

CAMALDULES or **CAMALDOLITES,** a religious order founded at Camaldoli near Florence, by Romuald about 1022.

CAMBIUM REGIS; see *Royal Exchange*.

CAMBODIA, Central Asia; a kingdom, divided between the emperor of Annam and the king of Siam, 1820.

CAMBRAY (N. France), the ancient Camaracum, was in the middle ages the capital of a prince bishop subject to the emperor. It gives its name to cambric. Councils held here, 1064, 1303, 1383, 1565.

Held by Louis XI. of France	1477-8
Taken by Charles V.	1544
By the Spaniards	1595
By the French and annexed	1667
Fénelon made archbishop	1695
The French were defeated at Cæsar's camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army under the duke of York, 24 April,	1794
It was invested by the Austrians, 8 Aug., when the republican general, Declay, replied to the summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do *that*, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was taken by Clairfait, the Austrian general, 10 Sept.	1798
Cambray seized by the British, under sir Charles Colville, 24 June,	1815
League of Cambray against the republic of Venice, comprising pope Julius II., the emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, entered into 10 Dec.	1508
Treaty between Francis I. of France, and Charles V. of Germany, (called *Paix des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor)	1529
Treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain	1724-5

CAMBRIA, ancient name of Wales (*which see*).

CAMBRIC first made at Cambray; worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580. *Stow*. Its importation restricted in 1745; prohibited in 1758; re-admitted, 1786; prohibited 1795.

CAMBRIDGE, the Roman *Camboricum* and the Saxon *Granta bricsir*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010.

Plundered by the barons	1088
The *university*, said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630; was neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much; was restored by Edward the elder in 915; and began to revive about	1110
Henry I. bestows many privileges	1110
Henry III. granted a charter to the university, 1230 or	1231
In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, the rebels enter the town, seize the university records and burn them in the market-place	1381
University press was set up	1534
Letters patent granted by Henry VIII.	"
Incorporated by Elizabeth	1571
The university authorised to send two members to parliament	1603
Garrisoned by Cromwell	1642
The university refuses the degree of M.A. to father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalen college to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the king's mandate	1687
Mathematical tripos instituted	1747
Cambridge Philosophical Society established in 1819, and chartered	1832
Railway to London opened June,	1845
Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton college, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88	1856

New statutes confirmed by the Queen	1858
British Association met here 1833, 1845,	1862
Fitzwilliam museum, endowed, 1816; founded 1837; completed	1847
Visit of prince and princess of Wales 2-4 June,	1864
University Tests act passed 16 June	1870
Royal commission of inquiry respecting university property appointed 6 Jan.	1872
Reported income in 1871: *university*, 34,050*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; *colleges and halls*, 306,511*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*; *total*, 340,562*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.* Oct.	1874
Cambridge university bill introduced; withdrawn July,	1876

FOURTEEN COLLEGES.

Peterhouse College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded	1257
Pembroke College, founded by the countess of Pembroke	1347
Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville	1348
Enlarged by Dr. John Caius	1558
Corpus Christi, or Benet	1352
King's College, by Henry VI.	1441
Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou, 1448; and Elizabeth Woodville	1449
Jesus College, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely	1496
Christ's College, founded 1442; endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.	1505
St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond	1511
Magdalen College, by Thomas, baron Audley	1519
Trinity College, by Henry VIII.	1546
Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay	1584
Sidney-Sussex College, founded by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex	1598
Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717; its charter	1800

THREE HALLS.

Clare Hall, or College, first founded by Dr. Richard Baden in 1326; destroyed by fire and re-established by Elizabeth de Bourg, sister to Gilbert, earl of Clare about	1342
Trinity Hall, by Wm. Bateman, bishop of Norwich,	1350
St. Catherine's College or Hall, founded	1473

[*Cambridge University Calendar.*]

CHANCELLORS.

Charles, duke of Somerset, elected	1688
Thomas, duke of Newcastle	1748
Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton	1768
H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester	1811
John, marquis Camden	1834
Hugh, duke of Northumberland	1840
The Prince Consort [died Dec. 14, 1861.] 28 Feb.	1847
William, duke of Devonshire 31 Dec.	1861

PRINCIPAL PROFESSORSHIPS.	FOUNDED
Divinity (Margaret) 1502; Regius	1540
Laws, Hebrew, Greek, and Physic	,,
Arabic	1632
Mathematics (Lucasian)	1663
Music	1684
Chemistry	1702
Astronomy	1704, 1749
Anatomy	1707
Modern History, Botany	1724
Natural and experimental Philosophy	1783
Mineralogy	1808
Political Economy	1863

CAMBUSKENNETH (Central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English under Warrenne and Cressingham, 10 Sept. 1297.

CAMDEN (N. America). Here 16 Aug. 1780, lord Cornwallis defeated the revolted Americans, under Gates. At a second battle (also called Hobkirk's hill), between general Greene and lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, 25 April, 1781. Camden was evacuated and burnt by the British, 13 May, 1781.

CAMDEN SOCIETY, established 1838, publishes British historical documents. 121 volumes had been issued, July, 1876.

CAMDEN TOWN, N.W. London, begun by land let for building 1400 houses by earl Camden in 1791; received his name a few years after.

CAMEL, DAY OF THE, 4 Nov. 656 (according to some 658 or 659) when Talha and Zobeir, rebel Arab chiefs, were defeated and slain by the caliph Ali. Ayesha, Mahomet's widow, friend of the chiefs, was present in a litter, on a camel, hence the name.

CAMERA LUCIDA, invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674; another by Dr. Wollaston in 1807. CAMERA OBSCURA, or dark chamber, constructed, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1297; improved by Baptista Porta, about 1500; and remodelled by sir Isaac Newton. By the invention of M. Daguerre, in 1839, the pictures of the camera are fixed; see *Photography*.

CAMERONIANS, a name frequently given to the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland, the descendants of the covenanters of the 17th century, the established church, 1638-50.* Charles II. signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived episcopacy. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, &c.), and many refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*, died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures. The name *Cameronian* is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish, in 1680. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous. In 1712 they renewed their public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-prelatical, anti-erastian, true presbyterian church of Scotland." They have now between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland. —The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*), raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron, has no connection with the Cameronians.

CAMISARDS (from *chemise*, Latin *camisa*, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the French Protestants in the neighbourhood of the Cévennes (mountain chains in S. France), who after enduring much severe persecution in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, took up arms in July, 1702, to rescue some imprisoned brethren. They revenged the cruelties of their enemies, and maintained an obstinate resistance against the royalist armies commanded by marshal Montrevel, and other distinguished generals, till 1705, when the insurrection was suppressed by marshal Villars. After futile conciliatory efforts, several of the heroic leaders suffered death rather than surrender. Cavalier, an able general, unable to carry out a treaty made with Villars, seceded in 1704, entered the British service, and died governor of Jersey, 1740.

CAMLET, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental

* They were frequently called *hill-men* or *mountain men*, and *society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced), and McMillanites, from John McMillan, their first minister, after their secession from the church of Scotland on account of its subserviency to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles. They assumed the name of the "Reformed Presbyterian Church," on May 25, 1876. This church has united with the Free Church of Scotland.

camlet first came here from Portuguese India, in 1660. *Anderson.*

CAMORRA, a secret society of plunderers and ratteners, exacting money from shopkeepers and traders, in Naples (said to have originated from the extreme destitution of the lower classes); tolerated under the Bourbons; checked by the king of Italy; about 80 Camorristi seized and transported, Sept.-Oct. 1874.

CAMP. The Hebrew encampment was first laid out by divine direction, 1490 B.C. (*Numbers* ii.) The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland. A camp was formed in Hyde Park in 1745 and 1814; see *Chobham* and *Aldershott.*

CAMPANIA (S. Italy), was occupied by Hannibal and various cities declared in his favour 216 B.C.; conquered by the Romans, 213. Its capital was Capua (*which see*).

CAMPBELL'S ACTS, introduced by John Campbell, lord chancellor. 1. Against libels and slanders, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (1843), and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 75 (1845). 2. To compel railway companies to make compensation for injuries by culpable accidents, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (1846). 3. Against obscene publications, prints, &c., 20 & 21 Vict. c. 83 (1857). In accordance with the second act, the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail, obtained a verdict for 13,000*l.* from the Great Northern Railway Company. On appeal the sum was reduced.

CAMPBELLITES, or Rowites, a name given to the followers of the rev. John McLeod Campbell, minister of Row, Dumbartonshire, who, on 24 May, 1831, was deposed by the general assembly of the church of Scotland for teaching the universality of the atonement, and other doctrines contrary to the church's standard. Dr. Campbell established a congregation in Glasgow in 1833. The "Disciples of Christ," *which see*, are also sometimes termed Campbellites.

CAMPEACHY-BAY (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about 1517, and settled by Spaniards in 1540; taken by the English in 1659; by the buccaneers, in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here about 1662.

CAMPERDOWN: south of the Texel, Holland, near which admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, 11 Oct. 1797. The British admiral was made lord Duncan of Camperdown. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, 4 Aug. 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (N. Italy). Here a treaty was concluded between France and Austria; the latter yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic, 17 Oct. 1797. By a secret article the emperor gained the Venetian dominions.

CAMPO SANTO (Holy Field), a burial-place at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by archbishop Ubaldo, about 1300, which is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

CAMPS, see *Aldershott*, *Chobham*, and *Kildare.*

CAMPUS RAUDIUS, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Cimbri were defeated with great slaughter by Marius and Catulus, 101 B.C.

CANAAN (Palestine), is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1965 B.C. (*Clinton*, 2088). The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1445 (*Hales*, 1602).

CANADA (N. America), was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, 24 June, 1497. In 1524, a French expedition under Verazani formed a settlement named New France, and in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner), ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the site of Montreal; see *Montreal* and *Quebec.* Canada has been termed "the Dominion," since its incorporation with the other American colonies, 1 July, 1867.

First permanent settlement: Quebec founded . . 1608
Canada taken by the English, 1629; restored . . 1632
War begins in 1756; Canada conquered by the English, 1759 (see *Quebec*), confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, signed . . . 10 Feb. 1763 *
Legislative council established; the French laws confirmed, and religious liberty given to Roman Catholics 1774
The Americans under Montgomery invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 1775; expelled by Carleton . . . . . March, 1776
Canada divided into Upper and Lower . . . 1791
The "clergy reserves" established by parliament—one seventh of the waste lands of the colony appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy (during the debates on this bill the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose) . . . ,,
Canada made a bishopric 1793
United States army, under general Hull, invade Canada; defeated at Brownstown, near Toronto, 8 Aug.; surrender . . . . 16 Aug. 1812
Americans take York, 27 April; Fort George, 27 May; defeated at Chippewa, 25 July; peace signed at Ghent . . . . 24 Dec. 1814
Opposition to Canada clergy reserves . . 1817 *et seq.*
First railway in Canada opened . . . July, 1836
The Papineau rebellion commences at Montreal by a body called *Fils de la Liberté* 1837
The rebels defeated at St. Eustace . . 14 Dec. ,,
Repulsed at Toronto by *sir F. Head* . . 5 Jan. 1838
Earl of Durham appointed gov.-gen. . . 16 Jan. ,,
Lount and Mathews (rebels) hanged . 12 April, ,,
Lord Durham resigns his government . 9 Oct. ,,
Rebellion appears in Beauharnais, 3 Nov.; the insurgents at Napierville, under Nelson, routed, 6 Nov.; rebellion suppressed . . . 17 Nov. ,,
Sir John Colborne, governor . . . . Dec. ,,
Acts relating to government of Lower Canada, passed in Feb. 1838, and . . . . Aug. 1839
Chas. Powlett Thompson (afterwards lord Sydenham), governor . . . . . Sept. ,,
Upper and Lower Canada re-united . 10 Feb. 1840
Sir Chas. Bagot, governor . . . . Oct. 1841
Sir Chas. T. (aft. lord) *Metcalfe*, governor . Feb. 1843
Earl Cathcart, governor . . . . March, 1846
Earl of Elgin, gov.-general . . . . Oct. ,,
Riots in Montreal; parliament house burnt 26 April, 1850
Canada clergy reserves abolished by the British parliament . . . . . 9 May, 1853
Concluded an important treaty with United States, 7 June, 1854
The grand trunk railroad of Canada (850 miles), from Quebec to Toronto, opened . 12 Nov. 1856
On reference made to the queen, Ottawa, formerly Bytown, appointed the capital; this decision unpopular . . . . . Aug. 1858
Canada raises a regiment of soldiers (made one of the line, and called the 100th) . . . . ,,
The prince of Wales presents the colours at Shorncliff . . . . . 10 Jan. 1859
The prince of Wales, the duke of Newcastle, &c., arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, 24 July; visit Halifax, 30 July; Quebec, 18 Aug.; Montreal, 25 Aug.; Ottawa, 1 Sept.; leave Canada, 20 Sept.; after visiting the United States embark at Portland, 20 Oct.; and arrive at Plymouth 15 Nov. 1860
Lord Monck assumes office as gov.-gen. . 28 Nov. 1861
In consequence of the "Trent" affair (see *United States*, 1861), 3000 British troops sent to Canada; warlike preparations made . . . Dec. ,,

British N. American Association founded in London Jan. 1862
Cartier's ministry defeated on *Militia bill*; Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald, premier 20-23 May, ,,
The assembly vote only 5000 militia and 5000 reserve towards the defence of the country; this causes discontent in England July, ,,
Mr. J. Macdonald again premier 20 May, 1863
New militia bill passed Sept. ,,
Military measures in progress Sept. 1864
Meeting of about 20,000 volunteers; delegates from N. American colonies at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a confederation, 10 Oct.; agree on the bases 20 Oct. ,,
Between 20 and 30 armed confederates quit Canada and enter the little town of St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the banks, steal horses and stores, fire, and kill one man, and wound others, and return to Canada, 19 Oct; 13 are arrested, 21 Oct.; but are discharged, on account of some legal difficulty, by Judge Coursol 14 Dec. ,,
Great excitement in United States, general Dix proclaims reprisals; volunteers called out in Canada to defend the frontiers; president Lincoln rescinds Dix's proclamation Dec. ,,
The confederation scheme rejected by New Brunswick 7 March, 1865
The British parliament grant 50,000*l.* for defence of Canada 23 March, ,,
The St. Alban's raiders discharged, 30 March; Mr. Seward gives up claim for their extradition, April, ,,
Messrs. Galt and Cartier visit England to advocate confederation April, ,,
The threatened invasion of the Fenians, 9 March; 10,000 volunteers called out 15 March, 1866
The Canadian parliament opened, for the first time, at Ottawa; the Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians flee; 35,000 men under arms (see *Fenians*) 8 June, ,,
Discovery of gold in Hastings county, Canada west, Nov. ,,
Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada, with parliament, to consist of the Queen, a senate of 72 members, and a house of commons of 181 members, passed 29 March, 1867
Canada Railway loan act passed 12 April, ,,
Lord Monck sworn in as viceroy of Canada, by virtue of the act for the union of the British provinces in North America 2 July, ,,
New parliament meets at Ottawa 6 Nov. ,,
Reported agitation against the new confederation in Nova Scotia Jan. 1868
Murder of Mr. Darcy McGhee 7 April, ,,
Sir John Young (now *lord Lisgar*) appointed governor-general in room of lord Monck (resigned), arrives 27 Nov. ,,
A Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by the militia about 24 May, ,,
Visit of prince Alfred Sept. *et seq.* ,,
Hudson's Bay territories purchased, subject to conditions, for 300,000*l.* (see *Hudson's Bay*) Nov. 1869
In consequence of the resistance of some of the settlers (see *Rupert's land*), an expedition, under colonel Wolseley, arrived at Fort Garry, and a conciliatary proclamation was issued 23 July 1870
Rupert's land formed into a province, named Manitoba; Mr. Adams G. A. Archibald named the first governor Aug. ,,
Canada defences loan act passed 9 Aug. ,,
Disputes with the United States respecting fishing, Nov. ,,
Opposition to the fishery clauses in the treaty of Washington June, 1871
By the British North America act, the parliament of Canada may establish new provinces, 29 June, ,,
British Columbia united to the "Dominion" ,,
Departure of last battalion of royal troops Nov. ,,
A liberal ministry constituted under Mr. Edward Blake 23 Dec. ,,
Lord (aft. *earl of*) *Dufferin* appointed governor-general; inaugurated 25 June, 1872
Sir George Cartier, statesman, died 20 May, 1873
Mr. Arch, on behalf of British labourers, visits Canada autumn, ,,
The ministry of sir John Macdonald charged with corruption connected with the Pacific railway; the parliament suddenly prorogued by lord Dufferin 13 Aug. 1873
Commission of inquiry—Macdonald admits receiving money from sir Hugh Allan Sept. ,,
Parliament meets, 23 Oct.; the ministry resigns, 5 Nov.; Mr. Mackenzie forms a ministry, 7 Nov. ,,
New reciprocity treaty rejected by the U.S. senate, 4 Feb. 1875
Population in 1857: Lower Canada, 1,220,514; Upper Canada, 1,350,923; of the Dominion in 1871, 3,788,618.

CANALS (artificial watercourses). The imperial canal in China, commenced in the 13th century, is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities; see *Ganges* and *Suez*.

The canal of Languedoc (Canal du Midi) which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed 1681
That of Orleans from the Loire to the Seine commenced 1675
Burgundy canal 1775
That between the Baltic and the North Sea, at Kiel, opened 1785
That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced 1790
Seine and Loire, opened 1791
That from the Cattegat to the Baltic 1794-1800
The great American Erie canal, 363 miles in length, was commenced 1817
That of Amsterdam to the sea 1819-25
Ganges canal completed 1854
(See *Ganges* and *Suez canal*.)

BRITISH CANALS.

The first was by *Henry I.*, when the Trent was joined to the Witham, 1134.
Francis Mathew in 1656, and *Andrew Yarranton in 1677*, in vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation.
In England there are said to be 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. (Mr. Porter, in 1851, says 4000 miles.)
In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers; and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick; in all, 510 miles. *Williams.*
The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived; and railways are connected with them.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

New river commenced 1609
Brought to London 1613
Thames made navigable to Oxford 1624
Kennett navigable to Reading 1715
Caermarthenshire canal 1756
Droitwich to the Severn ,,
Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal) commenced (see *Bridgewater*) 1759
Northampton navigation 1761
Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand) 1765-1788
Stafford and Worcester, commenced ,,
Grand Trunk (Trent and Mersey) commenced by Brindley 1766
Forth to Clyde, commenced 1768
Birmingham to Bilston ,,
Oxford to Coventry, commenced 1769
Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739; to London 1770
Leeds to Liverpool ,,
Monkland (Scotland), commenced ,,
Ellesmere and Chester 1772
Basingstoke canal begun ,,
Liverpool to Wigan 1774
Stroud to the Severn 1775
Staffordshire canal, begun 1776
Stourbridge canal, completed ,,
Runcorn to Manchester ,,
Mersey, opened 1777
Chesterfield to the Trent ,,
Belfast to Lough Neagh 1783
Severn to the Thames, completed 1789
Forth and Clyde, completed 1790
Bradford, completed ,,
Grand Junction, begun ,,

Birmingham and Coventry 1790
Monastereven to Athy 1791
Worcester and Birmingham . . . . . ,,
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury . . . . . ,,
Warwick and Birmingham 1793
Barnsley, cut 1794
Rochdale, act passed . . . . . ,,
Huddersfield, act passed . . . . . ,,
Derby, completed . . . . . ,,
Hereford and Gloucester 1796
Paddington Canal begun 1798
Kennet and Avon, opened 1799
Peak-forest canal, completed 1800
Thames to Fenny Stratford . . . . . ,,
Buckingham canal 1801
Grand Surrey, act passed . . . . . ,,
Brecknock canal 1802
Caledonian canal begun 1803
Ellesmere aqueduct 1805
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened . . . . . ,,
Royal Military canal, Hythe to Rye 1807
Aberdeen, completed . . . . . ,,
Glasgow and Ardrossan, opened 1811
Leeds and Liverpool, opened 1816
Wye and Avon . . . . . ,,
Edinburgh and Glasgow Union 1818
Sheffield, completed 1819
Regent's canal, opened 1820
Caledonian canal, completed . . 30 Oct. 1822
Birmingham and Liverpool, begun 1826
Gloucester and Berkeley, ship-canal, completed . 1827
Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, opened . . 1831

CANARY ISLANDS (N. W. Africa), known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were re-discovered by a Norman named Bethencourt, about 1400; his descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who became masters, 1483. The *canary-bird*, a native of these isles, brought to England about 1500. Teneriffe is the largest island.

CANCER HOSPITAL, West Brompton, S.W. London, was founded by Miss (now baroness) Burdett-Coutts, 30 May, 1859. A temporary hospital begun in 1851.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated for its 100 cities, its centre Mount Ida; the laws of its king Minos, and its labyrinth to secure the Minotaur (about 1300 B.C.). It was conquered by the Romans 68 B.C.

Seized by the Saracens . . . . . A.D. 823
Re-taken by the Greeks 961
Sold to the Venetians . . . . . Aug. 1204
Rebelled; reduced 1364
Gained by the Turks, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished 1669
Ceded to the Egyptian pacha 1830
Restored to Turkey 1840
Insurrections suppressed, 1841; by conciliation. . 1858
Persecution of the Christians . . . 31 July, 1859
The Christians demand redress of grievances, June, 1866
They establish a "sacred battalion" . 12 Aug. ,,
Publish an address to the powers protecting Greece, 21 Aug. ,,
The Cretan general assembly proclaim the abolition of the Turkish authority in Candia, and union with Greece . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Commencement of hostilities: the Turkish army commanded by Mustapha Pacha . . 11 Sept. ,,
Greeks victorious in several conflicts, Sept. and Oct. ,,
The Greek steamer *Panhellenion* begins to convey volunteers, &c., to Candia . . . Oct. ,,
Monastery of Arkadi besieged; blown up by the defenders; great loss on both sides . 26 Nov. ,,
Proposition of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland to the sultan to give up Candia, 28 March; declined . . . . . 31 March, 1867
Many defenceless villages said to be burnt June, ,,
Collective note from Russia and other powers urging the Porte to suspend hostilities . 15 June, ,,
Indecisive conflicts . . . . . July, 1867
The *Arkadi* Greek steamer, after running the blockade 22 times, landing Greek volunteers, and bringing away women and children, destroyed by the Turkish vessel *Izeddin* . . . 19 Aug. ,,
Assembly of delegates meet the vizier . 22 Sept. ,,
Insurrection subsides; the grand vizier arrives, 28 Sept.; proclaims an amnesty, and promises reforms . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,
Successful blockade running by the Greeks; Omar Pasha, the Turkish general, resigns his command in the island . . . . . Nov. ,,
The delegates' demands granted . . . 11 Dec. ,,
The war renewed (indecisive) . . . Feb. 1868
The Petropaulakes landed about 2500 men on opposite sides of the isle, 10 Dec., but failed in their attempt to unite; after several skirmishes, in which they lost about 650 men, all surrendered, (and were sent to Greece) . . . 26 Dec. ,,
The provisional government surrendered 30 Dec. ,,
The new Turkish governor, Omer Fenizi, arrived, and the blockade ended . . . 8 March, 1869

CANDLEMAS DAY, 2 Feb. is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, *Luke* ii. 32, "a Light to lighten the Gentiles," &c.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to pope Gelasius in the 5th century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 Edw. VI. 1548; but is still continued in the church of Rome.

CANDLES. The Roman candles were composed of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fatted were used for light among the lower classes in England, about 1300. Wax candles were little used, and dipped candles were usually burnt. The Wax Chandlers' company was incorporated 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the candleberry-tree (*myrica cerifera*). The duty upon candles made in England, imposed in 1709, amounted to about 500,000*l.* annually when it was repealed in 1831. Very great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches on oils and fats, carried on by "the father of the fatty acids," Chevreul, since 1811, and published in 1823. At Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution; including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price (1842), and Wilson in 1844, for candles which require no snuffing (termed *composite*). Palm and cocoa-nut oils are now extensively used. In 1860, at the Belmont works 900 persons were employed, and in winter 100 tons (7000*l.* worth) of candles are manufactured weekly. Candles are manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil of tar brought from Rangoon in the Burmese empire, and from Trinidad. In 1870 the manufacture of candles from a mineral substance named *ozokerit* began.

CANDLESTICKS (or *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and were engraven on their seals, cups, and tombs. Bezaleel made "a candlestick of pure gold" for the tabernacle, B.C. 1491 (*Exod.* xxxvii. 17). Candlesticks were used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, 959 ("silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honourably made").

CANDY (Ceylon), was taken by a British detachment, 20 Feb. 1803, who capitulated 23 June following, on account of its unhealthiness, and many were treacherously massacred at Colombo,

26 June. The war was renewed in Oct. 1814; the king was made prisoner by general Brownrigg, 19 Feb. 1815; and the sovereignty was vested in Great Britain, 2 March, 1815.

CANICULAR PERIOD, see *Dog-star*.

CANNÆ (Apulia). Here, on 2 Aug. 216 B.C., Hannibal with 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards, defeated Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

CANNIBAL, an Indian term, thought to be a form of Carribal; as Columbus, in 1493, found the Caribs of the West Indies gross cannibals. *Anthropophagi* (man-eaters) are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus; and the practice still exists in some of the South Sea Islands and other savage countries.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.* The illness of lord Liverpool, Feb., led to the formation of this administration, 24-30 April, 1827. Mr. Canning died 8 Aug. following: see *Goderich*.

George Canning, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.*
Earl of Harrowby, *president of the council.*
Duke of Portland, *lord privy seal.*
Viscount Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries.*
W. W. Wynn, *president of the Indian board.*
Wm. Huskisson, *board of trade.*
Lord Palmerston, *secretary at war.*
Lord Bexley, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.*
Duke of Clarence, *lord high admiral.*
Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor, &c.*
Marquis of Lansdowne, *without office; afterwards home secretary.*
Earl of Carlisle, *woods and forests.*

CANNON. Gibbon describes a cannon employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople 1453; see *Artillery*.

The first cannon cast in England was by Hugget, at Uckfield, Sussex, 1543.
Mons Meg, a large cannon (above 13 ft. long, 20 inches calibre) in Edinburgh castle, said to have been cast at Mons in Hainault, in 1486, but more probably forged at Castle Douglas, Galloway, by three brothers named M'Kim, and presented by them to James II. at the siege of Thrieve castle, 1455. It was removed to London, 1754; but, at the request of sir Walter Scott, restored to Edinburgh, 1829.
A cannon of Mahomet II., dated 1464, presented to the British government by the sultan of Turkey, and placed in the Artillery Museum, Woolwich, 1868.
Moolk-e-Maedan, an Indian bronze gun of Beejapoor, calibre 23 inches; 17th century.
At Ehrenbreitstein castle, opposite Coblentz on the Rhine, is a cannon, eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech; the ball for it weighs 180lb., and its charge of powder 94lb. It was made by one Simon 1529
In Dover castle is a brass gun (called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol), 24 feet long, a present from Charles V. to Henry VIII.
Fine specimens in the Tower of London.

A leathern cannon fired three times in the King's park, Edinburgh. *Phillips* . . 23 Oct. 1788
The Turkish piece, now in St. James's park, was taken by the French at Alexandria; but was retaken, and placed in the park . . . March, 1803
Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was completed in May, 1856, at Liverpool. Its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight 21 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 14lb. Its cost was 3500l. With a charge of 25lb. it struck a target 2000 yards' distance. It has been since presented to government.
Rifled ordnance committee appointed . 20 Aug. 1858
Recently great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon, by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, and others. Mr. Wm. G. Armstrong knighted . . . 18 Feb. 1859
He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing "a *breech-loading* rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 32-lb. gun, charged with 5lb. of powder, was a little more than 5 miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for 20,000l., as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance . . . . 22 Feb. 1859
A parliamentary committee on ordnance was appointed 20 Feb., and reported . . . 23 July, 1860
Sir W. Armstrong resigned his appointment . . . . . 5 Feb. 1863
His gun said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku . . . . 21 Aug. 1860
Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles greatly commended 1860-70
An *American* cannon, weighing 35 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, cast 1860
Great endeavours made to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates; trials at Shoeburyness, Essex 1862
Targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the Warrior, three 5-inch plates of wrought iron bolted together, pierced three times by 156lb. shot from an Armstrong gun smooth bore, 300lb., muzzle-loaded with charges of 40lb. of powder, twice, and once of 50lb. . . . . 8 April, ,,
The Horsfall gun, mentioned above, with a charge of 75lb. of powder and a shot of 270lb., smashed a Warrior target . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
Mr. Whitworth's shells sent through 5½ inch iron plates and wood-work behind . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Armstrong's gun "Big Will" tried and pronounced to be perfect; weight, 22 tons; length, 15 feet; range with shot weighing 510lb., 748 to 4187 yards . . . . . 19 Nov. 1863
Clark's target destroyed . . . . . 7 July, ,,
Reed's target tried successfully . . . 8 Dec. ,,
The competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns began . . . . 1 April, 1864
Iron-plate commission experiments close 4 Aug. ,,
Capt. Palliser, by experiment, has shown that iron shot cast in cold iron moulds instead of hot sand, is much harder, and equals steel; he also suggested the lining cast iron guns with wrought iron exits, which is stated to be successful . . ,,
The competitive trials of Armstrong's and Whitworth's cannon upon the Alfred target-ship at Portsmouth closed . . . . . 15 Nov. ,,
"Hercules target," 4 ft. 2 in. thick, 11½ inches of iron, resists 300 pounders . . . . June, 1865
National Artillery Association (see *Artillery*) ,,
Duel between the *Bellerophon*, with a 12½ ton 9-inch rifled naval service gun with steel bolts (250 lb.), and powder charge of 48lb., and the single gun turret of the "Royal Sovereign" by capt. Cowper Coles: the equilibrium of the turret base undisturbed by any amount of pounding . 15 June, 1866
At Shoeburyness Palliser's chilled metal shot (250lb.) by 43lb. of powder in a 9-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron Woolwich rifle gun, is sent through a target of 8 inches rolled iron, 18 inches teak, and ½ inch iron, and about 20 feet beyond, 13 Sept. ,,
[His patent is dated 27 May, 1863. Mr. James

* George Canning was born 11 April, 1770; became foreign secretary in the Portland administration, 1807; fought a duel with Castlereagh and resigned in 1809; president of the India board in 1820; disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1821; appointed governor-general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary, and remained such till 1827, when he became premier. He died 8 Aug. same year.

Nasmyth had previously suggested the use of chilled iron.] £

Many experiments made with cannon and targets at Shoeburyness 1867

The American 15-inch naval gun, with a cast-iron spherical shot 453lb., greatly damages an 8-inch target; other experiments at Shoeburyness, 23 July, ,,

Continued experiments at Shoeburyness; Plymouth model fort, with 15-inch solid shield-plates, tried with 23 ton gun of 12-inch bore, bearing 600lb. Palliser shot; exterior of fort destroyed; interior intact;—the 10-inch English gun shown to be superior to American and Prussian great guns . . . . 16-24 June, 1868

Capt. Moncrieff's protected barbette gun-carriage (in which the recoil is utilized for reloading), tried at Shoeburyness and proved successful, 2 Oct. ,,

Contest at Shoeburyness: the iron targets of Brown of Sheffield resist the Whitworth guns, 2 March, 1870

Palliser shot said to have failed in the *Hercules*, 20 Jan. ,,

"Woolwich Infant," 35 tons; largest gun then ever made; length 16 feet 3 inches; formed of a steel tube with coiled breech piece; designed to fire a 700lb. projectile, with 120lb. charge; made at Woolwich in 1870; when tried in Dec. 1871, the inner tube cracked; others made 1872

Duel between the *Hotspur* (with 25 ton 12-inch rifle gun, heaviest afloat, with Palliser's 600lb. shot, and 85lb. of powder), and the *Glatton* iron clad, whose turret plates successfully resisted the attack (animals in the turret uninjured), 5 July, 1872

Col. Moncrieff's hydro-pneumatic carriage for artillery invented about April; the principle claimed by sir Wm. Armstrong for hydraulic machine . . . . . 11 Nov. 1872

Experimental gun constructing at Woolwich; 80 tons; 27 feet long; for 1650 lbs. shot; 300 lbs. of powder . . . . . May, 1874

81-ton gun tried at Woolwich; shot 1250 lbs.; 190 lbs. of powder; 12 men rammed in the charge; shot penetrated 50 feet of sand; tried successfully 18 Sept. 1875, 24-26 July, with 370 lbs. of powder 4 Aug. 1876

Gen. Uchatius's steel bronze cannon making at Vienna . . . . . Sept. 1875

CANOE. In the "Rob Roy" a very lightly constructed canoe, "giving the pleasure of a yacht without the expense," Mr. J. Macgregor, in 1865, travelled about a thousand miles on the rivers and lakes of Europe. His second cruise was on the Baltic. He explored the Suez canal, Nov. and the rivers of Syria, Dec. 1868, and the canals and lakes of Holland in the summer of 1871. The "Octoroon" (16 feet long, 23 inches broad) crossed the channel from Boulogne to Dover, in 11 hours; 19 Aug. 1867. The Royal canoe club founded, 1866. The prince of Wales president, 1876.

CANONICAL HOURS, see *Breviary.*

CANON OF SCRIPTURE, see *Bible.*

CANONISATION of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted by pope Leo III., 800. *Tallent.* Every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonisation by papal authority was of St. Udalricus, Ulric, in 993. Previously canonisation was the act of the bishops and people. *Hénault.* On 8 June, 1862, the pope canonised 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on 5 Feb. 1597, near Nagasaki, and 25 others, on 29 June, 1867. Among the persons canonised by the pope Pius IX. in Oct. 1872, was the late queen of Naples.

CANONS, APOSTOLICAL, ascribed to the Apostles by Bellarmin and Baronius, by others to St. Clement, are certainly of much later date (since 325). The Greek church allows 85, the Latin 50 of them. The first Ecclesiastical Canon was promulgated 380. *Usher. Canon law* of the church was introduced into Europe by Gratian about 1140, and into England in 1154. *Stow;* see *Decretals.* The present *Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England,* collected from former ordinances, were established in 1603 by the clergy in convocation, and ratified by king James I., 1604. A new body of canons formed by the convocation in 1640, were declared unlawful by the commons, 16 Dec. 1641.—An intermediate class of religious, between priests and monks, in the 8th century, were termed *canons,* as living by a rule. *Canons* in some of our cathedrals and collegiate churches resemble the prebendaries in others. The endowment of canonries was facilitated by the Cathedrals Act, 1873.

CANOPUS, see *Alexandria.*

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena. Here the emperor Henry IV. of Germany, submitted to penance imposed by his enemy, pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan. 1077, till the pope admitted him, and granted absolution. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelph, duke of Bavaria.

CANTERBURY (Kent), the *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned 560-616. He was converted to Christianity by Augustin, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favours, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, dedicated to Christ, 602. St. Martin's church is said to be the oldest Saxon church in Britain. The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Tom or Thom, who assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred 28-31 May, 1838; see *Thomites.* The railway to London was completed in 1846.—The ARCHBISHOP is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedency of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the Church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors, and 4 lord treasurers. This see was made superior to York, 1073; see *York.* The revenue is valued in the king's books at 2816*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* *Beatson.* Present income, 15,000*l.* The *Cathedral* was sacked by the Danes, 1011, and burnt down 1067; rebuilt by Lanfranc and Anselm, and the choir completed by the prior Conrad in 1130, and in which Becket was murdered, 1170, was burnt 1174. It was rebuilt by William of Sens (1174-78), and by "English William," 1178-84. A new nave was built and other parts, 1378-1410. The great central tower was erected by prior Goldstone about 1495. The gorgeous shrine of Becket was stripped at the reformation, and his bones burnt. Here were interred Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV., cardinal Pole, and other distinguished persons. Part of the roof was destroyed by an accidental fire, and the edifice narrowly escaped, 3 Sept. 1872. The clock-tower was nearly on fire, 2 June, 1876. See *Huguenots.*

Archbishops of Canterbury.

602-605. St. Augustine, or Austin, died 26 May.
605-619. St. Lawrence.
619-624. St. Mellitus.
624-630. Justus.
631-653. St. Honorius.
655-664. Deusdedit (Adeodatus).

668-690. Theodore of Tarsus.
693-731. Berhtuald.
731-734. Tætwine.
735-741. Nothelm.
741-758. Cuthbert.
759-762. Bregowine.
763-790. Jaenbehrt, or Lambert.
790-803. Æthelheard.
803-829. Wulfred.
829. Fleogild.
830-870. Ceolnoth.
870-889. Æthelred.
891-923. Plegemund.
923 (?) Æthelm.
928-941. Wulfelm.
941-958. Odo.
959-988. St. Dunstan, d. 19 May.
988-989. Æthelgar.
990-995. Sigeric.
995-1006. Ælfric.
1006-1011. St. Ælphage, murdered by the Danes, 19 April.
1013-1020. Lyfing, or Ælfstun.
1020-1038. Æthelnoth.
1038-1050. St. Eadsige.
1050-1052. Robert of Jumiéges.
1052-1070. Stigand: deprived.
1070-1089. St. Lanfranc, d. 24 May.
1093-1109. Anselm.
[See vacant 5 years.]
1114-1122. Radulphus de Turbine.
1123-1136. William de Curbellio.
1139-1161. Theobald.
1162-1170. Thomas à Becket: murdered 29 Dec.
[See vacant.]
1174-1184. Richard.
1184-1190. Baldwin.
1191. Reginald Fitz-Joceline, died 26 Dec.
[See vacant.]
1193-1205. Hubert Walter. [Reginald the sub-prior, and John Grey, bishop of Norwich, were successively chosen, but set aside.]
1206-1228. Stephen Langton, died 6 July.
1229-1231. Richard Weathershed.
1233-1240. Edmund de Abingdon.
1240-1270. Boniface of Savoy.
1272-1278. Robert Kilwarby (resigned).
1279-1292. John Peckham.
1293-1313. Robert Winchelsey.
1313-1327. Walter Reynolds.
1327-1333. Simon de Mepham.
1333-1348. John Stratford.
1348-1349. John de Ufford.
1349. Thomas Bradwardin.
1349-1366. Simon Islip.
1366-1368. Simon Langham (resigned).
1368-1374. Wm. Whittelsey.
1375-1381. Simon Sudbury, beheaded by the rebels, 14 June.
1381-1396. William Courtenay.
1397-1398. Thos. Fitzalan or Arundel (attainted).
1398. Roger Walden (expelled).
1399-1414. Tho. Arundel (restored).
1414-1443. Henry Chicheley.
1443-1452. John Stafford.
1452-1454. John Kemp.
1454-1486. Thomas Bouchier.
1486-1500. John Morton.
1501-1503. Henry Deane or Denny.
1503-1532. Wm. Warham.
1533-1556. Thos. Cranmer (burnt 21 March).
1556-1558. Reginald Pole, d. 17 Nov.
1559-1575. Matt. Parker, d. 17 May.
1576-1583. Edm. Grindal, d. 6 July.
1583-1604. John Whitgift, d. 29 Feb.
1604-1610. Rd. Bancroft, d. 2 Nov.
1611-1633. Geo. Abbot, d. 4 Aug.
1633-1645. Wm. Laud (beheaded, 10 Jan).
[See vacant 16 years.]
1660-1663. Wm. Juxon, d. 4 June.
1663-1677. Gilb. Sheldon, d. 9 Nov.
1678-1691. Wm. Sancroft (deprived 1 Feb.), d. 24 Nov. 1693.
1691-1694. John Tillotson, d. 22 Nov.
1695-1715. Thos. Tenison, d. 14 Dec.
1715-1737. Wm. Wake, d. 24 Jan.
1737-1747. John Potter, d. 10 Oct.
1747-1757. Thos. Herring, d. 13 Mar.
1757-1758. Matt. Hutton, d. 19 Mar.
1758-1768. Thos. Secker, d. 3 Aug.
1768-1783. Fred. Cornwallis, d. 19 Mar.
1783-1805. John Moore, d. 18 Jan.
1805-1828. Chas. Manners Sutton, d. 21 July.
1828-1848. Wm. Howley, d. 11 Feb.
1848-1862. John Bird Sumner, d. 6 Sept.
1862-1868. Chas. Thos. Longley, d. 27 Oct.
1868. Archibald Campbell Tait, elected 4 Dec.

CANTERBURY (New Zealand), a Church of England settlement founded in 1850. Population in 1854, 6000, in 1868, 54,000; during that period, 1,800,000*l.* expended on public works, principally from the current revenue.

CANTERBURY TALES, by Geoffrey Chaucer, were written about 1364; and first printed about 1475 or 1476 (by Caxton). Chaucer Society established 1867.

CANTHARIDES, venomous green beetles (called Spanish flies), employed to raise blisters. This use is ascribed to Aretæus of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.

CANTON, founded about 200 B.C., the only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade, till the treaty of 29 Aug. 1842. Merchants arrived here in 1517. English factory established, 1680. A fire destroying 15,000 houses, 1822. An inundation swept away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, Oct. 1833. Canton was taken by the British in 1857; restored, 1861. See *China* 1835, 1839, 1856, 1861. Population estimated at 1,000,000.

CANTOR LECTURES, courses given annually at the rooms of the Society of Arts. The expenses are defrayed by a legacy from Dr. Theodore Edward Cantor, of the Indian civil service; who died about 1859. The lectures began 7 Dec. 1863.

CANULEIAN LAW, permitting the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, was passed at Rome 445 B.C.

CAOUTCHOUC or **INDIA RUBBER**, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in South America, Mexico, Africa, and Asia, especially *Castilloa Hevea* or *Siphonia elastica*, and *Ficus elastica*.

Observed at Hayti by Columbus (*Herrera*) . . . 1493
Described by Torquemada 1615
Discovered by La Condamine in Quito (termed by natives *cahout-chou*) and brought to Europe about 1735
Dr. Priestley said that he had seen "a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of 3*s.* the cubic half-inch . . 1770
India rubber cloth was made by Samuel Peal and patented 1791
Caoutchouc discovered in the Malay Archipelago, 1798; in Assam 1810
Vulcanised rubber formed by combining India rubber with sulphur, which process removes the susceptibility of the rubber to change under atmospheric temperatures, was patented in America, by Mr. C. Goodyear 1839
Invented also by Mr. T. Hancock (of the firm of Mackintosh & Co.), and patented 1843
Mr. Goodyear invented the hard rubber (termed Ebonite) as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell 1849
A mode of retaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) patented in England for the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York 1853
African caoutchouc imported into England . . 1856
Caoutchouc imported in 1850, 7617 cwts.; in 1856, 28,765 cwts.; in 1864, 71,027 cwts.; in 1866, 72,176 cwts.; in 1870, 152,118 cwts.; in 1874, 129,163 cwts.

CAPE BRETON, a large island, E. coast of N. America, said to have been discovered by Cabot, 1497; by the English in 1584; taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and re-taken in 1748. The fortress Louisburg, was captured by the English 26 July, 1758, when the garrison were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. The island was ceded to England, 10 Feb. 1763.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (S. W. Africa). Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; taken by the Dutch 1643; demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667. See *Ashantees*.

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS (N. Atlantic Ocean), belonging to Portugal, were known to the ancients as Gorgades, but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460.

CAPE FINISTERRE (N. W. Spain). Off this cape admirals lord Anson and Warren defeated and captured a French fleet under De la Jonquière, 3 May, 1747.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN, on the last island of the Fuegian archipelago, the southernmost point of America, was discovered and named by Schouten, 1616, after his birth-place in the Netherlands.

CAPE LA HOGUE, see *La Hogue*.

CAPEL COURT, see under *Stocks*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S. W. point of Africa, called "Cabo Tormentoso" (the stormy cape), the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1487. Its present name was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. Population of "Cape Colony" in 1856, 267,096; in 1875, 721,502.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco da Gama . . . 19 Nov. 1497
CAPE TOWN, the capital, founded by the Dutch . 1650
Colony taken by the English under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke . . . . 16 Sept. 1795
Restored at the peace of Amiens . . 25 March, 1802
Taken by sir D. Baird and sir H. Popham 9 Jan. 1806
Finally ceded to England . . . . 13 Aug. 1814
British emigrants arrive . . . . . March, 1820
The Kaffres make irruptions on the British settlements, and ravage Grahamstown; see *Kaffraria*, Oct. 1834
Bishopric of Cape Town founded; Dr. Robert Gray, first bishop 1847
The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to make the cape a penal colony . . . 19 May, 1849
Territories north of Great Orange river placed under British authority, 3 Feb. 1848; annexed as the Orange river territory . . . . . March, 1851
The constitution granted to the colony promulgated and joyfully received . . . . . 1 July, 1853
General Prætorius, chief of the Trans-Vaal republic, died . . . . . Aug. ,,
The British jurisdiction over the Orange river territory abandoned, 30 Jan.; a free state was formed; see *Orange river* . . . . March, 1854
The first parliament meets at Cape Town 1 July, ,,
The Kaffres much excited by a prophet named Umhla-kaza; by the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity maintained . Aug. 1856
The cape visited by prince Alfred in . July, 1860
The first railway from Cape Town, about 58 miles long, opened . . . . . about Dec. ,,
Governor, sir Philip E. Wodehouse 1861
Disputes between bishops of Cape Town and Natal; see *Church of England* 1863-5
Cape Town visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 17 Aug. 1867
Discovery of diamonds; leads to disputes between the free states and the tribes; see *Diamonds* 1867-70
Large tracts of territory devastated by fire Feb. 1869
Death of Moshesh, an eminent chief of the Basutos, friendly to the British . . . . 11 March, 1870
New harbour, breakwater, and docks at Cape Town inaugurated by the duke of Edinburgh, 12 July, ,,
Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor . Aug. ,,
Energetic conduct of sir Henry Barkly, repressing aggressions of the president of the Orange river territory . . . . . March, 1871
Colony of Griqua-land constituted . 27 Oct. ,,
The British flag erected amidst the diamond fields with great acclamation . . 17 Nov. ,,
Great success in the diamond fields; robbery of diamonds valued between 35,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*; oppression of the natives stopped by sir H. Barkly, Aug. 1872
Death of bishop Gray, deeply lamented . 1 Sept. ,,
Macomo, an eminent Kaffir chief died . 11 Sept. 1873
Insurrection of Langabalele, a chief, suppressed (See *Natal*) . . . . . Nov. Dec. ,,
South African Confederation (*which see*), proposed by earl of Carnarvon; opposed by Mr. Molteno and his cabinet, May; long debate commenced on it in the cape parliament . . . 11 Nov. 1875
Earl of Carnarvon, in a despatch, proposes that the conference on the confederation shall be transferred to England, 22 Oct.; much resented Nov. ,,
Earl of Carnarvon's despatch expressing earnest desire for the confederation, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London, their decision not to be conclusive, 15 Nov.; parliament prorogued . . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
Conference of delegates in London began; earl of Carnarvon, not Mr. Molteno, present . 5 Aug. 1876

CAPE ST. VINCENT (S. W. Portugal). Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three ships of war, and the Turkish fleet, was attacked by Tourville, with 160 ships, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men of war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, 16 June, 1693.—Sir John Jervis, with the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this cape, taking four ships and sinking others, 14 Feb. 1797. For this victory sir John was raised to the peerage, as earl St. Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle. Near this cape the fleet of dom Pedro, under admiral Charles Napier, captured dom Miguel's fleet, 5 July, 1833.

CAPETIANS, the third race of the kings of France, named from Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, who seized the throne on the death of Louis V., called the Indolent, 987. *Hénault*. The first line of the house of Capet ended with Charles IV., in 1328, when Philip VI. of Valois ascended the throne; see *France*.

CAPILLARITY (the rising of liquids in small tubes, and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been first observed by Niccolo Aggiunti of Pisa, 1600-35. The theory has been examined by Newton, La Place, and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in 1805, and Mr. Wertheim's researches in 1857.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, see *Death*.

CAPITATION TAX, see *Poll-tax*.

CAPITOL, said to have been so called from a human head (*caput*) found when digging the foundations of the fortress of Rome, on Mons Tar-

peius. Here a temple was built to Jupiter Capitolinus. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C.; the building was continued by Servius Tullius; completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but not dedicated till 507 B.C. by the consul Horatius. It was destroyed by lightning 6 July, 183; burnt during the civil wars, 83; rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 69; again burnt A.D. 69, 80; rebuilt 70, 82; sacked by Genseric, June, 455. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed on it 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which metal the roof was composed: its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. The *Capitoline games*, instituted 387 B.C. to commemorate the deliverance from the Gauls, were revived by Domitian, A.D. 86. The Campidoglio contains palaces of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

CAPITULARIES, the laws of the Frankish kings, commencing with Charlemagne (801). Collections have been published by Baluze (1677) and others.

CAPITULATIONS: a name given to the judicial rights granted by treaties to foreign consuls in Turkey. After many years' opposition, the sultan addressed a memorial to the sovereigns of Europe, in June, 1869; and modifications were agreed to, April, 1870. The sultan decided on the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt about July, 1872.

CAPPADOCIA, Asia Minor. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom	B.C.	744
Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of Macedon; the king, Ariarathes I., aged 82, crucified		322
Recovers its independence		315
Conquered by Mithridates of Pontus		291
Held by Seleucus 288; independent		288
Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns 162; dethroned by Holophernes, 130, but restored by the Romans, 158; killed with Crassus in the war against Aristonicus.		130
His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons; the sixth (Ariarathes VI.) is saved; she is put to death.		,,
Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator; who sets up various pretenders; the Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariobarzanes I. king		93
He is several times expelled by Mithridates, &c., but restored by the Romans; dies		64
Ariobarzanes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus.		42
Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony		36
Archelaus is favoured by Augustus, 20 B.C.; but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there oppressed with age	A.D.	15
Cappadocia becomes a Roman province		17
Invaded by the Huns		515
And by the Saracens		717
Recovered by the emperor Basil I.		876
Conquered by Soliman and the Turks.		1074
Annexed to Turkish Empire		1360

CAPPEL (Switzerland). Here the reformer Ulric Zwinglius was slain in a conflict between the catholics and the men of Zurich, 11 Oct. 1531.

CAPRI (Capreæ), an island near Naples, the sumptuous residence of Augustus, and particularly of Tiberius, memorable for the debaucheries he committed during his last years, 27-37. Capri was taken by sir Sydney Smith, 12 May, 1806.

CAPS, see *Hats*.

CAPS AND HATS. About 1738, Sweden was much distracted by two factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. They were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III. in 1771, who desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, 16 March, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

CAPSTAN, used to work ships' anchors, is said to have been invented, but more probably was only improved, by sir Samuel Morland, who died 30 Dec. 1695.

CAPTAIN, H.M.'s iron-clad turret ship, capsized during a squall, 12.15 A.M., 7 Sept., 1870. capt. Hugh Burgoyne, capt. Cowper Coles, who designed the vessel, and 469 persons perished. See under *Navy of England*. Subscriptions for relief of the widows and orphans of the lost up to 17 Nov., 34,894*l.*; 3 Dec., 38,004*l.*; 31 Dec., about 46,000*l.*; May, 1871, about 55,000*l.*; 25 June, 1871, about 55,700*l.*

CAPUA (Naples), capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal when his army wintered here after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., and it is said became enervated. In 211, when the Romans retook the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped; one woman who had prayed for the success of the Romans, and another who succoured some prisoners. During the middle ages Capua was successively subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in 1424, and captured by Cæsar Borgia, 24 July, 1501; was taken by Garibaldi 2 Nov. 1860.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, Franciscans, so named from wearing a *Capuchon*, or cowl hanging down upon their backs. The order was founded by Matthew Baschi, about 1525; and established by the pope Clement VII. 1529. The capuchin confessors of the queen Henrietta introduced here 1630, were imprisoned by the parliament, 1642.

CAR. The invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. Covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were used by the Romans. The *lectica* (a soft cushioned car), next invented, gave place to the *carpentum*, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *carrucæ*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphal cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne.

CARACAS (S. America), part of Venezuela, discovered by Columbus 1498. It was reduced by arms, and assigned as property to the Welsers, German merchants, by Charles V.; but for their tyranny, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a crown governor appointed. The province declared its independence, 9 May, 1810. In the city Leon de Caracas, on 26 March, 1812, nearly 12,000 persons perished by an earthquake; see *Venezuela*.

CARAITES, see *Karaites*.

CARBERRY HILL (S. Scotland). Here lord Hume and the confederate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary queen of Scots prisoner, 15 June, 1567. Bothwell fled.

CARBOLIC ACID (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal, by Laurent, 1846-7, is a powerful antiseptic. It is largely manufactured for medical purposes, and has been advan-

tageously used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorisation of sewage (1860-1); and as a disinfectant during the prevalence of cholera in London in 1866. It was successfully used for embalming by professor Seely in 1868. Professor F. Crace Calvert, a great manufacturer of this acid, died 1873.

CARBON was shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, and converted it into carbonic acid gas by combustion.

CARBONARI (charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became prominent early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, general Pépé taking the command. The king Ferdinand made political concessions, but the influence of the allied sovereigns at Laybach led Ferdinand to annul them and suppress the liberal party, Jan. 1821, when the Carbonari were denounced as traitors. The society spread in France, and doubtless hastened the revolutions in 1830 and 1848.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, found in the air, and a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of champagne, beer, &c., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air it becomes solid, resembling snow, through vaporisation.

CARDIFF CASTLE (S. Wales). Here Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., is said to have been imprisoned from 1106 till his death 10 Feb. 1135.

CARDIGAN BAY, see *Fishguard*.

CARDINALS, princes in the church of Rome, the council of the pope, and the conclave or "sacred college," at first were the principal priests or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and said to have been called *cardinales* in 853. They began to assume the exclusive power of electing the popes about 1179. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243 or 1245. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1623 or 1630. In 1586 Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70; but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were 69 cardinals; in 1864, 59; in Nov. 1867, 52;—in 1873, 5 of the order of bishops; 34 priests; 6 deacons; 45 in all. Nine cardinals (one a Bonaparte) were made, 13 March, 1868.* In 1875, 6 cardinal bishops, 45 priests, 8 deacons; in all 59; (including archbishops Manning, McCloskey, an American, and Ledochowski.)

CARDROSS CASE, see *Trials*, 1861.

CARDS (referred to the Chinese, Hindoos, and Romans), are said to have been invented in France in 1391, to amuse Charles VI. when depressed. Piquet and all the early names are French.—Cards first taxed in England 1710. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then *2s. 6d.* per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827 the stamp duty was reduced to *1s.*, and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs in the year ending 5 Jan. 1840; and on near 300,000, year ending 5 Jan. 1850. By an act passed in 1862 the duty on cards was reduced to *3d.* per pack, and the sellers were required to take out a licence. Duty received in 1874, 13,131*l.*

CARIA (Asia Minor), was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C.; by Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian, 397; his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C.; for his son Mausolus the *Mausoleum* was erected (*which see*). Caria was annexed by the Romans, 129 B.C. It is now part of the Turkish empire.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, see *West Indies*.

CARICATURES. Bufalmaco, an Italian painter, about 1330, drew caricatures and put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences. The modern caricatures of Gillray, Rowlandson, H. B. (John Doyle $\frac{JD}{JD}$ = HB), Richard Doyle, John Leech, and John Tenniel are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A'Becket, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) contributed to this amusing periodical. See *Punch*. Mr. T. Wright published a "History of Caricature," 1865; and "the Life and Works of James Gillray," 1873.

CARIGNAN, a small town about twelve miles from Sedan, department of Ardennes, N.E. France. At the plain of Douzy near this place and the encampment of Vaux, a part of MacMahon's army, retreating before the Germans, turned round and made a stand, 31 Aug. 1870. After a long, severe engagement, in which the same positions were taken and retaken several times, the Germans turned the flank of their enemies, who were compelled to fall back upon Sedan, where they were finally overcome, 1 Sept.

CARINTHIA, a Bavarian duchy, annexed to the territories of the duke of Austria, 1336.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE (Isle of Wight), said to have been a British and Roman fortress, was taken 530 by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I.'s time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned Nov. 1647 to Nov. 1648; and here his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, died, too probably of a broken heart, 8 Sept. 1650.

CARIZMIANS (fierce shepherds living near the Caspian), having been expelled by the Tartars, invaded Syria in 1243. The union of the sultans of Aleppo, Hems, and Damascus was insufficient to stem the torrent, and the Christian military orders were nearly exterminated in a single battle in 1244. In Oct. they took Jerusalem. They were totally defeated in two battles in 1247.

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE (S. Scotland), taken by Edward I., July, 1300, the subject of a contemporary poem published, with illustrations, by sir Harris Nicolas in 1828.

CARLISLE (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. Of the great church, called St. Mary's, a large part was built by David, king of

* *English Cardinals:* Henry Stuart, created 1747; Charles Erskine, 1801; Thomas Weld, 1830; Charles Acton, 1839; Nicholas Wiseman, 30 Sept. 1850—65; Henry Edward Manning, 1875.

Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, from the crown of England. The castle, destroyed by the Danes, 875, restored in 1092 by William II., was the prison of Mary queen of Scots in 1568.—Taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645, and by the young Protender, 15 Nov. 1745; retaken by the duke of Cumberland, 30 Dec. same year.—The *see* was erected by Henry I. in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, 1648, and partially repaired after the Restoration. It was reopened in 1856 after renovation, costing 15,000*l*. The see has been held by one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at 530*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*. per annum. Present income 4500*l*.

BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1791. Edward Venables Vernon, trans. to York, 1807.
1808. Samuel Goodenough, died 12 Aug. 1827.
1827. Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1856.
1856. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers, trans. to Durham, May, 1860.
1860. Hon. Samuel Waldegrave, died 1 Oct. 1869.
1869. Harvey Goodwin; consecrated Jan. 1870.

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION, see *Halifax*.

CARLISTS, see *Spain*, 1830-40 and 1872-6. The legitimists of Europe subscribed to their cause 1873-6. A committee in London supplied arms and money.

CARLOVINGIANS, OR CAROLINGIANS, the second dynasty of the French kings, 752-987. Charles Martel (715-741) and Pepin his son (741-752), were mayors of the palace. The latter became king 752; see *France*.

CARLOW (S. E. Ireland). The castle, erected by John, 1180, surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore, in 1577; again to the parliamentary forces, in 1650. Here the royal troops routed the insurgents 24 May, 1798.

CARLOWITZ, Austria. Here was concluded a treaty of peace between Turkey and the allies, Germany, Russia, Poland, and Venice, 26 Jan. 1699, in consequence of the great defeat of the Turks by prince Eugene at Zenta, 11 Sept. 1697, by which Hungary was finally secured to Austria.

CARLSBAD (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, the celebrated springs, said to have been discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1370.—On 1 Aug. 1819, a congress was held here, when the great powers decreed measures to repress the liberal press, &c.

CARLSRUHE, capital of Baden, built by margrave Charles William, 1715. A revolution here was suppressed by Prussian aid, June 1849, and the grand-duke returned 18 Aug.

CARLTON CLUB, Pall Mall (Conservative), established by the duke of Wellington and others, 1831-2; present house opened 1855.

CARMAGNOLE, a Piedmontese song and dance, popular in France during the reign of terror, 1793-4. The chorus was "Dansons la Carmagnole: vive le son du canon!"

CARMATHIANS, a Mahometan sect. Carmath, a Shiite, about 890, assumed the title of "the guide, the director," &c., including that of the representative of Mahomet, St. John the Baptist, and the angel Gabriel. His followers subdued Bahrein in 900, and devastated the east. Dissensions arose amongst themselves, and their power soon passed away.

CARMELITES, or WHITE FRIARS, of Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants with austere rules, founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1252. *Hénault.* Their rules were modified about 1540. They claimed succession from Elijah. They had numerous monasteries in England, and a precinct in London without the Temple, west of Blackfriars, is called Whitefriars to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245. A Carmelite church at Kensington was founded by archbishop Manning, July, 1865.

CARNATIC, a district of Southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, in 1780, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, 1 July, and 27 Aug. 1781; and decisively overthrown 2 June, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippoo in 1790. The British acquired entire authority over the Carnatic by treaty, 31 July, 1801; see *India*.

CARNATION, so called from the original species being of a flesh colour (*carnis*, of flesh). Several varieties were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567. *Stow.*

CARNEIAN GAMES, observed in many Grecian cities, particularly at Sparta (instituted about 675 B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

CARNIVAL, (*Carni vale*), Italian, *i. e. Flesh farewell!*), a festival time in Italy and other catholic countries at Shrove tide, or beginning of Lent.

CAROLINA (N. America). Said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, or by De Leon in 1512. Raleigh formed a settlement at Roanoke in June, 1585, which was broken up in 1586. About 850 English settled here about 1660; and Carolina was granted to lord Clarendon and others in 1663. The cultivation of rice was introduced by governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. A constitution drawn up by John Locke was abandoned. The province was divided into North and South in 1729; see *America*. The Carolinas being slave states, great excitement prevailed in them in Nov. 1860, on account of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, 20 Dec. 1860: North Carolina followed, 21 May, 1861; see *United States*, 1861-5. Both readmitted to the Union 25 June, 1868.

CAROLINE ISLANDS were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II. 1686.

CARP, a fresh-water or pond fish, was, it is said, first brought to these countries about 1525. *Walton.* It is mentioned by lady Juliana Berners in her book printed 1496.

CARPETS are of ancient use in the East. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture, about 1750. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1862.

CARPET-BAGGERS, a name given to adventurers in the southern states of North America, who, after the conclusion of the war, in 1865, endeavoured, from interested motives, to promote the political predominance of the negroes.

CARPI (N. Italy). Here prince Eugène and the Imperialists defeated the French 9 July, 1701.

CARPOCRATIANS, followers of Carpocrates, a Gnostic, in the 2nd century.

CARRACK or **KARRACK** (Italian, *Caracca*), a large ship in the middle ages. The Santa Anna, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 1700 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1530. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 300 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

CARRIAGES. Erichthonius of Athens is said to have produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Rude carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II. A.D. 1547; in England in 1555, Henry IV. of France had one without straps or springs. They were made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the earl of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hôtel Fiacre: hence the name, *fiacre*; see *Car, Cabriolets, Coaches* and *Licence duty*.—Annual licence duty for carriages; 4 wheels, *2l. 2s.*; under 4 cwt. or less than 4 wheels, *15s.* Carlo Bianconi successfully introduced *cars* into Ireland about 1815; he died, nearly 90, 16 Sept. 1875.

CARRICKFERGUS (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg 28 Aug. 1689. The castle, surrendered to the French admiral Thurot, Feb. 1760; see *Thurot*.

CARRIERS' ACT, 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 68, 1830.

CARROCIUM, a vehicle containing a crucifix and a banner, usually accompanied Italian armies in the middle ages. The Milanese lost theirs at Cortenuova, 27 Nov. 1237.

CARRON IRONWORKS, on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, established in 1760. The works in 1852 employed about 1600 men. Here since 1776 have been made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades* or *smashers*.

CARROTS and other edible roots were imported from Holland and Flanders, about 1510.

CARS, see *Carriages*.

CARTES DE VISITE. The small photographic portraits thus termed are said to have been first taken at Nice, by M. Ferrier, in 1857. The duke of Parma had his portrait placed upon his visiting cards, and his example was soon followed in Paris and London.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES, promulgated by René Descartes, the French philosopher, in 1637. His metaphysical principle is, "I think, therefore I am;" his physical principle, "Nothing exists but substance." He accounts for all physical phenomena on his theory of vortices, motions excited by God, the source of all motion. He was born 1596, and died at Stockholm, the guest of queen Christina, in 1650.

CARTHAGE (N. coast of Africa near Tunis), founded by Dido or Elissa, 878 B.C. (869, *Blair*; 826, *Niebuhr*). She fled from her brother Pygmalion, king of Tyre, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Punic faith*. Cato the censor (about 146 B.C.) ended his speeches in the senate with *Carthago delenda!* "Carthage must be destroyed!" Many councils held here, A.D. 200-535.

First alliance of Carthaginians and Romans	B.C.	503
The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes		480
They send 300,000 men into Sicily		407
Take Agrigentum		406
The siege of Syracuse		396
The Carthaginians land in Italy		379
Their defeat by Timoleon at the Crimesus		339
Defeated by Agathocles, they immolate their children on the altar to Saturn		310
The *first* Punic war begins (lasts 23 years)		264
The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consul Duilius in a naval engagement		260
Xantippus defeats Regulus		255
Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus		251
Regulus put to death		250
Romans defeated before Lilybæum		,,
The great Hannibal born		247
Hasdrubal founds New Carthage (Carthagena)		242
End of first Punic war; Sicily lost by Carthage		241
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries		,,
Hamilcar Barcas sent into Spain: takes his son, Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans		238
Hamilcar killed		229
Hasdrubal assassinated		220
Hannibal conquers Spain, as far as the Iberus		219
The *second* Punic war begins (lasts 17 years)		218
Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy		,,
He defeats the Roman consuls at the Ticinus and Trebia, 218; at the lake Thrasymenus, 217; and at Cannæ (*which see*)	2 Aug.	216
Publius Scipio carries war into Spain and takes New Carthage		210
Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, arrives with an army; defeated and slain at the Metaurus		207
Carthaginians expelled from Spain by Scipio		206
Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica		204
Hannibal recalled to Carthage		203
Totally defeated at Zama (*which see*)		202
End of the second Punic war		201
The *third* Punic war; Scipio invades Africa		149
Carthage taken and burned, by order of the Senate	July,	146
Colony settled at Carthage by C. Gracchus		122
Its rebuilding planned by Julius Cæsar		46
And executed by his successors	19 et seq.	
A Christian bishopric	A.D.	200
Cyprian holds a council here.		252
Taken by Genseric the Vandal	9 Oct.	439
Retaken by Belisarius		533
Ravaged by the Arabs		647
Taken and destroyed by Hassan, the Saracenic governor of Egypt		698
Carthaginian antiquities (excavated by Mr. Nathan Davis) brought to the British Museum		1861
His excavations about to be renewed	Aug.	1876

CARTHAGENA, or **NEW CARTHAGE** (S.E. Spain), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 242 B.C.; taken by Scipio, 210. The modern Carthagena was taken by a British force under sir John Leake, June, 1706; retaken by the duke of Berwick, Nov. It was the last place held by the Intransigentes and Internationalists of Spain; was besieged by general Martin Campos, about 22 Aug. 1873. Bombardment begun 26 Nov., taken by general Lopez Dominguez, 12 Jan. 1874. See *Spain*.—**CARTHAGENA**, in Columbia, South America, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1585;

pillaged by the French buccaneers in 1697, bombarded by admiral Vernon in March, 1741; and unsuccessfully besieged, April, 1741.

CARTHUSIANS, a religious order (springing from the Benedictines) founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired with six companions about 1084, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their austere rules were formed by Basil VII., their general. They appeared in England about 1180, and a monastery was founded by sir William Manny, 1371, on the site of the present Charter-house, London; see *Charter-house*. The Carthusian powder, of father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

CARTOONS, large chalk drawings preparatory to oil painting. Those of RAPHAEL (twenty-five in number) were designed (for tapestries) in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo X. about 1510 to 1516. The seven preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton-court palace in 1629. They were removed to South Kensington 28 April, 1865.—The tapestries executed at Arras from these designs are at Rome. They were twice carried away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798, and were restored in 1815.—The Cartoons for the British Houses of Parliament were exhibited in July, 1843.

RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS.

1. The Miraculous draught of Fishes.
2. The Charge to Peter.
3. Peter and John healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple.
4. The Death of Ananias.
5. Elymas the Sorcerer, struck with blindness.
6. The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra.
7. Paul preaching at Athens.

CARVING, see *Sculptures*.

CASH-PAYMENTS, see *Bank of England*.

CASHEL (Tipperary, Ireland). Cormack Cuillinan, king and bishop of Cashel, was the reputed founder or restorer of the cathedral, 901. In 1152, bishop Donat O'Danergan was invested with the pall; see *Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the king's books, 29 Henry VIII. at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money. By the Church Temporalities act, 1833, it ceased to be archiepiscopal, and was joined to Waterford and Lismore.

CASHMERE, in the valley of the Himalayas; was subdued by the Mahometans under Akbar, in 1586; by the Affghans in 1752; by the Sikhs, 1819; and ceded to the British in 1846, who gave it to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, as sovereign. The true Cashmere shawls, first brought to England in 1666, are well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield. Shawls of Thibetian wool, for the omrahs, cost 150 rupees each, about 1650. The prince of Wales was warmly received by the maharajah, an able prince and favourer of education and literature, at Jummoo, 20 Jan. 1876.

CASSANO (N. Italy). Site of an indecisive conflict between prince Eugène of Savoy and the French, 16 Aug. 1705.

CASSATION, COURT OF, the highest court of appeal in France, was established 10 Nov. 1790, by the national assembly.

CASSEL, formerly the capital of Hesse-Cassel, Central Germany, acquired importance through becoming the refuge of French protestants after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685. It was the capital of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, 1807-13, and Wilhelmshöhe, a neighbouring castle, became the residence of Napoleon III. after his surrender to the king of Prussia, 2 Sept. 1870, arriving at 9.35 p.m. 5 Sept. He went to England in 1871.

CASSITERIDES, see *Scilly Isles*.

CASTALIA, see under *Steam*.

CASTEL FIDARDO, near Ancona, Central Italy. Near here general Lamoricière and the papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by the Sardinian general, Cialdini, 18 Sept. 1860. Lamoricière with a few horsemen fled to Ancona, then besieged. On 29 Sept. he and the garrison surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

CASTES, a distinct section of society in India. In the laws of Menu (see *Menu*), the Hindus are divided into the Brahmans, or sacerdotal class; the Kshatrya or Chuttree, military class; the Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, or sooders, servile class.

CASTIGLIONE (N. Italy). Here the French under Augereau defeated the Austrians, commanded by Wurmser, with great loss, 5 Aug. 1796.

CASTILE (Central Spain). A Gothic government was established here about 800.—Roderick, count of Castile, 860; Ferdinand, a count, became king, 1035. Ferdinand, king of Arragon, married Isabella, queen of Castile, in 1474, and formed one monarchy, 1479; see *Spain*.

CASTILLEJOS (N. Africa). Here on 1 Jan. 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the war between Spain and Morocco. General Prim, after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors under Muley Abbas, and advanced towards Tetuan.

CASTILLON, Guienne (S. France). Here the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated by that of Charles VII. of France, and an end put to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining, 17 or 23 July, 1453. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was killed.

CASTLEBAR (Ireland). About 1100 French troops, under Humbert, landed at Killala, and assisted by Irish insurgents here, compelled the king's troops under Lake to retreat, 27 Aug. 1798; but were compelled to surrender at Ballinamuck, 8 Sept.

CASTLEPOLLARD (Ireland). At an affray at a fair here between some peasantry and a body of police, thirteen persons lost their lives, and many were wounded, 23 May, 1831.

CASTLES. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II., 1154. Many were dismantled in the civil wars. Richborough, Studfall, and Burgh are existing specimens of Roman castles.

CAT. The generally *received opinion that our* domestic cat is doubted by Mr. T. Bell (1827). Rüppell (died 1794) found a wild cat in Nubia, whose conformation agreed with that of the Egyptian cat mummies. Cats fetched high prices in the middle ages, and

were protected by law in Wales, about 948. Great cat shows were held at the Crystal Palace, 18 June, and 2 Dec. 1871; 26-29 Oct. 1872; and since. A cat interrupted the debates in the commons, 9 July, 1874.

CATACOMBS. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome met for worship in the catacombs; and here are said to have been the tombs of the apostles Peter and Paul. Belzoni in 1815-18 explored many Egyptian catacombs, built 3000 years ago. He brought to England the sarcophagus of Psammetichus, formed of oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured. In the Parisian catacombs (formerly stone quarries), human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1785; and many of the victims of the revolution in 1792-4, are interred in them.—On 31 May, 1578, some labourers digging on the Via Salaria, two miles from Rome, discovered the celebrated catacombs of which an account with engravings was published by Antonio Bosio, in his "Roma Sotteranea" (1632), and by Aringhi (1659), and others. John Evelyn saw them in 1645. Elaborate accounts have been published recently by De Rossi; an abstract of whose researches will be found in the "Roma Sotteranea" of the Rev. J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow, 1869.

CATALONIA (E. Spain), was settled by the Goths and Alani, about 409; conquered by the Saracens, 712; recovered by Pepin, and by Charlemagne (788). It formed part of the Spanish marches and the territory of the count of Barcelona (*which see*). The natives were able seamen: being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714.

CATALYTIC FORCE. The discovery in 1819 by Thenard of the decomposition of peroxide of hydrogen by platinum, and by Döbereiner in 1825 of its property to ignite a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, formed the groundwork of the doctrine of catalytic force, also termed "action of contact or presence," put forth by Berzelius and Mitscherlich. Their view has not been adopted by Liebig and other chemists.

CATAMARANS (or carcases), fire-machines for destroying ships; tried in vain by sir Sydney Smith, 2 Oct. 1804, on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

CATANIA (the ancient Catana), a town near Etna, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chalcis, about 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669 and in 1693 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake: in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, 22 Feb. 1817. In Aug. 1862, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on 29 Aug.

CATAPHRYGIANS, heretics in the second century, who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's supper with the blood of young children.

CATAPULTÆ, military engines of the cross-bow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS (N. France), where, on 2, 3 April, 1559, peace was concluded between Henry II. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and Elizabeth of England. France ceded Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries to Philip.

CATECHISMS are said to have been compiled in the 8th or 9th century. Luther's were published 1520 and 1529. The catechism of the church of England in the first book of Edward VI. 7 March, 1549, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with explanations; but James I. ordered the bishops to add an explication of the sacraments, 1612. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566; those of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster 1647 and 1648.

CATHARI (from the Greek *katharos*, pure), a name given to the Novatians (about 251), Montanists, and other early Christian sects. See *Puritans*.

CATHAY, an old name for China.

CATHEDRAL, the chief church of a diocese, as containing the *cathedra*, or seat of the bishop, obtained the name in the 10th century. A conference of the higher clergy to consider cathedral institutions, was held at Lambeth, 1 March, 1872. The act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 for the regulation of cathedrals passed in 1840 was amended and the endowment of canonries facilitated in 1873.

CATHERINE. The order of knights of St. Catherine was instituted in Palestine, 1063. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia was founded by Peter the Great, 1714, in honour of the bravery of his empress Catherine. They were to be distinguished, as the name implied (from *katharos*, pure), for purity of life and manners; see *Docks* and *Katharine*.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. This title was given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonso I. of Spain, 739, and to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition.

CATHOLICS, see *Roman Catholics*.

CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN, president, the duke of Norfolk, was constituted in 1871. A Catholic union in Dublin was formed Dec., 1873.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. Lucius Sergius Catiline, a dissolute Roman noble, having been refused the consulship (65 B.C.), conspired to kill the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered and frustrated. A second plot (in 63), was detected by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder. Catiline's daring appearance in the senate-house, after his guilt was known, drew forth Cicero's celebrated invective, "Quousque tandem, Catilina!" on 8 Nov. On seeing five of his accomplices arrested, Catiline fled to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the conspirators at home, and Petreius routed their forces; Catiline being killed in the engagement, Jan. 62 B.C.

CAT ISLE, see *Salvador*.

CATO, SUICIDE OF. Considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the dignity of man," and unable to survive the independence of his country, Cato stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY: a gang of desperate men, headed by Arthur Thistlewood, assembled in Cato-street, Edgware-road, and pro-

posed the assassination of the ministers of the crown, at a cabinet dinner. They were betrayed and arrested, 23 Feb. 1820, and Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, were executed as traitors, on 1 May.

CATTI, a German tribe, attacked but not subdued by the Romans A.D. 15, and 84; absorbed by the Franks, 3rd century.

CATTLE. The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became very extensive. In 1842 the importation of cattle into England from foreign countries was subjected to a moderate duty, and in 1846 they were made duty free; and since then the numbers imported have enormously increased. Horned cattle imported into the United Kingdom 1849, 53,480; 1853, 125,523; 1855 (war), 97,527; 1860, 104,569; 1865, 283,271; 1866, 237,739; 1867, 177,948; 1868, 136,688; 1869, 220,190; 1870, 202,172; 1874, 193,862. See *Smithfield, Metropolitan Cattle-market, and Foreign Cattle-market.*

A cattle plague began in Hungary; extended over Western Europe, destroying 1¼ million cattle	1711-14
A severe cattle plague raged in England and west Europe (about 3 million cattle perish)	1745-56
The privy council ordered diseased beasts to be shot, and their skins destroyed; granting moderate compensation . . . . 12 March,	1746
Great disease among foreign cattle; excluded from this country by prohibitions . . . April,	1857
The cattle plague appears at Laycock's dairy, Barnsbury, London, N.; rapidly spreads, about 24 June,	1865
27,432 beasts had been attacked; 12,680 died; 8,998 slaughtered, up to . . . . . 21 Oct.	1865
A royal commission to inquire into the causes of cattle plague and suggest remedies met first, 10 Oct.; report of majority considered the disease to have been imported, and recommend slaughter of animals, and stringent prohibition of passage of cattle across public roads, &c., 31 Oct. 1865; second report, 6 Feb.; 3rd report . 1 May,	1866
Orders in council for regulating the cattle plague (in conformity with the act of 1850), 23 Nov. and 16 Dec. 1865; and . . . . . 20 Jan.	1866
Disease raging; official report; cattle attacked, 120,740; killed, 16,742; died, 73,750; recovered, 14,162; unaccounted for, 16,086 . . . 1 Feb.	,,
Cattle disease acts passed 20 Feb. and 10 Aug.	,,
Orders in council making uniform repressive measures throughout the country . . 27 March,	,,
The disease materially abates . . . . April,	,,
Privy council return: cattle attacked, 248,965; killed, 80,597; died, 124,187; recovered, 32,989; unaccounted for, 11,192 . . . . . 22 June,	,,
The disease nearly "stamped out" . . 27 Oct.	,,
Order in council directing that foreign cattle be landed only at certain parts (after 13 Nov.), there to be subjected to quarantine . . . 10 Nov.	,,
Cattle plague re-appears in Cheshire and Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . . Dec.	,,
Re-appears at Barnsbury (see 24 June, 1865), 46 animals slaughtered . . . . . 2 Feb.	1867
Re-appearance of the plague in various places, June, July,	,,
Contagious diseases (animals) act amended and continued . . . . . Aug.	,,
No case reported to the privy council . 3 Aug.	,,
Order of council permitting cattle to be removed from the metropolis . . . . 25 July,	1868
New general orders issued . . . . . Aug.	1869
Prevalence of "foot and mouth disease" in England . Aug. 1869—Dec. 1870; June, July,	1871
Disease appears at Kaiserslautern, rear of the German army; cautionary regulations promulgated by the privy council . . . . 9 Sept.	1870
New foreign cattle market, determined on, Nov. 1870; opened . . . . . Dec.	1871
Foot and mouth disease in England, . July, Aug.	1872
Appearance of the plague in German cattle; further importation suspended . . about 3 Aug.	,,
Cattle plague appears at Pocklington, Yorkshire; vigorously treated, 3 Sept.; stringent order from the privy council . . . . . 7 Sept.	1872
Live cattle imported to Glasgow from America by Mr. Bell . . . . . July	1873
Foot and mouth disease in some English counties, Aug. Sept.	1875

CATTLE SHOW, see *Smithfield.*

CAUBUL, see *Cabul.*

CAUCASUS, a lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. In Mythology, Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures (1548 B.C.) The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasiæ Portæ*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians or Huns invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447; see *Circassia.*

CAUCUS. An American term applied to a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued during an election or session of congress. This institution is now a very powerful antagonist to public opinion. The word is said to be derived from "ship"-caulkers' meetings. A "caucus club" is mentioned by John Adams, in 1763. *Bartlett.* Similar meetings are occasionally held in London by conservatives and liberals; one was held by Mr. Gladstone respecting the ballot bill, 6 July, 1871.

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the *Furculæ Caudinæ* (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up; on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of C. Pontius, they surrendered at discretion, 321 B.C. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the treaty.

CAULIFLOWER, said to have been brought from Cyprus to England about 1603.

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING, a method of burning colours into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias of Sicyon. He painted his mistress Glycerē sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers; the picture was hence named *Stephanoplocon.* It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 335 B.C. *Pliny.*

CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Holland), (the Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren), were given to queen Elizabeth in 1585 as security for their repaying her for assistance in their struggle with Spain. They were restored to the Dutch republic by James I. in 1616.

CAVALIER. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or parliamentarians.

CAVALRY. Used by the Canaanites in war, 1450 B.C. (*Josh.* xi. 4). Attached to each Roman legion was a body of 300 horse, in ten turmæ; the commander always a veteran.—The Persians had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C. *Plutarch.* In the wars with Napoleon I. the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. Our cavalry force, in 1840, was, in household troops, 1209; dragoons, hussars, and lancers, 9524; total, 10,733. In 1867, horse guards, 1317; cavalry of the line, 10,023; in depots, 838; in India, 5421; total, 17,599; see *Horse Guards, &c.*

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the Hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance. *Brande.* The Cavendish Society, for the publication of chemical works, was established 1846.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the mutiny in June, 1857, it was garrisoned by native troops under sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, 26 June; and in spite of a treaty massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, 16 July, at Futtehpore, and retook Cawnpore, 17 July. Sir Colin Campbell defeated the rebels here on 6 Dec. following. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 32nd regiment. In Dec. 1860, Nana was said to be living at Thibet; and in Dec. 1861 was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee; see *India*, 1857.

CAXTON SOCIETY, established for the publication of chronicles and literature of the Middle Ages, published sixteen volumes, 1844-54.

CAYENNE, French Guiana (S. America), settled by the French, 1604-35. It afterwards came successively into the hands of the English (1654), French, and Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, 12 Jan. 1809, but was restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners were sent here in 1848.

CECILIAN SOCIETY, see under *Music.*

CEDAR CREEK AND MOUNTAIN, Virginia, U.S. On 19 Oct. 1864, gen. Sheridan converted the defeat of the Federals by the Confederates under Longstreet into a complete victory. At CEDAR MOUNTAIN gen. Stonewall Jackson defeated Banks, 9 Aug. 1862.

CEDAR TREE. The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1683; the Cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683. In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus Lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1683; see *Cypress.*

CELERY is said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Tallard, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough, 2 Aug. 1704.

CELESTIAL GLOBE, see *Globes.*

CELIBACY (from *cœlebs*, unmarried), was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about 305. His early converts lived in caves, &c., till monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, 325. Celibacy was enjoined on bishops only in 692. The decree was opposed in England, 958-978. The Romish clergy generally were enjoined a vow of celibacy by pope Gregory VII. in 1073-85, and its observance was established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. Marriage was restored to the English clergy in 1547. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negatived at the council of Trent (1563); also at a conference of the old catholics at Bonn, June, 1876.

CELL THEORY (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are small cells. Some of the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life are said to be composed of merely a single cell, as the germinal vesicle in the egg and the red-snow plant.

CELTIBERI, see *Numantine War.*

CELTS, or **KELTS,** a group of the Aryan family; see *Gauls.*

CEMETERIES. The burying-places of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, were outside their towns (*Matt.* xxvii. 60). Many public cemeteries resembling "Père La Chaise"* at Paris, have been opened in all parts of the kingdom since 1856; see *Catacombs, Bunhill-fields.*

Kensal-green cemetery, 53 acres; consecrated, 2 Nov.	1832
South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery, 40 acres; consecrated . . . . . 6 Dec.	1837
Highgate and Kentish-town cemetery, 22 acres; opened and consecrated . . . . 20 May,	1839
Abney Park cemetery, Stoke Newington, 30 acres; opened by the lord mayor, . . . * 20 May,	1840
Westminster, or West London cemetery, Kensington-road; consecrated . . . . 15 June,	1840
Nunhead cemetery, about 50 acres; consecrated, 29 July,	1840
City of London and Tower Hamlets cemetery, 30 acres; consecrated	1841
London Necropolis and National Mausoleum, at Woking, Surrey, 2000 acres; the company incorporated in July, 1852; opened . . Jan.	1855
City of London cemetery, Ilford; opened, 24 June,	1856
Acts respecting burials passed	1850-57

CENIS, MOUNT, see under *Alps.*

CENSORS, Roman magistrates, to survey and rate the property, and correct the manners of the people. The two first censors were appointed, 443 B.C. Plebeian censors were first appointed, 131 B.C. The office, abolished by the emperors, was revived by Decius, A.D. 251; see *Press.*

CENSUS. The Israelites were numbered by Moses, 1490 B.C.; and by David, 1017 B.C.; Demetrius Phalereus is said to have taken a census of Attica, 317 B.C. Servius Tullius enacted that a general estimate of every Roman's estate and personal effects, should be delivered to the government upon oath every five years, 566 B.C. In the United Kingdom the census is now taken at decennial periods since 1801; 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, 1861 (7 April), 1871 (3 April). See *Population.* For the latest census of other countries, see TABLE, facing page 1.

CENTRAL AMERICA, see *America.* A large American steamer of this name was wrecked during a gale in the gulf of Mexico, 12 Sept. 1857. Of about 550 persons only 152 were saved; several of these after drifting on rafts above 600 miles. The loss of about 2½ million dollars in specie aggravated the commercial panic in New York shortly after. The captain and crew behaved heroically.

* Père La Chaise was the favourite and confessor of Louis XIV., who made him superior of a great establishment of the Jesuits on this spot, then named Mont Louis. The house and grounds were bought for a national cemetery, which was laid out by M. Brongniart, and first used on 21 May, 1804.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, established in 1834. Commissions are issued to the fifteen judges of England (of whom three attend in rotation at the Old Bailey) for the periodical delivery of the gaol of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in Middlesex and parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; the new district is considered as one county.

CENTRAL HALL OF SCIENCES, see under *Albert.*

CENTURION, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion, which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria.* By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a centuria, 556 B.C.

CENTURY. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C., and the Roman church by Indictions, the first of which began 24 Sept., A.D. 312. The method of computing time by centuries commenced from the incarnation of Christ, and was adopted in chronological history first in France. *Dupin.*

CEPHALONIA, one of the Ionian islands, was taken from the Ætolians by the Romans, 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135; see *Ionian Isles.*

CEPHISUS, a river in Attica, near which Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, 1311.

CERBERE, a French gun-brig, with a crew of 87 men, and seven guns, in the harbour of L'Orient, within pistol-shot of three batteries, was captured in a most daring manner by lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, in a cutter with 19 companions aided by two boats, one of which was commanded by midshipman Paddon. The prize was towed out under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the batteries, 26 July, 1800. *Nicolas.*

CEREMONIES, MASTER OF THE, an office instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603. The order maintained by the master of the ceremonies at Bath, "Beau Nash," the "King of Bath," led to the adoption of the office in ordinary assemblies; he died in his 88th year, 1761. *Ashe.*

CERES, a planet, 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, 1 Jan. 1801; he named it after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians.

CERESUOLA (N. Italy). Here Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enghien, defeated the imperialists under the marquis de Guasto, 14 April, 1544.

CERIGNOLA (S. Italy). Here the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova and the Spaniards defeated the duc de Nemours and the French, 28 April, 1503.

CERINTHIANS, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived about A.D. 80, are said to have combined Judaism with pagan philosophy.

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaproth and others in 1803.

CEUTA (the ancient Septa), a town on N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules. It was taken from the Vandals by Belisarius for Justinian, 534; by the Goths, 618; by the Moors about 709, from whom it was taken by the Portuguese, 1415. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1580 to Spain, which power still retains it.

CEYLON (the ancient Taprobane), an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the seat of paradise. It became a seat of Buddhism, 307 B.C., and was known to the Romans about 41 A.D. Population 1873, 2,323,760.

Invaded by the Portuguese Almeyda	1505
The Dutch landed in Ceylon, 1802; and captured the capital, Colombo,	1603
Frequent conflicts; peaceful commercial relations established	1664
Intercourse with the British begun	1713
A large portion of the country taken by them in 1782; was restored	1783
The Dutch settlements seized by the British: Trincomalee, 26 Aug.; Jaffnapatam . . Sept.	1795
Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens	1802
British troops treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo; see *Candy* . . . . . 26 June,	1803
Complete sovereignty of the island assumed by England	1815
Bishopric of Colombo founded	1845
The governor, lord Torrington, absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion . . . . . May,	1851
Prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of sir H. Ward	1855-60
Sir J. E. Tennent's work, "Ceylon," appeared	1859
Sir Hercules G. Robinson appointed governor, 7 March,	1865
The duke of Edinburgh visited Ceylon . April,	1870
Wm. H. Gregory, M.P., appointed governor, 9 Jan.	1872
Visit of the prince of Wales . . . 1 Dec.	1875

CHÆRONEA (Bœotia). Here Greece was ruined by Philip; 32,000 Macedonians defeating 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, &c., 6 or 7 Aug. 338 B.C. Here Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B.C.; see *Coronea.*

CHAIN BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. Mr. Telford constructed the first chain-bridge on a grand scale in England, over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, 1818-25; see *Menai Straits.*

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 57 B.C. These cables came into use, generally in the navy of England, in 1812. Acts for the proving and sale of chain-cables and anchors were passed in 1864, 1871, and 1874.—CHAIN SHOT, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, were invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666.—CHAIN-PUMPS were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAINS, HANGING IN. By 25 Geo. II. 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomised, or hung in chains. The custom of hanging in chains was abolished in 1834.

CHALCEDON, Asia Minor, opposite Byzantium, colonised by Megarians, about 684 B.C. It was taken by Darius, 505 B.C.; by the Romans, 74; plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259; taken by Chosroes, the Persian, 609; by Orchan, the Turk, 1338. Here was held the "Synod of the Oak," 403; and the fourth general council, which annulled the act of the "Robber Synod," 8 Oct. 451.

CHALCIS, see *Eubœa.*

CHALDÆA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S. W. portion. The Chaldæans were devoted to astronomy and astrology; see *Dan.* ii. &c.—The CHALDÆAN REGISTERS of celestial observations, said to have commenced, 2234 B.C., were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (1903 years). These registers were sent to Aristotle by Callisthenes. —CHALDÆAN CHARACTERS: the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra, about 445 B.C.

CHALGROVE (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, 18 June. 1643, John Hampden, of the parliament party, was wounded, and died 24 June. A column was erected to his memory, 18 June, 1843.

CHALLENGER, see *Deep Sea Soundings.*

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (N.E. France). Here the emperor Aurelian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, 274; and here in 451 Aëtius defeated Attila the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

CHAMBERLAIN, early a high court officer in France, Germany, and England. The office of chamberlain of the exchequer was discontinued in 1834.

HEREDITARY LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND. —The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The office was long held by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, granted by Henry I. in 1101. On the death of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl, Mary, his sole daughter, marrying lord Willoughby de Eresby, the right was established in that nobleman's family by a judgment of the house of peers, 2 Charles I. 1625. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby de Eresby, and her sister the lady Georgina Charlotta Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Ancaster, deceased; and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not under the degree of a knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly. *Beatson.* This dignity was for some time held jointly by the lord Willoughby D'Eresby and the marquis of Cholmondeley, descendants of John de Vere, earl of Oxford. Lord Willoughby D'Eresby died without issue 27 Aug. 1870, and lord Aveland, his sister's son, was appointed to act.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—An ancient office. The title is from the French *Chambellan*, in Latin *Camerarius.* Sir William Stanley, knt., afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII. 1485. A vice-chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief; the offices are co-existent. *Beatson.*

The Chamberlain of London is an ancient office.

CHAMBERS, see *Commerce, Agriculture.*

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL was first published at Edinburgh in Feb. 1832.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535, and Henry II. in 1549, employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1560; and in 1679 Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the marchioness Brinvilliers.

CHAMBRE INTROUVABLE, a name given to the chamber of deputies, elected in France in 1815, on account of its ignorance, incapacity, and bigoted reactionary spirit.

CHAMPAGNE, an ancient province, N. E. France, once part of the kingdom of Burgundy, was governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Navarre, count Thibaut becoming king, in 1234. The countess Joanna married Philip IV. of France in 1284; and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant king John. The effervescing wine termed *Champagne*, became popular in the latter part of the 18th century.

CHAMP DE MARS, an open square in front of the Military school at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. The ancient assemblies of the Frankish people, the germ of parliaments, held annually in March, received this name. In 747, Pepin changed the month to May. Here was held, 14 July, 1790 (the anniversary of the capture of the Bastile), the "federation," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution: great rejoicings followed. On 14 July, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A commemoration meeting took place, 14 July, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I., 1 May, 1815, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai.* The prince president (afterwards Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, 10 May, 1852. Here also was held the International Exhibition of 1867, opened 1 April.

CHAMPION OF THE KING OF ENGLAND, (most honourable), an ancient office, since 1377 has been attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, held by the Marmion family. Their descendant, sir Henry Dymoke, the seventeenth of his family who held the office, died 28 April, 1865; succeeded by his brother John; he died, and his son Henry Lionel succeeded 1823; who died Dec. 1875. At the coronation of the English kings, the champion used to challenge any one that should deny their title.

CHAMPLAIN, see *Lake Champlain.*

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, the first lay subject after the princes of the blood royal. Anciently the office was conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic termed *Cancellarius*, or doorkeeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. Arfastus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067. *Hardy.* Thomas à Becket was made chancellor in 1154. The first person qualified by education, to decide causes upon his own judgment, was sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the officer was rather a state functionary than a judge. Sir Christopher Hatton, appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. The great seal has been frequently put in commission; in 1813 the office of *Vice-Chancellor* was established; see *Keeper*, and *Vice-Chancellor.*—Salary, 1875, 6000*l.*; as speaker of house of lords, 4000*l.*

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS.

1487. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury.
1504. William Warham, aft. archbshp. of Canterbu .
1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and abp. of York.
1529. Sir Thomas More.
1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper.
1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor, aft. lord Audley.
1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley.
1547. William, lord St. John, keeper.
,, Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor.
1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper.
1552. The same; now lord chancellor.

1553. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
1556. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.
1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.
1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor.
1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.
1591. The great seal in commission.
1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.
1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.
1603. Sir T. Egerton, lord Ellesmere, chancellor.
1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper
1618. Sir Francis Bacon, cr. ld. Verulam, ld. chancellor.
1621. The great seal in commission.
1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.
,, Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper.
1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch.
1641. Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton, lord keeper.
1643. The great seal in the hands of commissioners.
1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper.
1646. In the hands of commissioners.
1649. In commission for the commonwealth.
1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.
1654. In commission during the commonwealth.
1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde, and earl of Clarendon.
1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper.
1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.
1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.
1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Nottingham.
1682. Sir Francis North, cr. lord Guilford, lord keeper.
1685. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by
,, George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.
1689. In commission.
1690. Sir John Trevor, knt., sir William Rawlinson, knt., and sir George Hutchins, knt., commissioners or keepers.
1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.
1697. Sir John Somers, cr. lord Somers, chancellor.
1700. Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby, chief justice C. P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers.
,, Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper.
1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
1710. In commission.
,, Sir Simon Harcourt, cr. lord Harcourt, keeper.
1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor
1718. In commission.
,, Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Macclesfield.
1725. In commission.
,, Sir Peter King, cr. lord King, chancellor.
1733. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, chancellor.
1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
1756. In commission.
1757. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, *last lord keeper.*
1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Northington.
1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor.
[Created lord Morden; died by suicide within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.]
,, In commission.
1771. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley, succeeded as earl Bathurst.
1778. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow.
1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
,, Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
1792. In commission.
1793. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.
1801. John Scott, lord Eldon.
1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine.
1807. John, lord Eldon, again.
1827. John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst.
1830. Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham.
1834. Lord Lyndhurst, again.
1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Mr. justice Bosanquet, C. P., commissioners.
1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor. 16 Jan.
1841. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time. 3 Sept.
1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor, 6 July.
[His lordship on signifying his intention to retire, 19 June, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham.]
1850. Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, sir Launcelot Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B.E., commissioners of the great seal. 29 June.
,, Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Truro. 15 July.
1852. Sir Edward Sugden, lord St. Leonard's. 27 Feb.
,, Robt. Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth. 28 Dec.
1858. Sir Frederic Thesiger, lord Chelmsford. 26 Feb.
1859. John, lord Campbell, 18 June; died 23 June, 1861.
1861. Richard Bethell, lord Westbury. 26 June. Resigned 4 July, 1865.
1865. Thomas lord Cranworth, again. 6 July. Resigned June, 1866.
1866. F. Thesiger, lord Chelmsford, again. 6 July. Resigned Feb. 1868.
1868. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns. 29 Feb.
,, William Page Wood, lord Hatherley.
1872. Roundell Palmer, lord Selborne. 15 Oct.
1874. Hugh Cairns, lord Cairns. 21 Feb.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I., 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland in 1232, Geoffrey Turvillo, archdeacon of Dublin, being so-named. The Chancery and Common Law Offices (Ireland) act was passed 20 Aug. 1867.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

Patent.
1690. Sir Charles Porter. 29 Dec.
1697. Sir John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan, lords keepers. 12 Jan.
,, J. Methuen. 11 March.
,, Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrough, viscount Blessington, lord keepers. 21 Dec.
1702. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor. 26 Aug.
1705. Sir Richard Cox, bart. 6 Aug.; resigned in 1707.
1707. Richard Freeman. June.
1710. Robert earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, commissioners. 28 Nov.
1711. Sir Constantine Phipps. 22 Jan. Resigned Sept. 1714.
1714. Alan Brodrick, afterwards viscount Middleton. 11 Oct. Resigned May, 1725.
1725. Richard West. June.
1726. Thomas Wyndham, afterwards lord Wyndham of Finglas. 21 Dec.
1739. Robert Jocelyn, afterwards lord Newport and visct. Jocelyn. 7 Sept.; died 25 Oct. 1756.
1757. John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes of Clonlyon. 22 March; died 1767.
1768. James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Lifford. 9 Jan. died 28 April, 1789.
1789 John, baron Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare. 20 June; died 28 Jan. 1802.
1802. John, baron Redesdale. 15 March. Resigned Feb. 1806.
1806. George Ponsonby. 25 March; resigned April, 1807.
1807. Thomas Manners Sutton, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer. May. Resigned Nov. 1827.
1827. Sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England. 5 Nov. Resigned Nov. 1830.
1830. William, baron Plunket. 23 Dec. Resigned Nov. 1834.
1835. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden. 13 Jan. Resigned April 1835.
,, William, baron Plunket, a second time. 30 April. Resigned June, 1841.
1841. John Campbell. June. Resigned Sept. 1841.
,, Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards lord St. Leonard's, a second time. Oct. Resigned July, 1846.
1846. Maziere Brady. 16 July. Resigned Feb. 1852.
1852. Francis Blackburne. March. Resigned Dec.
1853. Maziere Brady, again. Jan.
1858. Joseph Napier. Feb.

1859. Maziere Brady, again. June.
1866. Francis Blackburne. July. Resigned March, 1867.
1867. Abraham Brewster. 24 March.
1868. Thomas, lord O'Hagan. Resigned, Feb. 1874.
1874. In commission.
„ John T. Ball, lord Merton. 16 Dec.

CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND, LORD. The laws of Malcolm II. (1004) say:—"The chancellar sall at al tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility. . . The chancellar sall be ludgit neir unto the kingis grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and nicht, at the kingis command." *Sir James Balfour.* Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III., Canmore, 1057; and James, earl of Seafield, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708; see *Keeper.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. see *Exchequer.*

CHANCELLOR'S AUGMENTATION ACT, passed 1863, enabled the lord chancellor to sell the advowson of certain livings in his gift for augmenting poor benefices.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, Virginia, U.S., a large brick hotel, once kept by a Mr. Chancellor, was the site of severe sanguinary conflicts between the American federal army of the Potomac under general Hooker, and the confederates under general Lee. On 28 April, 1863, the federal army crossed the Rappahannock; on 2 May, general "Stonewall" Jackson furiously attacked and routed the right wing, but was mortally wounded by his own party firing on him by mistake. Gen. Stuart took his command, and after a severe conflict on 3 and 4 May, with great loss to both parties, the federals were compelled to recross the Rappahannock. The struggle was compared to that at Hougomont during the battle of Waterloo. Jackson died 10 May.

CHANCERY, COURT OF, is said to have been instituted either in 605, or by Alfred, 887; refounded by William I., 1067 (*Stow*) or 1070. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigour of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relievable here. *Blackstone;* see *Chancellors of England.* The delays in chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before parliament in 1825, and frequently since; which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1867, to amend the practice in the court of chancery. See *Accountant, County Courts, and Supreme Court.*

CHANNEL STEAMERS, see under *Steam.*

CHANDOS CLAUSE, see *Counties.*

CHANNEL TUNNEL COMPANY, registered, 15 Jan. 1872; see *Tunnels.*

CHANTING the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about 350. *Lenglet.* About 602, Gregory the Great added tones to the Ambrosian chant, and established singing schools. Chanting was adopted by some dissenters about 1859.

CHANTREY LEGACY, see *Royal Academy.*

CHANTRY, a chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors; see *Chanting.* Chantries were abolished in England in 1545.

CHAPEL. There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c. *Cowell.* The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7) were called knights of the chapel; see *Poor Knights of Windsor.*—The Private Chapels act passed 14 Aug. 1871. The place of conference among printers, and the conference itself, are by them called a *chapel,* it is said, because the first work printed in England by Caxton was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster-abbey.

CHAPLAIN, a clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, for a prince or nobleman. About seventy chaplains are attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank, by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1529):—

Archbishop	8	Knight of the Garter	3
Duke	6	Duchess	2
Bishop	6	Marchioness	2
Marquis	5	Countess	2
Earl	5	Baroness	2
Viscount	4	Master of the Rolls	2
Baron	3	Royal Almoner	2
Chancellor	3	Chief Justice	1

CHAPLETS, the string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, &c.; see *Beads.*

CHAPTER. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Cowell.* The *chapter-house* of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commoners of England held their parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in 1853. About the end of the last century Löwitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorising putrid substances, by absorbing and decomposing offensive gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, sewers, &c. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators. See *Fireman's Respirators.*

CHARING CROSS. At the village of Charing stood the last of the memorial crosses erected in memory of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., in conformity with her will. She died, 28 Nov. 1290. The cross remained till 1647, when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. The present cross was erected for the South Eastern Railway Company in 1865 by Mr. E. M. Barry. The houses at Charing-cross were built about 1678; alterations began in 1829. The first stone of Charing-cross hospital was laid by the duke of Sussex, 15 Sept. 1831. Hungerford-bridge (or Charing-cross bridge) was opened 1 May, 1845; taken down July, 1862, and the materials employed in erecting Clifton suspension bridge, beginning March, 1863; see *Clifton.* CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY. The first train passed over it, 2 Dec. 1863, and it was opened to the public on 11 Jan. 1864. The new railway bridge, built of iron with brick piers, was constructed by Mr. Hawkshaw.

CHARIOTS. Chariot racing was a Greek exercise. The chariot of an Ethiopian officer is mentioned, *Acts* viii. 27. Cæsar relates that Cassibelaunus, after dismissing his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war-chariots about his person; see *Carriages*, &c.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS, &c. Boards for their recovery were constituted in 1764 and 1800, and a board for Ireland (chiefly prelates of the established church), in 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed in 1844, and an act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in 1853, when commissioners were appointed, who have from time to time published voluminous reports. Amendment acts were passed 1855 and 1871.

CHARITABLE BRETHREN, an order founded by St. John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572; introduced into France, 1601; settled at Paris, 1602. *Hénault.*

CHARITABLE FUNDS INVESTMENT ACT passed, 1 Aug. 1870.

CHARITABLE TRUSTEES' INCORPORATION ACT passed, 27 June, 1872.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS amended in 1869.

CHARITABLE USES, statute of, 43 Eliz. c. 4 (1601), passed "to redresse the misemployment of landes, goodes, and stockes of money, heretofore given to charitable uses." The law respecting the conveyance of land for charitable uses was amended in 1861.

CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS, see *Education*. The Charity Commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000*l.* annually, in 1840. Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II., 1687-8. Mr. Low's "Charities of London" was published 1862. New editions frequent.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, to consider objections to charity electioneering, without immediate result . . . . 30 Oct. 1873
The Charity Voting Association, held its first annual meeting . . . . . 18 Feb. 1875

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, see under *Poor*.

CHARLEROI, in Belgium; fortified and named by the Spanish governor Rodrigo, 1666. Several great battles have been fought near this town, especially in 1690 and 1794; see *Fleurus*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange, 1672 and 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, 16 June, 1815.

CHARLES-ET-GEORGES, a French vessel, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), seized by the Portuguese, in Conducia bay, 29 Nov. 1857, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as slavers. The French government sent two ships of war to the Tagus, and the vessel was surrendered under protest; but the emperor of France gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina), founded by people from old Charlestown, 1680. The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, 28 June, 1776. It was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered 13 May, following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated, 14 Dec. 1782. Great commotion arose here in Nov. 1860, through the election of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, he being opposed to slavery. On 12, 13 April, 1861, the war began by the confederates bombarding Fort Sumter; see *United States*. In Dec. 1861, the federals sank a number of vessels laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston harbour. Unsuccessful attacks were made on Charleston by the federals between April, 1863, and 17 Feb. 1865, when the confederates were compelled to retire; and the federals replaced their standard on fort Sumter, 14 April, the day on which president Lincoln was assassinated.

CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts) was burnt by the British forces under general Gage, 17 June, 1775. Charlestown taken by the British, 7 May, 1779.

"CHARTE CONSTITUTIONNELLE," the French political constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII., 4-10 June, 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The amended "Charte" was promulgated by Louis-Philippe, 14 Aug. 1830; and set aside by the revolution of 1848.

CHARTER-HOUSE (a corruption of Chartreuse, *which see*), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371 by sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor, for denying the king's supremacy, in May, 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, the charter-house passed through various hands till 1 Nov. 1611, when it was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, who obtained letters patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter-house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors," &c. On the foundation are 80 poor brothers and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died, 12 Dec. 1611. The expenditure for 1853-4 was 22,396*l.*; the receipts, 28,908*l.* This school was affected by the Public Schools' Act, 1868. In Sept. 1872, the school was opened in new buildings, at Godalming, Surrey. The old buildings, adapted for the Merchant Taylors' (day) School, were opened by the prince of Wales, 6 April, 1875. The buildings for the poor "brethren" were also modified, and in Nov. entirely new arrangements for them were proposed.

CHARTER-PARTY, a covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, said to have been first used in England about 1243.

CHARTERS, granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry I. in 1132; modified by Charles II. in 1682; the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. See *Magna Charta* and *Boroughs*. Ancient Anglo-Saxon charters are printed in Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus," 1829.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the lower classes, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's *Charter*, the six points of which were *Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Payment of the Members, the abolition of the Property Qualification* (which was enacted, June, 1858), and *Equal Electoral Districts*. In 1838 the

chartists assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags. A proclamation was issued against them, 12 Dec. Their petition (agreed to at Birmingham, 6 Aug. 1838) was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Attwood, 14 June, 1839. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, 15 July, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament called the "National Convention," the leading men being Feargus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, &c. On 10 April, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The bank and other establishments were fortified by military, preventive measures adopted, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks (including Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor) were voluntarily sworn to act as special constables. The chartists dispersed after slight encounters with the police, and the monster petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the house of commons. From this time the proceedings of the chartists became insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, La Grande, chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France, was founded by Bruno of Cologne, about 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery after the restoration of 1815.

CHARTS and MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have been the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1559. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595; see *Mercator*.

CHASSEPOT RIFLE, a modified needle-gun, and a breech-loader (named after its inventor, Alphonse Chassepot), adopted by the French government in 1866. In April, 1867, 10,000 had been issued to the troops. In his report on the battle of Mentana (*which see*), 3 Nov. 1867, gen. De Failly said, "*the chassepot has done wonders.*" It was generally considered successful in the war, 1870-1. "The range of the chassepot being 1800 paces, and that of the needle-gun only between 600 and 700, the Germans in all their charges had to traverse 1200 paces before their arms could be used to purpose." Many Germans were armed with the chassepot after the surrender of the French army at Sedan, 2 Sept. 1870.

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives; and our laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity; and a husband or a father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from Numa, 710 B.C., to Theodosius, A.D. 394, only eighteen Roman vestals had been condemned for incontinence. See *Vestals*, *Acre*, and *Coldingham*.

CHÂTEAUDUN, an old city, N. C. France, the residence of the heroic Dunois, who died 1468. Here were massacred, 20 July, 1183, about 7000 Brabançons, fanatic mercenaries who had been hired to exterminate the Albigenses by the cardinal Henry, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1181. They had become the scourge of the country, and the "Capuchons" were organised for their destruction. Châteaudun was captured by the Germans after a severe conflict of about nine hours, 18 Oct. 1870. Barricades had been erected in the town, and the Garde Mobile fought bravely. The town was re-occupied by the French, 6 Nov.

CHATHAM (Kent), a principal station of the royal navy, the dockyard, commenced by queen Elizabeth, has been recently much extended (1872). The Chatham *Chest*, for the relief of the wounded and decayed seamen, originally established here by the queen and admirals Drake and Hawkins, in 1588, was removed to Greenwich in 1803. On 10 June, 1667, the Dutch fleet, under admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town, and burnt several men-of-war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On 8-11 Feb. 1861, a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many rioters flogged. About 1000*l.* worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt. New docks and a basin, said to be the largest and finest in the world, opened by Mr. Göschen, 21 June, 1871.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATION,* succeeded the first Rockingham administration in Aug. 1766: after several changes it terminated Dec. 1767. See *Grafton*.

Earl of Chatham, *first minister and lord privy seal.*
Duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury.*
Lord Camden, *lord chancellor.*
Charles Townshend, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Earl of Northington, *lord president.*
Earl of Shelburne and general Conway, *secretaries of state.*
Sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by Sir Edward Hawke), *admiralty.*
Marquis of Granby, *ordnance.*
Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade.*
Viscount Barrington, *secretary at war.*
Lord North and sir George Cooke, *joint paymasters.*
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy.*
Duke of Ancaster, lord de Despenser, &c.

CHATILLON (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended for Napoleon, 4 Feb. 1814: the negotiations for peace were broken off on 19 March following.

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), a peat bog, twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse, over which George Stephenson, the railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by 1 Jan. 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it. See *Bogs*.

CHATTANOOGA (Tennessee). Near here the federal generals, Sherman and Thomas, defeated the confederate general Bragg, after storming the entrenchments, 24-25 Nov. 1863. Bragg retreated into Georgia, and Longstreet into Virginia.

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham (the "*great commoner*") born 15 Nov. 1708, entered parliament in 1735; became secretary of state (virtually the premier) in the Devonshire administration, Nov. 1756, secretary in the Newcastle administration, Jan. 1757. In 1766 he became premier, lord privy seal, and afterwards earl of Chatham, which lord Chesterfield called *a full upstairs*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, but protested against the recognition of their independence, 7 April, 1778, and died 11 May following.

CHAUMONT (on the Marne, France), TREATY OF, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1 March, 1814. This treaty was succeeded by that of Paris, 11 April, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty; see *Paris*.

CHAUVINISM, a term derived from Chauvin, the principal character in Scribe's "Soldat Laboureur," a veteran soldier of the first empire, filled with intense admiration for Napoleon and for all that belonged to him. Scribe was born 24 Dec. 1794, died 20 Feb. 1861.

CHEATS were punishable by pillory, imprisonment, and fine, and a rigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.* or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 Anne, 1711. *Blackstone.*

CHEESE is mentioned by Aristotle, about 350 B.C. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned cheese-making from the Romans about the Christian era. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. In 1840 we imported from abroad about 10,000 tons; in 1855, 384,192 cwt.; in 1866, 872,342 cwt.; in 1870, 1,041,281 cwt. The duty on foreign cheese, producing annually about 50,000*l.*, was taken off in 1860. Large quantities are imported from the United States.

CHELSEA (Middlesex). A council held here 27 July, 816. *Nicolas.* A theological college here founded by James I. in 1609, was converted by Charles II. in 1682 to an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers. The erection was carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The projector was sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the orator C. J. Fox; the architect was sir Christopher Wren; and the cost 150,000*l.* In 1850 there were 70,000 *out-* and 539 *in-pensioners.*—The body of the duke of Wellington lay here in state, 10-17 Nov. 1852.—The physic garden of sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' company, 1721.—The Chelsea waterworks were incorporated, 1722.—The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, 19 June, 1801.—The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with Battersea-park, was opened March, 1858. The Albert-bridge was opened 31 Dec. 1872. The parliamentary borough of Chelsea, created by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867, consists of Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith. The Chelsea embankment was opened by the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, 9 May, 1874. See *Trials*, July, 1870 and 1872.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire). Its celebrated mineral spring was discovered in 1718. The king's-well was sunk in 1778; and other wells by Mr. Thompson in 1806. Magnesian salt was first found in the waters in 1811. The theatre was erected in 1804.

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One formed in London in 1780, did not long continue. The present Chemical society of London was established in 1841; that of Paris in 1857; that of Germany at Berlin, 1867.

CHEMICAL WORKS. Royal commission appointed to inquire into the management of chemical works, to ascertain the effect of gases and vapours given off, and the means of prevention. The commissioners are lord Aberdare, earl Percy, professors Abel, A. Williamson, Roscoe, and others, 18 July, 1876. See *Alkalies.*

CHEMISTRY was introduced into Spain by the Moors, about 1150. The Egyptians and Chinese claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemists were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*); but chemistry was not a science till the 17th century; during which its study was promoted by Bacon, Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the 18th century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Bergman, Stahl, Black, &c. In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, &c.; and thus commenced a new chemical era. He was ably seconded by Cavendish, Scheele, Lavoisier, Chaptal, and others. The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Davy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, &c. *Organic Chemistry* has been very greatly advanced by Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Cahours, Frankland,* and others, since 1830; see *Pharmacy, Electricity, Galvanism.* For the analytical processes termed "*Spectrum analysis*," invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1861), and "*Dialysis*" (1861), and "*Atmolysis*" (1863), invented by Mr. T. Graham, see those articles.—The *Royal College of Chemistry*, Oxford-street, London, was established in 1845 (now at South Kensington)—the publication of Henry Watts' great "Dictionary of Chemistry" began in April, 1863; ended, May, 1868. M. Ad. Wurtz's equally great "Dictionnaire de Chimie," began in 1868.

CHEQUE BANK, opened in Pall Mall East, 23 July, 1873. It issued cheques for fixed sums (down to 1*l.*) available for paying and transmitting small sums, and is suited for persons not having a banker. The plan, due to Mr. James Hertz, a director, has been modified.

CHEQUES, see *Drafts.*

CHERBOURG, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equi-distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by our Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which with some shipping, &c., were destroyed by the British, 6, 7 Aug. 1758. The works resumed by Louis XVI., were interrupted by the revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Napoleon I. about 1803, and completed in 1813, forms a secure harbour, affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by strong fortifications. On 4, 5 Aug. 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the queen of England and court. The British fleet visited Cherbourg, 15-17 Aug. 1865, receiving much hospitality.

CHERITON DOWN (Hants). Here sir Wm. Waller defeated the royalists under lord Hopton, 29 March, 1644.

CHERRY, the *Prunus Cerasus* (from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C.), first planted in

* In 1828 Wöhler produced artificially *urea*, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pine apple, pear, garlic, &c., have been formed by combinations of the gases, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down.

Britain, it is said, about 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, in 1540, and planted in Kent.

CHERSON, see *Kherson*.

CHERSONESUS, see *Crimea*.

CHESAPEAKE. At the mouth of this river a contest took place between the British admiral Greaves and the French admiral De Grasse aiding the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.

CHESAPEAKE, an American frigate, in Boston bay, commanded by capt. Lawrence (50 guns, 376 men), struck to the *Shannon*, British frigate (38 guns, 330 men) commanded by capt. Philip Vere Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, 1 June, 1813. Eleven minutes elapsed between the firing of the first gun and the boarding, and in four minutes more the *Chesapeake* was the *Shannon's* prize. Capt. Lawrence died of his wounds.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Herts, founded by Selina, countess of Huntingdon, for the education of ministers of her "connexion," Calvinistic methodists. The college was first opened at Trevecca-house, Talgarth, near Brecon, by the countess and George Whitfield, 1768. It was removed to Cheshunt in 1792. She died 17 June, 1791.

CHESS, a game attributed to Palamedes, 680 B.C.; Hyde and sir William Jones refer the origin of chess to the Hindoos.

Caxton printed "the Game and Playe of the Chesse" 1474
A chess-club formed at Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane 1747
The automaton chess-player (a piece of machinery) exhibited in England 1769
M. F. A. Danican, known as Phillidor, played three matches blindfolded at the Salopian; he died . 1795
The London Chess-club founded in 1807, and St. George's 1833
Herr Paulsen played ten games at once, of which he won five, and lost one; three were drawn, and one not played out . . . . . Dec. 1861
International chess congresses: 1, 2, London (*winner*, M. Anderssen, of Breslau), 1851, 1862; 3, Paris, (M. Kolisch), 1867; 4, Paris (M. Anderssen), 1870; 5, Vienna (M. Steinmetz), Aug. 1873.
Automaton chess-player at the Crystal-palace (a youth concealed in box perforated with holes) exhibited 1873
Howard Staunton, a great player, died . . June, 1874
J. J. Löwenthal, eminent Hungarian player, died 20 July, 1876

CHESTER (England, N. W.), the British Caerleon and the Roman Deva, the station of the twentieth legion, *Valeria Victrix*, quitted by them about 406. The city wall was first built by Edelfleda, about 908; and Hugh Lupus, the earl, nephew of William I., rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084, and the abbey of St. Werburgh. Chester was incorporated by Henry III. and made a distinct county. The palatine jurisdiction was abolished by parliament, 23 July, 1830. The SEE, anciently part of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, Peter, removing the seat hither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester; but it was not made a distinct bishopric until Henry VIII. in 1541 raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh for the cathedral. After extensive repairs, the cathedral was re-opened, 25 Jan. 1872. This see is valued in the king's books at 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

Chester ravaged by Danes 980
Nearly destroyed by fire 1471
Taken, after three months' siege, for the parliament 1645
Fatal gunpowder explosion 1772
Exchange and town hall burnt . . . 30 Dec. 1862
A projected attack of Fenians on Chester castle was defeated by the vigilance of the authorities and the arrival of the military . . . 11, 12 Feb. 1867
New town hall opened by the prince of Wales 13 Oct. 1869
Cathedral re-opened after restoration by sir Gilbert G. Scott . . . . . 7 Aug. 1876

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

1800. Henry Wm. Majendie, trans. to Bangor, 1809.
1810. Bowyer Edward Sparkie, trans. to Ely, 1812.
1812. George Henry Law, trans. to Bath, 1824.
1824. Chas. J. Blomfield, trans. to London, Aug. 1828.
1828. John Bird Sumner, trans. to Canterbury, 1848.
1848. John Graham, died 15 June, 1865.
1865. William Jacobson.

CHESTER LE STREET, see *Durham*.

CHEVALIER D'EON, see *D'Eon*.

CHEVY CHASE, see *Otterburne*.

CHICAGO, Illinois, United States, a flourishing city settled in 1831; incorporated 1837; population, 1867, above 200,000; in 1872, about 400,000.

Chicago was nearly destroyed by fire, occasioned by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp, 8, 9, 10, 11 Oct. 1871
About 250 perished, and 98,500 were rendered destitute. The loss was reckoned at 290,000,000 dollars. Large sums were collected for relief of the sufferers in London (10,000*l.* in a few hours) and other British cities, as well as in North America. The area of the fire was computed at from three to five square miles, and about 25,000 buildings were destroyed. The heart of the city was composed of old wooden buildings. The city was rebuilt most energetically 1872-3
Another great fire; many rendered homeless, 14 July, 1874

CHICAMAUGA ("the stream of death"), near the Chattanooga, Tennessee, North America. Near here the confederates under general Bragg, aided by Longstreet, totally defeated the federals under Rosencrans, 19, 20 Sept. 1863. The loss was severe on both sides. The credit of the victory was attributed to Longstreet; its fruitlessness to Bragg.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), built by Cissa, about 540. The cathedral was completed about 1108, burnt with the city in 1114, and rebuilt by bishop Seffrid about 1187. The present cathedral was erected during the 13th century. The spire fell 20 Feb. 1861; the foundation of a new one was laid 2 May, 1865, completed June, 1866. The cathedral re-opened after repairs, 14 Nov. 1867. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrid, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester, then called Cissan-Caester, from its builder, Cissa, by Stigand, about 1082. This see has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1798. John Buckner, died 2 May, 1824.
1824. Robert J. Carr, trans. to Worcester, Sept. 1831.
1831. Edward Maltby, translated to Durham, 1836.
1836. Charles Otter, died 20 Aug. 1840.
1840. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, died 7 Jan. 1842.
1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, died 21 Feb. 1870.
1870. Richard Durnford.

"CHICHESTER" training-ship for homeless London boys, established chiefly by the earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Williams, in connection with the refuges for destitute children, Great Queen-street. 50 boys placed in it, 18 Dec. 1866; reported

highly successful. The baroness Burdett Coutts gave 5000*l.* in 1874. H.M.S. *Arethusa* was devoted to a similar object, through the instrumentality of the same persons, 3 Aug. 1874. The *Goliath* training-ship was burnt, 22 Dec. 1875; several lives were lost. See *Wrecks*, 1875.

CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES, see *Fair-oaks*, and *United States*, June, 1862.

CHICORY, the wild endive, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnæus, grows wild in calcareous soils. It was for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England, that it became a matter of serious complaint, the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000*l.* a year. An excise order was issued, interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee, 3 Aug. 1852. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly *printed* on each parcel sold. In 1860 a duty of 3*s.* per cwt. was put upon English-grown chicory until April, 1861; after that date to be 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CHIGNON, French for the "back-hair" of ladies. In directions for full dress in 1783, it is said: "The hair large and the chignon low behind." *Lady's Magazine.* Large chignons began to be worn in England in 1866; discontinued 1875.

CHILDERMAS DAY, 28 Dec., of ancient observance by the Roman Church, in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents. (*Matt.* ii.)

CHILDREN. Many ancient nations exposed their infants,—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways,—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases, they were protected by the state. The old custom of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited by Canute, about 1017. See *Foundling, Factory Acts, and Infanticide.*

CHILI (S. America), discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, 1535. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. Population in 1865, 1,068,447; in 1875, 2,068,447.

Chili declares its independence of Spain, 18 Sept. 1810
War with varying success: decisive victory gained by San Martin over the royal forces at Chacabuco, 12 Feb. 1817; the province declared independent, 12 Feb. 1818
Present constitution established . . 22 May, 1833
Manuel Montt elected president . . . 18 Oct. 1856
Insurrection headed by Pedro Gallo, Dec. 1858, suppressed . . . . . April, 1859
José J. Perez, president . . . . . 18 Sept. 1861
Conflagration of the Jesuits' church at Santiago (see *Santiago*), more than 2000 persons perished 8 Dec. 1863
Rupture between Chili and Bolivia respecting the "Guano" isles . . . . . 1 March, 1864
Disputes with Spain respecting Peru settled by the Spanish minister, 20 May, disavowed by his government . . . . . 25 July, 1864
Religious toleration enacted . . . . July, 1865
J. J. Perez again proclaimed president; vigorous prosecution of the war . . . . . Oct. ,,
The Spanish admiral Pareja appears before Valparaiso claiming satisfaction for Chilian intervention in the war with Peru, 17 Sept.; refused 21 Sept.; he declares a blockade, 24 Sept.; Chili declares war against Spain, 29 Sept.; joins Peru, 5 Dec. ,,
The Spaniards bombard Valparaiso . 31 March, 1866
End of the blockade . . . . . 14 April, 1866
J. J. Perez re-elected president . . 18 Sept. ,,
F. Errazuriz elected president . . . 18 Sept. 1871
Gold mines discovered near Iquique . . Oct. ,,
The *Tacna* (capt. Hyde), overloaded, left Valparaiso, 7 March; soon after sank; 19 (some children) drowned; captain and officers saved; he was reprimanded at Valparaiso, and set free; afterwards seized by orders of the Chilian government at Lota; eventually released, and *compensated* 1874
International exhibition provisionally opened at Santiago, 26 Sept.; to the public . . 31 Oct. 1875

CHILLED SHOT, see *Cannon*, 1864-6.

CHILLIANWALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought 13 Jan. 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded.* On 21 Feb. lord Gough attacked the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, with complete success; and the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (*viz.* Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke), an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire. The stewardship is a nominal office, with a salary of 25*s.*, conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats. The strict legality of the practice is questioned.

CHIMNEY-TAX, see *Hearth.*

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries, in 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a *stalk*) 420 feet in height; the height of the monument in London being 202 feet; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

Act to regulate *chimney-sweeping*, 28 Geo. III. . . 1789
The *chimney-sweeping machine* was invented by Smart 1805
A statute regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., passed . . 1834
By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85 (1840), it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age; and no individual under twenty-one to ascend a chimney after . . . . 1 July, 1842
Enforcement of this law made more stringent . . 1864
New chimney sweepers' act passed . . 11 Aug. 1875
Joseph Glass, inventor of the sweeping machine now in general use, *not patented*, died 29 Jan. 1868

CHINA (**TSING**), the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annals claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C., is said to have commenced about 2500 B.C.; by others to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese were acute astronomers in the reign of Yao, 2357 B.C. Towards the close of the 7th century B.C., the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty-two dynasties have reigned, including the

* The duke of Wellington (commander-in-chief) did not think the victory complete. Gough was superseded, and sir Charles Napier sent out (March 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

present. The population of the empire of China was estimated at 190,348,228 in 1757; at 414,607,000 in 1860; and at 446,500,000 in 1871.

The Chinese state their first cycle begun . . B.C. 2700
The first dates fixed to his history, by Se-ma-tsien, begin 651
Supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutze), the philosopher 550
Stupendous wall of China completed . . 298 or 211
The dynasty of Han . . . . . 202 or 206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged (?) . 202
Battle between Phraates and the Scythians: the Chinese aided the latter, and ravaged the coasts of the Caspian: their first appearance in history (*Lenglet.*) 129
The religion of Laot-se begun 15
Buddhism, or the religion of Fô, introduced about A.D. 68-81
Nankin becomes the capital 420
The atheistical philosopher, San-Shin, flourishes . 449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach . . 635
They are proscribed and extirpated 845
China ravaged by Tartars, 9th to 11th centuries.
Seat of government transferred to Pekin 1260
Marco Polo introduces missionaries 1275
Kublai Khan establishes the Yuen or Mongol dynasty . . . . . about 1275
Ming dynasty 1368
Canal, called the Yu Ho, completed . . about 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton 1517
Macao is granted to the Portuguese 1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome 1575
The country is conquered by the eastern or Mantchou Tartars, who establish the present reigning Tsin dynasty 1616-44
Tea brought to England 1660
An earthquake throughout China, buries 300,000 persons at Pekin alone 1662
Commerce with East India Company begins . . 1680
Jesuit missionaries preach 1692
Commercial relations with Russia 1719-27
The Jesuits expelled 1724-32
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Pekin, and 80,000 in a suburb 1731
In a salute by one of our ships in China, a gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native; the government demanded the gunner; he was soon strangled 1785
Earl Macartney's embassy arrives at Pekin; his reception by the emperor . . . . 14 Sept. 1793
[This embassy threw light on the empire; it appeared to be divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities; the population of the whole was given at 333,000,000: its annual revenues at 66,000,000*l.*; and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry and 800,000 cavalry; the religion Pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts and sciences, were encouraged, and ethics studied.]
He is ordered to depart . . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
And arrives in England . . . . . 6 Sept. 1794
The affair of the Company's ship *Neptune*, when a Chinese was killed 1807
Edict against Christianity 1812
Lord Amherst's embassy: he leaves England, 8 Feb. 1816
[His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *koton*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.]
Exclusive rights of the E. I. Co. cease . 22 April, 1834
Free-trade ships sail for England . . 25 April, ,,
Lord Napier arrives at Macao to superintend British commerce . . . . . 15 July, ,,
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war; several Chinese killed . . 5 Sept. ,,
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Davis . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Opium dispute begins; the trade prohibited by the emperor . . . . . Nov. ,,
Chinese seize the *Argyle* and crew . . . 31 Jan. 1835
Opium burnt at Canton by Chinese . . 23 Feb. ,,
Captain Elliot, chief British commissioner 14 Dec. 1836
A British commissioner settled at Canton, March, 1837
Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao . . 12 July, 1838
Commissioner Lin orders seizure of opium, 18 March; British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton, 19 March; the factories surrounded, and outrages committed . . . . 24 March, 1839
Captain Elliot requires British subjects to surrender to him all opium, promising them full value of it, 27 March; half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese, 20 April; the remainder (20,283 chests) surrendered, 21 May; captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton, 24 May; the opium destroyed by the Chinese . . 3 June, ,,
Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese; a native killed . . 7 July, ,,
Hong-Kong taken . . . . . 23 Aug. ,,
The British boat *Black Joke* attacked, and the crew murdered, 24 Aug.; the British merchants retire from Macao . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates *Volage* and *Hyacinth*: several junks blown up 3 Nov. ,,
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves this day . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever . . 5 Jan. 1840
The *Hellas* ship attacked by armed junks, 22 May; blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from sir Gordon Bremer, 28 June; the *Blonde* with a flag of truce fired on at Amoy, 2 July; Ting-hai, in Chusan, surrenders, 5 July; blockade established along the Chinese coast, 10 July; Mr. Staunton carried off to Canton . . 6 Aug. ,,
Captain Elliot, on board a British steam-ship, enters the Peiho river, near Pekin . 11 Aug. ,,
The ship *Kite* lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and a part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages . . 15 Sept. ,,
Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner, 16 Sept.; capt. Elliot's truce with him . . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
British plenipotentiaries off Macao . . 20 Nov. ,,
Admiral Elliot's resignation announced . 29 Nov. ,,
Mr. Staunton released . . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
Negotiations cease, owing to breaches of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor . . 6 Jan. 1841
Chuen-pe and Tae-coc-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England) captured . . . . 7 Jan. ,,
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities . . . 20 Jan. ,,
Hong-Kong taken possession of . . . 26 Jan. ,,
The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, 11 Feb.; hostilities resumed, 23 Feb.; Chusan evacuated, 24 Feb.; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for chiefs . . . . 25 Feb. ,,
Bogue forts taken by sir G. Bremer; admiral Kwan killed; 459 guns captured . . . 26 Feb. ,,
The British squadron proceeds to Canton, 1 March; sir *H.* Gough takes command of the army, 2 March; hostilities again suspended, 3 March; and again resumed, 6 March; Keshin degraded by the emperor . . . . . 12 March, ,,
Flotilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces . . . . . 18 March, ,,
New commissioners from Pekin arrived at Canton . . . . . 14 April, ,,
Hong Kong Gazette first published . . 1 May, ,,
Capt. Elliot prepares to attack Canton . 17 May, ,,
Heights behind Canton taken . . . 25 May, ,,
The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars; 5,000,000 paid down; hostilities cease . . 31 May,
British forces withdrawn, 1 June; and British trade re-opened . . . . . 16 July, ,,
Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded . 10 Aug. ,,
Amoy taken, and 296 guns destroyed . 27 Aug. ,,
The Bogue forts destroyed . . . 14 Sept. ,,
Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan re-occupied by the British, 1 Oct.; they take Chinhae, 10 Oct.; Ning-po, 13 Oct.; Yu-yaou, Tsze-kee, and Foong-hua . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Chinese attack Ning-po and Chin-hae, and are repulsed with great loss, 10 March; 8000 Chinese are routed near Tze-kee . . . . 15 March, 1842
Cha-pou attacked; defences destroyed . 18 May, ,,
The British squadron enters the river Kiang,

13 June; capture of Woosung and of 230 guns and stores, 16 June; Shang-hae taken, 19 June, 1842
The British armament anchors near the "Golden Isle," 20 July; Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide, 21 July; the advanced ships reach Nankin, 4 Aug.; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, 9 Aug.; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace 12 Aug. ,,
Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the *Cornwallis* by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoo* and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor—[Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars; Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British, and consuls to reside at these cities; Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, &c.; Chusan and Ku-lang-su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled †] 29 Aug. ,,
The ratification signed by queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged . . . 22 July, 1843
Canton opened to the British . . . 27 July, ,,
Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger . . . . . 16 Feb. 1844
Bogue forts captured by the British . 5 April, 1847
Hong-Kong and the neighbourhood visited by a violent typhoon; immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned . . . . . Oct. 1848
H.M. steam-ship *Medea* destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas . . . . . 4 March, 1850
Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si . . . Aug. ,,
Appearance of the pretender, Tien-teh ‡ March, 1851
Defeat of Leu, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army . . . 19 June, 1852
Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor applies to the Europeans for help, without success March and April, 1853
The rebels take Nankin, 19, 20 March; Amoy, 19 May; Shang-hae . . . . . 7 Sept. ,,
And besiege Canton without success Aug.-Nov. 1854
The scanty accounts are unfavourable to the rebels, the imperialists having retaken Shang-hae, Amoy, and many important places 1855
Outrage on the British lorcha *Arrow*, in Canton river§ . . . . . 8 Oct. 1856

After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken . 23 Oct. 1856
A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded, by sir M. Seymour . . . . 3, 4 Nov. ,,
Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hae . . 6 Nov. ,,
The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts . . . . . 21-23 Nov. ,,
Rebels take Kuriking . . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
Other forts taken by the British . . . Dec. ,,
The Chinese burn European factories . . 14 Dec. ,,
And murder the crew of the *Thistle* . . 30 Dec. ,,
The Mahometans of Panthay, in Yunan, become independent during Tae-ping rebellion . . ,,
A-lum, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread . . . . . 2 Feb. 1857
Troops arrive from Madras and England; and lord Elgin appointed envoy . . . . . March, ,,
No change on either side: Yeh said to be straitened for money; the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels . . . . . May, ,,
Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by commodore Elliot, 25, 27 May; and sir M. Seymour and commodore Keppel . . . . . 1 June, ,,
Blockade of Canton . . . . . Aug. ,,
Stagnation in the war—lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, 16 July; returns to Hong-Kong 25 Sept. ,,
Gen. Ashburnham departs for India, and gen. Straubenzee assumes the command . . 19 Oct. ,,
Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, 28, 29 Dec. 1857; who enter it . 5 Jan. 1858
Yeh* sent a prisoner to Calcutta . . . Jan. ,,
The allies proceed towards Pekin, and take the Pei-ho forts . . . . . 20 May, ,,
The expedition arrives at Tien-tsin . 20 May, ,,
Negotiations commence, 5 June; treaty of peace signed at *Tien-tsin* by lord Elgin, baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—[Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff; term *I* (*barbarian*) to be no longer applied to Europeans] 26, 28, 29 June, ,,
Lord Elgin visits Japan, and concludes an important treaty with the emperor . 28 Aug. ,,
The British destroy about 130 piratical junks in the Chinese seas . . . . . Aug. and Sept. ,,
Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England . May, 1859
Mr. Bruce, the British envoy, on his way to Pekin, is stopped in the river Pei-ho (or Tien-tsin); admiral Hope attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 81 killed, and about 390 wounded . . . . . 25 June, ,,
The American envoy Ward arrives at Pekin, and refusing to submit to degrading ceremonies, does not see the emperor . . . . . 29 July, ,,
Commercial treaty with America . . 24 Nov. ,,
The English and French prepare an expedition against China . . . . . Oct. ,,
Lord Elgin and baron Gros sail for China, April 26; wrecked near point de Galle, Ceylon, 23 May; arrive at Shang-hae . . . . . 29 June, 1860
The war begins: the British commanded by sir Hope Grant, the French by general Montauban. The Chinese defeated in a skirmish near the Pei-ho 12 Aug. ,,
The allies repulse the Taeping rebels attacking Shang-hae, 18-20 Aug.; and take the Taku forts, losing 500 killed and wounded; the Tartar general San-ko-lin-sin retreats . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
After vain negotiations, the allies advance towards Pekin; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chiau . . . . 18 & 21 Sept. ,,
Consul Parkes, captains Anderson and Brabazon, Mr. de Norman, Mr. Bowlby (the *Times'* cor-

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* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-sin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

† The non-fulfilment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7.

‡ The emperor Taou-Kwang, who died 25 Feb. 1850, during the latter part of his reign, became liberal in his views, and favoured the introduction of European arts; but his son, the late emperor, a rash and narrow-minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug. 1850, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars; but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien-teh (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names. He is stated to have been a native of Quang-si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian, named Leang-afa, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, and has derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to lord Elgin in Nov. 1860. His followers are termed *Taepings*, "princes of peace," a title utterly belied by their atrocious deeds. The rebellion was virtually terminated, 18 July, 1864, by the capture of Nankin, the suicide of the Tien-Wang, and the execution of the military leaders.

§ It was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 being carried off and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong-Kong, being compelled to resort to hostilities, applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On 3 March, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 19, censured sir John for the "violent measures" he had pursued. The ministry (who took his part) dissolved the parliament; but obtained a large majority in the new one.

* He died peacefully at Calcutta, 9 April, 1859. He is said to have ordered the beheading of about 100,000 rebels.

respondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs), advance to Tung-chow, to arrange conditions for a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-lin-sin; capt. Brabazon and abbé de Luc beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Pekin 21 Sept. 1860

The allies march towards Pekin; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, 6 Oct.; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and others, restored alive, 8 Oct.; capt. Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and others die of illusage . . . . . 8-11 Oct. ,,

Pekin invested; surrenders, 12 Oct.; severe proclamation of sir Hope Grant . . . 15 Oct. ,,

The bodies of Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowlby solemnly buried in the Russian cemetery, Pekin, 17 Oct.; the summer palace (Yuen-ming-yuen) burnt by the British, in memory of the outraged prisoners . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,

Convention signed in Pekin by lord Elgin and the prince of Kung, by which the treaty of Tien-tsin is ratified; apology made for the attack at Pei-ho (25 June, 1859); a large indemnity to be paid immediately, and compensation in money given to the families of the murdered prisoners, &c.; Kowloon ceded in exchange for Chusan, and the treaty and convention to be proclaimed throughout the empire . . . . . 24 Oct. ,,

Allies quit Pekin . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,

Treaty between Russia and China—the former obtaining free trade, territories, &c. . 14 Nov. ,,

First instalment of indemnity paid . . 30 Nov. ,,

Part of the allied troops settled at Tien-tsin; consulate established . . . . . 5 Jan. 1861

Adm. Hope examines Yang-tse-Kiang, &c. . Feb. ,,

English and French embassies established at Pekin March, ,,

The emperor Hienfung dies . . . . 21 Aug. ,,

Canton restored to the Chinese . . . 21 Oct. ,,

Ministerial crisis; several ministers put to death, Nov.; Kung appointed regent . . . 13 Dec. ,,

Advance of the rebels; they seize and desolate Ning-po and Hang-chow . . . . . Dec. ,,

They advance on Shang-hae, which is placed under protection of the English and French, and fortified Jan. 1862

Rebels defeated in two engagements . . April, ,,

English and French assist the government against the rebels—Ning-po re-taken . . . 10 May, ,,

French admiral Protet killed in an attack on rebels 17 May, ,,

Captain Sherard Osborne permitted by the British government to organise a small fleet of gunboats to aid the imperialists to establish order July, ,,

Imperialists gain ground, take Kah-sing, &c. Oct. ,,

Commercial treaty with Prussia ratified 14 Jan. 1863

The imperialists under col. Charles Gordon defeat the Taepings under Burgevine, &c. . . Oct. ,,

Gordon captures Sow-chow (after a severe attack, 27, 28 Nov.); the rebel chiefs treacherously butchered by the Chinese . . . . 4, 5 Dec. ,,

Capt. Osborne came to China; but retired in consequence of the Chinese government departing from its engagements . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,

Gordon's successes continue . . Jan. to April, 1864

Repulsed; he takes Chang-chow-foo . 23 March, ,,

He takes Nankin (a heap of ruins); Hun-seu-tseun, the Tien-wang, the rebel emperor, commits suicide by eating gold leaf, 30 June; Chang-wang and Kan-wang, the rebel generals, are "cut into a thousand pieces" . . . . . 18 July, ,,

Great mortality among British troops at Kowloon Jan. 1865

The Taepings hold Ming-chow; the Mahometan rebellion (Dounganes) progressing in Honan Jan.-March, ,,

Taepings evacuate Ming-chow . . 23 May, ,,

A rebellion of the Nien-fei in the north; Pekin in danger . . . . . July, ,,

The Chinese general San-ko-lin-sin defeated and slain; his son more successful . . July, ,,

Rebellion in the north advancing . . June, ,,

Prince Kung chief of the regency again . 7 Nov. ,,

Sir Rutherford Alcock, ambassador at Pekin, 26 Nov. ,,

Chinese newspaper, "Messenger of the Flying Dragon," appears in London . . 14 Jan. 1866

Great victory over the Nien-fei announced at Canton 13 March, 1866

Chinese commissioners visit London . June, ,,

Rivalry of two great political chiefs in China, Li-hung-ching and Tsen-kwo-fan . . . July, ,,

Reported victory of the Nien-fei over the imperialists . . . . . Dec. 1867

Chinese embassy (Mr. Anson Burlinghame, Chin Kang, and Sun Chia Su) received by president Johnson at Washington, 5 June; they sign a treaty, 4 July; arrive in London, Sept.; received by the queen . . . . . 20 Nov. 1868

The rebels seize Ningpo . . . . . Oct. ,,

The people at Yang-chow, incited by the "literati" (learned classes) destroy the Protestant mission-houses, 22 Aug.; redress not obtained; a British squadron proceeds to Nankin, 8 Nov.; the viceroy is superseded, and the British demands acceded to . . . . . 14 Nov. ,,

Chinese embassy received by the emperor at Paris, 24 Jan. 1869

Pekin visited by the duke of Edinburgh, incognito, Oct. ,,

Supplementary convention to the treaty of Tien-tsin (June, 1858) for additional commercial freedom, signed . . . . . 24 Oct. ,,

Burlinghame dies at St. Petersburg . 22 Feb. 1870

Successful rebellion of Mahometans in northwest provinces reported . . . . . May, ,,

Cruel massacre of the French consul at Tien-tsin, Roman Catholic priests, sisters of mercy (22 persons), besides many native converts, and above 30 children in the orphanage, by a mob, with, it is said, the complicity of the authorities; the missionaries were accused of kidnapping children, 21 June, ,,

Increased hatred of the people to foreigners at Tien-tsin; lukewarm proceedings of the government against the murderers . . . . July, ,,

Ma, a viceroy of Nankin, favourable to Europeans, assassinated . . . . . about 22 Aug ,,

Chapels destroyed at Fatshan . . 21 Sept. ,,

The French ultimatum refused; the murderers of the nuns unpunished; Chinese warlike preparations reported . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,

Judicious mandate from the mandarin Tseng-kwo-fan, exculpating the missionaries, and condemning their massacre . . . . . Oct. ,,

16 coolies beheaded, 15 Sept., and 23 exiled; indemnity to the sufferers by the outrage ordered; reported . . . . . 26 Oct.

End of the difficulty announced . . 3 Nov. ,,

Chang-How, an envoy, arrives in London Aug. 1871

Received at Paris; apologizes for Tien-tsin massacres, and reports redress . . . . 23 Nov. ,,

Memorial addressed to the Chinese government by Mr. Hart, inspector of customs, recommending changes in civil and military administration, autumn, ,,

The young emperor married . . . 16 Oct. ,,

The emperor's majority; he assumes the government . . . . . 23 Feb. 1873

Talifoo, capital of the insurgent Panthay Mahemetans, captured; thousands massacred . Feb. ,,

Foreign ministers for the first time received by the emperor . . . . . 29 June, ,,

Dispute with Japan, see *Formosa*, July-Aug.; settled by treaty . . . . . 31 Oct. 1874

The *Spark* sails from Canton to Macao; capt. Brady and Mr. Mundy, and a foreign crew and passengers, pirates, who came on board secretly, kill captain and others, and carry off booty, while on voyage; the wounded crew manage to reach Macao . . . . . 22 Aug. ,,

Death of the emperor . . . . . 12 Jan. 1875

Proclamation of his successor, Tsai-tien, son of Chun, 7th son of Taou-Twang (nephew of Kung), 4 Feb.

Exploring expedition under col. Horace Browne to open a passage from Burmah into S.W. China, Dec. 1874; Mr. Margary and 5 Chinese going before, killed at Manwyne, 21 Feb.; col. Browne and his troops repulse an attack by Chinese, but retreat to Rangoon, 22 Feb.; some of the party missing . . . . . 12 March, ,,

Through the negotiation of Mr. Wade, the Chinese government promise due reparation; announced Sept. ,,

Edict permitting intercourse between chiefs of departments and foreign ministers, about 4 Oct.; enjoining proper treatment of foreigners, 11 Oct. 1875
Telegram from Mr. Wade that he has obtained all necessary guarantees, satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Margary, and concessions for foreign trade, 18 Oct. ,,
First railway in China, from Shang-hae to Oussoon (12 miles); trial trip, 16 March (at first opposed); publicly opened . . . . . 30 June, 1876
Gen. Lee-see-ta-hee ordered for trial, 11 Feb.; 20 of Margary's murderers said to be executed, 5 May, ,,
Mr. Grosvenor and others sent to inquire respecting the murder of Mr. Margary arrive at the place and report the proposed punishment of the murderers . . . . . June, ,,

CHINESE EMPERORS.

1627. Chwang-lei.
1644. Shun-che (first of the Tsing dynasty).
1662. Kang-he, an able sovereign; consolidated the empire, compiled a great Chinese dictionary.
1723. Yung-ching.
1736. Keen-lung, fond of art; greatly embellished Pekin.
1795. Kea-king.
1820. Taou-Kwang.
1850. Hieng-fung, 25 Feb.
1861. Ki-tsiang (altered to Toung-chi) 21 Aug.; born 27 April, 1856; married 16 Oct. 1872; died 12 Jan. 1875.
1875. Tsai Tien (altered to Kwang Sii), aged 4. Feb. 4.

CHINA GRASS, or RHEA; a prize of 5000*l.* was offered by the Indian government for machinery to prepare and cleanse the fibre, 11 Jan. 1870. Mr. John Greig's machine was exhibited in Edinburgh, Dec. 1871.

CHINA PORCELAIN, introduced into England about 1531; see *Pottery*.

CHINA ROSE, &c. The *Rosa indica* was brought from China, and successfully planted in England, 1786; the Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, about 1780.

CHINCHA ISLES, see *Peru*, 1864–5.

CHIOS (now SCIO), an isle in the Greek Archipelago, revolted against Athens, 412 and 357 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of Greece, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor, 1329; by the Genoese, 1329; and finally by the Turks in 1594. A dreadful massacre of about 40,000 inhabitants by the Turks took place 11 April, 1822, during the Greek insurrection.

CHIPPAWA (N. America). Here the British under Riall were defeated by the Americans under Brown, 5 July, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British under Drummond and Riall, 25 July following, but Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIVALRY arose out of the feudal system in the latter part of the 8th century (*chevalier*, or knight, being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horseback). From the 12th to the 15th century it tended to refine manners. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies, to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honour and character. Chivalry expired with the feudal system. See *Knighthood* and *Tournaments*. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the *courts of chivalry*, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, a combination of chlorine and alcohol, discovered by Liebig, which, when inhaled, produces deep sleep, but not insensibility to pain. This property was discovered by Oscar Liebreich, and reported to the French Academy of Sciences, 16 Aug. 1869. In Oct. 1874 it was said to be sometimes deleterious.

CHLORALUM, or chloride of alumina, a compound of chlorine and alumina, a new antiseptic disinfectant, invented by Dr. Gamgee about 1870. It is said to be safe and efficacious, and useful in medicine for gargles, washing wounds, &c.

CHLORINE (Greek *chloros*, pale green), a gas first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Sir H. Davy, in 1810, proved this gas to be an element, and named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and combined with lime it forms the bleaching powder and disinfectant, chloride of lime; see *Bleaching*. In 1823 Faraday condensed chlorine into a liquid.

CHLOROFORM (the ter-chloride of the hypothetical radical formyl) is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, and was made from alcohol, water, and bleaching powder. It was discovered by Soubeiran in 1831, and independently by Liebig in 1832; and its composition was determined by Dumas in 1834. The term "chloric ether" was applied in 1820 to a mixture of chlorine and oleflant gas. Chloroform was first applied as an anæsthetic experimentally by Mr. Jacob Bell in London, in Feb., and Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh in Nov. 1847; and was administered in England on 14 Dec. 1848, by Mr. James Robinson, surgeon-dentist. A committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in July, 1864, after examining statistics, reported that the use of anæsthetics had in no degree increased the rate of mortality.

CHLOROZONE, a new disinfectant, introduced 1873.

CHOBHAM COMMON, in Surrey. A military camp was formed here on 14 June, 1853, by a force between 8000 and 10,000 strong. Only one serious case of misconduct was reported during all the time.

CHOCOLATE, made of the cocoa berry, introduced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazils) about 1520, was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.

CHOCZIM, Bessarabia, S. Russia. Here the Turks were totally defeated by John Sobieski, king of Poland, 11 Nov. 1673; and by the Russians, 30 April and 13 July, 1769.

CHOIR. This was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, 677; see *Chanting*.

CHOLERA MORBUS (Asiatic cholera) was described by Garcia del Huerto, a physician of Goa, about 1560. It appeared in India in 1774, and at other times, and became endemic in Lower Bengal in 1817, whence it gradually spread, till it reached Russia in 1830, and Germany in 1831, carrying off more than 900,000 persons in 1829–30. In England and Wales in 1848–9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, and in 1854, 20,097.

Cholera appears at Sunderland . . . 26 Oct. 1831
And at Edinburgh . . . . . 6 Feb. 1832

First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, 13 Feb.; and in Dublin . 3 March, 1832
Mortality very great, but more so on the Continent; 18,000 deaths at Paris, between March and Aug. ,,
Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c., in . . . . . July and Aug. 1837
Another visitation of cholera in England: the number of deaths in London, for the week ending 15 Sept. 1849, was 3183; the ordinary average, 1008; and the number of deaths by cholera from 17 June to 2 Oct. in London alone, 13,161. The mortality lessened and the distemper disappeared about 13 Oct. 1849
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns, suffer much from cholera, Sept. 1853
It rages in Italy and Sicily; above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples; it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna . . . autumn, 1854
Cholera very severe for a short time in the southern parts of London, and in Soho and St. James's, Westminster . . . . . Aug. and Sept. ,,
Raging in Alexandria, June; abated . July, 1865
Prevailing in Ancona (843 deaths) Aug., subsiding, Sept. ,,
Very severe in Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.; subsides after the great fire . 6 Sept. ,,
Cases at Marseilles, Toulon, and Southampton, end of Sept. ,,
Cholera prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and Naples . . . . . July-Oct. ,,
An international meeting at Constantinople, to consider preventive measures, proposed, Oct. 1865, met 18 Feb. 1866. At the last sitting the conclusions adopted were that cholera may be propagated, and from great distances; and a number of preventive measures were recommended, 26 Sept. 1866
Cholera appears at Bristol, 24 April; at Liverpool, 13 May; at Southampton . . . July, ,,
Cholera severe in east of London: 346 deaths in week ending . . . . . 21 July, ,,
House to house visitation; Metropolitan Relief Association formed; large subscriptions received (Queen's 500*l.*) . . . . . July and Aug. 1866
Cholera subsides . . . . . Sept. ,,
Very severe at Naples . . . . . Sept. ,,
Cholera Relief Committee closes . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Cholera declared to be extinct in London . 1 Dec. ,,
Cholera in Rome, Naples, and Sicily, Aug.-Sept.; in Switzerland . . . . . Oct. 1867
Alarm of approaching cholera, July; said to be severe in Königsberg in Prussia . . Aug. 1871
Cholera severe in Vienna, Aug.; Paris . . Sept. 1873

CHORAGUS, the regulator of the chorus in Greek feasts, &c. Stesichorus (or Tysias) received this name, having first taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C. *Quintil.*

CHORUS-SINGING was early practised at Athens. Hypodicus, of Chalcides, carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C. *Parian marbles;* see *Music.*

CHOUANS, a name given to the Bretons during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their chief Jean Cottereau, using the cry of the *Chathuant*, or screech-owl, as a signal. He was killed in 1794. Georges Cadoudal, their last chief, was said to be connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804.

CHRISM, consecrated oil, was used early in the ceremonies of the Greek and Roman churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense, are mentioned as used with the oil, in 1541. It was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature, 1596.

CHRIST, see *Jesus Christ.*

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL (the *Blue-Coat* school) was established by Edward VI. 1553, on the site of the Grey Friars' monastery. A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II. 1672. The *Times* ward was founded in 1841. Large portions of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt: in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (25 April) the duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall. On 24 Sept. 1854, the master, Dr. Jacob, in a sermon in the church of the hospital, censured the system of education and the general administration of the establishment, and many improvements have since been made. Rev. G. C. Bell successor of Dr. Jacob, 12 Aug. 1868-1876. The subordinate school at Hertford, for 416 younger boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1683.—Annual income (1870) about 70,000*l.* 800 boys in London; 200 boys and 20 girls at Hertford. The removal of the school to the country negatived by the governors, 26 April, 1870. The proposal that the buildings and ground should be purchased by the Mid-London Railway Company for 600,000*l.* was not carried out.

CHRIST'S THORN, conjectured to be the plant of which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed, came hither from the south of Europe before 1596.

CHRISTIAN ERA, see *Anno Domini.* CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY was founded in 1698 to promote charity schools, and to disperse Bibles and religious tracts. It has an annual revenue of about 100,000*l.* MOST CHRISTIAN KING; *Christianissimus Rex*, a title conferred by pope Paul II. in 1469 on the crafty Louis XI. of France.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624, by Christian IV. of Denmark, to replace Opslo (the ancient capital founded by Harold Haardrade, 1058), which had been destroyed by fire. On 13 April, 1858, Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about 250,000*l.* The university was established in 1811. New Storthing (parliament house) built 1861-2. Statue of Charles John XIV. unveiled, 7 Sept. 1875.

CHRISTIANITY. The name Christian was first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, in Syria, 43 (*Acts* xi. 26; 1 *Peter* iv. 6). The first Christians were divided into *episcopoi* (bishops or overseers) or *presbyteroi* (elders), *diaconoi* (ministers or deacons), and *pistoi* (believers); afterwards were added *catechumens*, or learners, and *energumens*, who were to be exorcised; see *Persecutions.*

Christianity said to be taught in Britain, about A.D. 64; and propagated with some success (*Bede*) . . 156
Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I. about 212
Constantine the Great professes the Christian religion 312
Frumentius preaches in Abyssinia . . about 346
Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas . . . 376
Into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick . . . 432
Christianity established in France by Clovis . . 496
Conversion of the Saxons* by Augustin 597

* It is, traditionally, said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, passing through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some beautiful children set up for sale, inquired about their country, and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out, "*Non Angli sed Angeli forent, si essent Christiani;*" that is, "They would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he ardently desired to convert the nation, and ordered a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others, to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 596.

Introduced into Helvetia, by Irish missionaries . 643
Into Flanders in the 7th century.
Into Saxony, by Charlemagne 785
Into Denmark, under Harold 827
Into Bohemia, under Borsivoi 894
Into Russia, by Swiatoslaf . . . . . about 940
Into Poland, under Meicislaüs I. 992
Into Hungary, under Geisa 994
Into Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I. 998
Into Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.
Into Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars 1227
Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished about . . 1386
Into Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century.
Into China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death) 1575
Into India and America, in the 16th century.
Into Japan, by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1549; but the Christians were exterminated 1638
Christianity re-established in Greece 1628

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY established by earl Russell, the bishop of London, and others to counteract "the current forms of unbelief among the educated classes." Lectures for this purpose were given in St. George's Hall in 1871, beginning with the archbishop of York, 25 April. A public meeting was held 6 June following. Tracts for circulation are published.

CHRISTINOS, supporters of the queen-regent Christina against the Carlists in Spain during the war, 1833-40.

CHRISTMAS-DAY, 25 Dec. (from *Christ*, and the Saxon *mæsse*, signifying the *mass* and a *feast*), a festival in commemoration of the nativity of Christ, said to have been first kept 98; and ordered to be held as a solemn feast, by pope Telesphorus, about 137.* In the eastern church, Christmas and the Epiphany, 6 Jan. (*which see*), are deemed but one and the same feast. The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the remains of the religious observances of the Druids; see *Anno Domini*.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day, 1777. He had passed Christmas-day at Christmas-sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbour, visited by him in 1776, a man found a piece of parchment inscribed: "*Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d. Boynes regi a secretis ad res maritimas, annis* 1772 *et* 1773." On the other side captain Cook wrote: "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britanniæ, Dec.* 1776," and placed it in a bottle.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. (or St. Kitt's), a West India Island, discovered in 1493, by Columbus, who gave it his own name. Settled by the English and French, 1623 or 1626. Ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. The town of Basseterre suffered from fires, 3 Sept. 1776; also 3 and 4 July, 1867, when the cathedral and nearly all the town were destroyed.

CHROMIUM (Greek, *chrome*, colour), a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the colouring matter of the emerald.

* Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and 600 perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, 303.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, see *Printing in Colours*.

CHRONICLES. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, and Hindoos. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles"; see *Bible*. Collections of the British chronicles have been published by Camden, Gale, &c., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society, &c. In 1858, the publication of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," commenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls (still going on, 1876); Macray's "Manual of British Historians" was published in 1845.

CHRONOLOGY (the science of time) has for its object the arrangement and exhibition of the various events of the history of the world in the order of their succession, and the ascertaining the intervals between them; see *Eras* and *Epochs*. Valuable works on the subject are *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1783-1820). Playfair's Chronology, 1784; Blair's Chronology, 1753 (new editions by sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse, in 1856). The Oxford Chronological Tables, 1838. Sir Harris Nicolas' Chronology of History, 1833; new edition, 1852. Hales' Chronology, 2nd edition, 1830; Woodward and Cates' Encyclopædia of Chronology, 1872; Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's Fasti Hellenici and Fasti Romani (1824-50).

CHRONOMETER, see *Clocks*, and *Harrison*.

CHRONOSCOPE, an apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone in 1840, to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles and of the electric current. A chronoscope was invented by Pouillet, in 1844, and by others since. Capt. Andrew Noble (engaged by sir William Armstrong) invented an apparatus for determining the velocity of a projectile in a gun; a second of time is divided into millionths, and the electric spark is employed in recording the rate of the passage. The apparatus was exhibited at Newcastle-on-Tyne in Aug. 1869, and in London in April, 1870.

CHRYSOPOLIS, or SCUTARI.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGHUR, N.W. India, taken by the British, 1763, and ceded to them, 1768. Here was concluded a treaty between the nabob of Oude and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English, 19 Sept. 1781. This treaty enabled the nabob to take the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. The nabob presented to Mr. Hastings 100,000*l.*; see *Hastings*.

CHURCH (probably derived from the Greek *kyriakos*, pertaining to the Lord, *Kyrios*), signifies both a collected body of Christians, and the place where they meet. In the New Testament, it signifies "congregation," in the original *ekklesia*. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who erected at Rome churches called basilicas (from the Greek *basileus*, a king); St. Peter's about 330. His successors erected others, and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland. See *Architecture; Choir* and *Chanting; Rome, Modern; Popes*.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION against popery and ritualism; formed, 1865.

CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION; founded in 1859—the archbishop of Canterbury president. It does not meddle with doctrines.

CHURCH BUILDING. The society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, was established 1818, and incorporated 1828. A commission for building churches in populous places, appointed in 1820, was incorporated with the ecclesiastical commission about 1856.

CHURCH CONGRESS, see under *Church of England.*

CHURCH DISCIPLINE ACT (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86), passed 7 Aug. 1840, enables bishops to issue commissions of inquiry, and on conviction to inhibit clergymen from performing service, &c.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.* The following are leading facts in her history: for details, refer to separate articles; see *Clergy.*

Britain converted to Christianity ("Christo subdita," Tertullian). . . . . 2nd century.
Invasion of the Saxons, 477; converted by Augustin and his companions 596
Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders, about 960
The aggrandising policy of the Church, fostered by Edward the Confessor, checked by William I. and his successors . . . . . 1066 *et seq.*
Contest between Henry II. and Becket respecting "Constitutions of Clarendon" 1164-1170
Contest between national or English party and Roman party (chiefly Norman) 11th and 12th centuries.
John surrenders his crown to the papal legate . 1213
Rise of the Lollards—Wickliffe publishes tracts against the errors of the church of Rome, 1356; and a version of the Bible, about 1383
The clergy regulated by parliament, 1529; they lose the first fruits 1534
The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., 1531; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it 1535
Coverdale's translation of the Bible commanded to be read in churches . . . . . ,,
"Six Articles of Religion" promulgated . . . 1539
First Book of Common Prayer issued . . . 1549
The clergy permitted to marry . . . . . ,,
"Forty-two Articles of Religion" issued . . 1552
Restoration of the Roman forms, and fierce persecution of the Protestants by Mary . . . 1553-8
The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth; the Puritan dissensions begin 1558-1603
"Thirty-nine" Articles published 1563
Hampton Court conference with the Puritans. . 1604
New translation of the Bible published . . . 1611
Book of Common Prayer suppressed and Directory established by parliament 1644
Presbyterians established by the Commonwealth . 1649
Act of Uniformity (14 Chas. II. c. 4) passed—2000 nonconforming ministers resign their livings . 1662

* The church of England consists of three *orders of clergy*—bishops, priests and deacons; viz., two archbishops and twenty-five bishops, exclusive of the see of Sodor and Man. The other dignities are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest-vicars: these and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the established church, according to official returns, 12,327. The number of *benefices* in England and Wales, according to parliamentary returns, in 1844, was 11,127, and the number of glebe-houses 5527. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 14,100. The number of benefices in Ireland was 1495, to which there were not more than about 900 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses. An act was passed in 1860 for the union of contiguous benefices. In 1867 the beneficed clergy were estimated at 12,888; curates and other clergy without livings about 7000.

Attempts of James II. to revive Romanism; "Declaration of Indulgence" published. 1687
Acquittal of the seven bishops on a charge of "seditious libel" 1688
The Non-juring bishops and others deprived; (they formed a separate communion) . . 1 Feb. 1691
"Queen Anne's Bounty," for the augmentation of poor livings 1704
Act for building 50 new churches passed . . . 1710
Fierce disputes between the low church and the high church; trial of Henry Sacheverell, for seditious sermons; riots . . . . . ,,
The Bangorian controversy begins 1717
John Wesley and George Whitfield commence preaching 1738
Rise of the Evangelical party in the church, under Newton, Romaine, and others, in the latter part of . . . . . 18th century
Church of England united with that of Ireland at the Union 1800
Clergy Incapacitation Act passed 1801
Incorporated Church Building Society established, 6 Feb. 1818
Acts for building and enlarging churches, 1818, . 1838
200 new churches erected in the diocese of London under bishop C. J. Blomfield . . . 1828-56
"Tracts for the Times" (No. 1-90) published (much controversy ensued) 1833-41
Church Pastoral Aid Society, founded 1836
Additional curates' society, founded 1837
Ecclesiastical Commission established 1834
New Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86) . . 1840
For the Gorham and Denison cases, see *Trials,* 1849, 1856
Anglo-Continental Society (*which see*), founded . 1853
English Church Union, established 1859
"Essays and Reviews" published, 1860; numerous Replies issued (see *Essays and Reviews*) . . 1861-2
[The Church of England is now said to be divided into High, Moderate, Low (or Evangelical), and Broad Church: the last including persons who hold the opinions of the late Dr. Arnold, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, dean Stanley, canon Kingsley, and others.]
Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, publishes his work on "The Pentateuch," about Oct. 1862; the bishops, in convocation, declare that it contains "errors of the gravest and most dangerous character" . . . . . 20 May, 1863
A Church Congress at Manchester . 13, 14, 15 Oct. ,,
Bishop Colenso deposed by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown. . . . 16 April, 1864
Church Congress at Bristol . . . . Oct. ,,
Church Association (against popery and ritualism) established. 1865
District Churches Tithes act passed (rectories constituted). . . . . ,,
Bishop Colenso's appeal came before the privy council, which declared bishop Gray's proceedings null and void (since a colonial bishop can have no authority except what is granted by parliament or by the colonial legislature), 21 March, ,,
"Oxford Declaration" (authorship ascribed to archdeacon Denison and Dr. Pusey), respecting belief in eternal punishment, drawn up and signed on 25 Feb., and sent by post to the clergy at large for signature: about 3000 are said to have signed; it was presented to the archbishop of Canterbury 12 May, 1864
Bishop of London's Fund, for remedying spiritual destitution in London, established; the queen engages to give (in three years) 3000*l.*, and prince of Wales 1000*l.* . . . . . 7 March ,,
100,456*l.* received; 72,003*l.* promised . 31 Dec. 1864
The queen engages to give 15,000*l.* in 10 years. April, 1865
London Free and open Church Association, founded ,,
New form of clerical subscription proposed by a commission in 1864; adopted by parliament, July, ,,
Church Congress at Norwich, ... 3-7 Oct. ,,
Meeting in London of three English bishops, Dr. Pusey, and nearly 80 of the clergy and laity with counts Orloff and Tolstse, and the Russian chaplain, to consider on the practicability of uniting the English and Russian churches . 15 Nov. ,,
Bishop Colenso publicly excommunicated at Maritzburg cathedral, by bishop Gray . . 5 Jan. 1866
Bishop Gray declares himself independent, estab-

lishes synods, and calls his see "The Church of South Africa" . . . . . early in 1866
The Church Missionary Society refuses to support colonial bishops, unless they keep within the formularies of the Church of England . early in ,,
Church Congress at York . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Much excitement caused by the progress of *ritualism (which see)* . . . . . Sept.-Nov. ,,
Bishop Colenso *v.* Gladstone and others (trustees of the Colonial Bishopric Fund) for withholding his salary. Verdict of master of the rolls, for plaintiff, with costs . . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Unqualified condemnation of ritualism by the bishops in convocation, 13 Feb.; the lower house concurred . . . . . 15 Feb. 1867
The bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Hamilton) in a church asserts the doctrine of the supernatural gifts of priests, the Divine presence in the sacrament; public protest against it . . . 16 May, ,,
Trial in Court of Arches: Martin *v.* Mackonochie, respecting extreme ritualistic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn; case deferred . 21 May, ,,
Royal Ritualistic Commission appointed to inquire respecting rubricks in the Prayer-Book, table of lessons, &c., 3 June; first report, censuring innovation, signed . . . . . 19 Aug. ,,
Pan-Anglican Synod (*which see*) meets at Lambeth, 24-27 Sept. ,,
Church Congress at Wolverhampton . . 1 Oct. ,,
Meeting of ritualists in St. James's Hall, claiming liberty . . . . . 19 Nov.
Case of Martin *v.* Mackonochie, begun 4 Dec., lasted 14 days; resumed . . . 16-18 Jan. 1868
Proposal of bishop Gray of Capetown to consecrate Mr. Macrorie bishop of Natal in opposition to bishop Colenso, disapproved of by the English and Scotch bishops . . . . . Jan. ,,
Bishop of London's Fund, received, 312,309*l.* 31 Jan. ,,
Martin *v.* Mackonochie decided; verdict for plaintiff; use of incense, mixing water with the wine, and elevation of the elements, in the sacrament, forbidden . . . . . 28 March, ,,
Great meeting at St. James's Hall, in defence of the Irish Church establishment; 23 bishops present, 6 May, ,,
District Churches Act, constituting vicarages (Bishop of Oxford's Act), passed . . . . ,,
Church Congress at Dublin . . . . 29 Sept. ,,
Sharp party contests at a special meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society . . 8 Dec. ,,
Martin *v.* Mackonochie: appeal case; verdict for plaintiff, declaring certain ritualistic practices illegal . . . . . 23 Dec. ,,
Warm meeting of ritualists at St. James's Hall, 12 Jan. 1869
First meeting of a Church Reform Society (since named "Liturgical Revision Society"); Lord Ebury, chairman . . . . . 13 May, ,,
Church conference at Sheffield . . . 24 May, ,,
Church Congress at Liverpool . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Martin *v.* Mackonochie: defendant censured by privy council for evading sentence . 4 Dec. ,,
Bishop of London's Fund:—411,839*l.* received, July, 1870
"Clerical Disabilities Act" passed . . Aug. ,,
Church Congress at Southampton . . 11 Oct. ,,
Christian Knowledge Society votes 10,000*l.* to support Church schools . . . . . 20 Oct. ,,
Rev. Mr. Mackonochie suspended from duty for three months by decree of Privy Council for evading former sentence . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
Rev. C. Voysey sentenced to be deprived for heresy; appeal to judicial committee of privy council disallowed . . . . . 10 Feb. 1871
Hebbert *v.* Purchas, of Brighton; verdict against defendant for offences against ecclesiastical law; considered a great defeat of the ritualists, and caused much excitement . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
Mr. Miall's resolution for disestablishing the church of England defeated in the commons—374-89, 9 May, ,,
Incumbents' Resignation Act passed . 13 July, ,,
Agitation for revival of diocesan synods, Sept.-Oct. ,,
Church Congress at Nottingham; closed 10 Oct. ,,
Sheppard *v.* Bennett (for teaching the divine presence in the sacrament); appeal to privy council, 28 Nov.; judgment adjourned . . 2 Dec. ,,
Bishop of London's Fund—received 441,199*l.* 31 Dec. ,,
The convocation authorised to consider alterations in the Prayer Book . . . . . Feb. 1872
Church reform meeting at St. James's Hall; parochial councils recommended . . 15 Feb. ,,
Rev. John Purchas, of Brighton, to be suspended from duties for one year, from . . 18 Feb. ,,
[He died 18 Oct.]
Conference of bishops, deans, and canons at Lambeth, to consider cathedral reform . 1 March, ,,
Sheppard *v.* Bennett; judgment for defendant, who is censured . . . . . 8 June, ,,
Mr. Miall's motion for royal commission to inquire into the property of the church lost (295-94) 2 July, ,,
Church Congress at Leeds . . . 8-11 Oct. ,,
Memorial (signed by 60,200 persons) against Romanist teaching, &c. in the church, presented at Lambeth to the archbishop by the church association . . . . . 5 May, 1873
The archbishops in reply admit the danger, and recognise their duty, as well as the difficulties of action, saying, "We live in an age when all opinions and beliefs are keenly criticised, and when there is less inclination than ever was before to respect authority in matters of opinion. In every state, in every religious community, almost in every family, the effect of this unsettled condition may be traced." . . . 1 June, ,,
Mr. Miall's motion for disestablishing the church, lost (356-61) . . . . . 16 May, ,,
483 clergymen petition convocation for the licensing of duly qualified sacramental confessors, May, ,,
Archdeacon Denison, Dr. Pusey, canons Liddon and Liddell, and others, publish a declaration in favour of confession and absolution in *Times*, 6 Dec. ,,
Archdeacon Denison attacks the bishops in a Latin pamphlet, "Episcopatus Bilinguis" . . Dec. ,,
Public Worship Regulation Bill brought in by the archbishops . . . . . 20 April, 1874
Royal assent . . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
Meeting of lay and clerical delegates at Lambeth palace on church affairs . . . 10 June, ,,
Addresses to the archbishops largely signed for and against the sanction of a distinctive dress for the minister during the celebration of the holy communion . . . . . Sept. ,,
Church Congress at Brighton met . . . 6 Oct. ,,
New society formed by bishops of Manchester, Carlisle and Edinburgh, and others, to promote union with orthodox dissenters . . . . Oct. ,,
Bishop of London's Fund:—500,187*l.* received or promised . . . . . Nov. ,,
Martin *v.* Mackonochie: new suit in court of arches (see 1870), 26 Nov.; Mackonochie to be suspended for 6 weeks and pay costs . . . . 7 Dec. ,,
Pastoral of the archbishops and bishops (bishops of Salisbury and Durham excepted) to the clergy and laity (counselling moderation and forbearance,) dated 1 March, 1875
Mackonochie declines to appeal: excitement at his church; rev. A. Stanton and congregation celebrate holy communion at St. Vedast's, Foster-lane . . . . . 27 June, *et seq.* ,,
Church Congress at Stoke-upon-Trent . 5-9 Oct. ,,
Several clergymen secede to Rome . . Oct. ,,
Public Worship Regulation Act: new court, under lord Penzance, meet at Lambeth-palace; first case the Parish of Folkestone *v.* rev. Charles Joseph Ridsdale, 4 Jan.; verdict for plaintiffs . 3 Feb. 1876
Reported negotiation of ritualistic ministers with Rome disclaimed by Mr. Mackonochie and about 100 others in *Times* . . . . . 4 Feb. ,,
Church of England Working Men's Society established at St. Alban's, Holborn . . 5 Aug. ,,
Church Congress to be held at Plymouth . Oct. ,,

CHURCH OF FRANCE. St. Pothinus preached Christianity to the Gauls about 160; became bishop of Lyons, and suffered martyrdom with others, 177; For the reformed church see *Huguenots* and *Protestants*.

A mission of seven bishops arrived in 245; followed by severe persecution 286-288
Christianity tolerated by Constantius Chlorus . 292
Council of Arles convoked by Constantine, about 600 bishops present; the Donatists condemned . 314

Christianity established by Clovis 496
Pragmatic sanction of St. Louis restraining the impositions of the pope; and restoring the right of electing bishops, &c. 1269
Pragmatic sanction of Bourges, declaring a general council superior to the pope, and prohibiting appeals to him 1438
Concordat of Leo X. and Francis I. annulling the pragmatic sanction . . . . . 18 Aug. 1516
Disputes between the Jesuits and Jansenists . 1640
Declaration of the clergy (drawn up by Bossuet) in accordance with the pragmatic sanctions, confirmed by the king . . . . . 23 March, 1682
The Jansenists excommunicated by the Bull Unigenitus 1713
Concordat with Pius VII. and Napoleon . 1801 and 1813
The principles of the concordat of Leo X. restored by Pius VII. and Louis XVIII. 1817
The archbishop of Paris and other prelates resist the dogma of papal infallibility at the council at Rome 1870
17 archbishops, 70 bishops 1875

CHURCH OF IRELAND, founded by St. Patrick in the 5th century; accepted the Reformation about 1550; united with that of England as the United Church of England and Ireland in 1800; see *Bishops* and *Ireland*, 1868.

"An act to put an end to the establishment of the church of Ireland," introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Gladstone, 1 Mar.; vote for second reading, 368; against, 250; 2 A.M., 24 March; for third reading, 361; against, 247, 31 May, 1869
Introduced into the house of lords by earl Granville, 1 June; read third time, 12 July; some amendments by the lords accepted, others rejected; received royal assent (*to come into effect*, 1 Jan. 1871] . . . . . 26 July, "
Address of bishops to the clergy and laity, dated, 18 Aug. "
Meeting of the general synod of the Irish church in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, for re-organisation of the general council . . . . 14 Sept. "
Conference of the laity; duke of Abercorn chairman . . . . . 13 Oct. "
Church of Ireland disestablished . . . 1 Jan. 1871
A sustentation fund established (well supported) during . . . . . "
First elected bishop (Dr. Maurice Day, bishop of Cashel) consecrated at St. Patrick's, Dublin, 14 April, 1872
The new ecclesiastical court meets: tries a case of ritual practices . . . . . 26 June, "
The Irish Church Act amended . . . June, "
Received for the sustentation fund, 33,573*l.* up to 31 Dec. "
The first bishop elected by clergy and laity of Kilmore, &c., archdeacon Darley (12 candidates), 23 Sept. 1874
Alleged migration of clergy to England . autumn, "
Warm discussion upon the revision of the liturgy, May, 1875

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, was established in Nov. 1784, when bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Scotland. The first convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785. On 4 Feb. 1787, two more American bishops were consecrated at Lambeth. In 1851 there were 37 bishops; see *Pan-Anglican Synod*.

After much discussion, for several years, the church convention passed a stringent canon against ritualism, 27 Oct. 1874.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, see *Bishops in Scotland*. On the abolition of Episcopacy, in 1638, Presbyterianism became the established religion. Its formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox, in 1560, was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567, finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707; see *Discipline*, *Patronage*, and *Bishops*. The church is regulated by four courts—the general assembly, the synod, the presbytery, and kirk sessions; see *Presbyterians*. For important secessions, see *Burghers* (1732), and *Free Church* (1843).

The first general assembly of the church was held, 20 Dec. 1560.

The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

Patronage was abolished after 1 Jan. 1875, by act passed 7 Aug. 1874.

In 1873, 1250 churches.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY founded 1800.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY (Evangelical), instituted in 1836 to maintain curates and lay-agents in densely populated districts.

CHURCH-RATES. The maintaining the church in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry. The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belonged to the ecclesiastical courts. Many attempts were made to abolish church-rates before Mr. Gladstone's "Compulsory Church-rate Abolition" Bill, passed 31 July, 1868.

CHURCH SERVICES were ordered by pope Vitellianus to be read in Latin, 663; by queen Elizabeth in 1558 to be read in English.

CHURCH-WARDENS, officers of the church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted. *Johnson's Canons.* Church-wardens, by the canons of 1603, are to be chosen annually.

CHURCHYARDS, said to belong to the parson, who has power to prohibit the erection of monuments, &c. See *Consecration* and *Burials*.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN is the act of returning thanks in the church by women after child-birth. It began about 214. *Wheatley;* see *Purification*.

CHUSAN, a Chinese isle; see *China*, 1840, 1841, 1860.

CIBORIUM, in early Christian times, was a protection to the altar-table, first a tabernacle, and afterwards a baldachin over the altar, and also a canopy used at solemn processions. Ciborium also means the vessel in which the eucharist is reserved.

CIDER (*Zider*, German), when first made in England, was called wine, about 1284. The earl of Manchester, when ambassador in France, is said to have passed off cider for wine. It was subjected to the excise in 1763 *et seq.* The duty was taken off in 1830. Many orchards were planted in Herefordshire by lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I. to France. John Philips published his poem "Cider" in 1706.

CIGAR SHIP, see under *Steam*, 1866.

CILICIA, in Asia Minor, partook of the fortunes of that country. It became a Roman province about 64 B.C., and was conquered by the Turks, A.D. 1387.

CIMBRI, a Teutonic race from Jutland, invaded the Roman empire about 120 B.C. They defeated the Romans, under Cneius Papirius Carbo, 113 B.C.; under the consul, Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C., and under Cæpio Manlius, at Arausio, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 105 B.C. Their allies, the Teutones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul; 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus, at Campus Raudius, when about to enter Italy; 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. They were afterwards absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

CIMENTO (Italian, *experiment*). The "Accademia del Cimento," at Florence, held its first meeting for making scientific experiments, 18 June, 1657. It was patronised by Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany. The Royal Society of London was founded in 1660, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1666.

CINCHONA, or **CHINCHONA**, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

CINCINNATI. A society established by officers of the American army soon after the peace of 1783, "to perpetuate friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war." On the badge was a figure of Cincinnatus. The people dreaded military influence, and the society dissolved itself.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary (*Exodus* xxx. 23) 1491 B.C. It was found in the American forests by don Ulloa, in 1736, was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica in 1788, and is now grown in Ceylon.

CINQUE-CENTO (five hundred); *ter cento*, &c.; see note to article *Italy*.

CINQUE PORTS, on the south coast of England, were originally *five* (hence the name)—Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. *Jeake.* Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the coast, these ports being nearest to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom; said to have been instituted by William I. in 1078. *Rapin.* The latest lord-wardens: the duke of Wellington, 1828-52; the marquis of Dalhousie, 1852-60; lord Palmerston, 1861-65; earl Granville, appointed Dec. 1865. Their peculiar jurisdiction was abolished in 1855.

CINTRA (Portugal). Here was signed an agreement on 22 Aug. 1808, between the French and English the day after the battle of Vimeira. As it contained the bases of the convention signed on 30 Aug. following, it has been termed the convention of Cintra. By it Junot and his army were permitted to evacuate Portugal free, in British ships. The convention was publicly condemned, and a court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, which exonerated the British commanders. Both Wellington and Napoleon justified sir Hew Dalrymple.

CIPHER, a secret manner of writing. Julius Cæsar and Augustus when writing secret despatches are said to have employed the second or third letter instead of the first, and the same sequence with regard to the others. This cipher was in use till the reign of Sixtus IV. (1471-84), when the secret was divulged by Leon Battista Alberti, and a new sort of cipher sprang up. The father of Venetian cipher was Zuan Soro, who flourished about 1516. *Rawdon Brown.*—See *Cryptograph*.

CIRCASSIA (Asia, on N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians, said to be descended from the Albanians, were unsubdued, even by Timour. In the 16th century they acknowledged the authority of the czar Ivan II. of Russia, and about 1745, the princes of Kabarda took oaths of fealty. Many Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.

Circassia surrendered to Russia by Turkey by the treaty of Adrianople (but the Circassians, under Schamyl, long resist) . . . . 14 Sept. 1829
Victories of Orbelliani over them, June, Nov., Dec. 1857
He subdues much country, and expels the inhabitants. . . . . April, 1858
Schamyl, the great Circassian leader, captured, and treated with much respect . . . . 7 Sept. 1859
About 20,000 Circassians emigrate to Constantinople, suffer much distress, and are relieved. 28 April, 1860
Vaidar, the last of the Circassian strongholds captured, and the grand duke Michael declares the war at an end. . . . 8 June. 1864
Many thousand Circassians emigrate into Turkey; partially relieved by the sultan's government, June, *et seq.* „
Schamyl and his son at the marriage of the czarowitch, 9 Nov. 1866; he dies . . . March, 1871

CIRCENSIAN GAMES were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honour of Consus, the god of councils, but afterwards of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), said to have been instituted by Evander, and established at Rome, 732 B.C. by Romulus. Tarquin named them Circensian; their celebration continued from 4 to 12 Sept.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 to 3 and 72 decimals; and Lagny (1719) as 1 to 3 and 122 decimals.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY (formed by Maximilian I. about 1500, to distinguish the members of the diet of the empire) were in 1512, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper Rhine, Suabia, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony; in 1512, Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, the Palatinate, Upper Saxony and Brandenburg were added. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806 (*which see*).

CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin.* They have been frequently altered. England and Wales were formerly divided into eight—each travelled in spring and summer for the trial of civil and criminal cases, the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only; this is called "going the circuit." The circuits were settled by order in council, 5 Feb. 1876. There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

CIRCULAR IRONCLADS. The design is attributed to the Russian admiral Popoff; one of these, named after himself, was launched at the port of Nicolaieff, 7 Oct. 1875. The admiral stated that he derived the idea from the works and views of Mr. E. J. Reed, late constructor of the British navy, who has expressed his approbation of the admiral's works.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Stationers lent books on hire in the middle ages. The public circulating library in England, opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about

1740, failed; but similar institutions at Bath and in London succeeded, and others were established throughout the kingdom. There was a circulating library at Crane-court, London, in 1748, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published.—No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies, except that of the Royal Institution, London, are circulating.—The London Library (circulating) was founded 24 June, 1840, is of great value to literary men.—Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that founded by Mr. C. E. Mudie, in New Oxford-street, is the most remarkable for the large quantity and good quality of the books: several hundreds, sometimes thousands, of copies of a new work being in circulation. It began in 1842, and grew into celebrity in Dec. 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's History of England were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, supplied by this library. The hall, having the walls covered with shelves filled with new books, was opened in Dec. 1860. The "Circulating Library Company" was founded in Jan. 1862, and other companies since.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, see *Blood*.

CIRCUMCISION (instituted 1897 B.C.) was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally the octave of Christmas, is mentioned about 487. It was introduced into the liturgy in 1550.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the most daring human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth in 1519-22.

Magellan or Magalhaens, a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, by keeping a westerly course returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. (The voyage was completed in 3 years and 29 days.) He entered the Pacific Ocean, 27 Nov. 1520; killed by Indians	17 April, 1521
Grijalva, Spaniard	1537
Alvarado, Spaniard	"
Mendana, Spaniard	1567
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577-80
Cavendish, first voyage	1586-88
Le Maire, Dutch	1615-17
Cuiros, Spaniard	1625
Tasman, Dutch	1642
Cowley, British	1683
Dampier, English	1689
Cooke, English	1708
Clipperton, British	1719
Roggewein, Dutch	1721-23
Anson (*afterwards* lord)	1740-44
Byron, English	1764-66
Wallis, British	1766-68
Carteret, English	1766-69
Bougainville, French	1766-9
James Cook	1768-71
On his death the voyage was continued by King	1779
Portlocke, British	1788
King and Fitzroy, British	1826-36
Belcher, British	1836-42
Wilkes, American	1838-42

See *North-West Passage* and *Deep Sea Soundings*.

CIRCUS (Greek, Hippodrome.) There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest the *Circus Maximus*, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure: length three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs; breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Cæsar introduced into it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea fight. *Pliny*; see *Amphitheatres*, and *Factions*.

CIRRHA, a town of Phocis (N. Greece), for sacrilege, razed to the ground in the Sacred War, 586 B.C.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC (N. Italy), formed by the French in May, 1797, from the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane* republics, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), 17 Oct. following. It received a new constitution in Sept. 1798; was remodelled, and named the Italian republic, with Napoleon Bonaparte president, 1802; and merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805; see *Italy*.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC, with the Transpadane republic, merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

CISTERCIANS (the order of Citeaux), a powerful order of monks founded about 1098 by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Molesme, named from Citeaux, in France, the site of the first convent, near the end of the 11th century. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. They were reformed by St. Bernard; see *Bernardines*.

CITATE. The Russian general Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalafat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, 6 Jan. 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

CITIZEN. It was not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome. *Livy.* In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein. *Camden.* Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns.—The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear minever caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558. *Stow.*—On 10 Oct. 1792, the convention decreed that "citoyen" and "citoyenne" should be the only titles in France.

CITY. (Latin *civitas*, French *cité*, Italian *città*.) The word has been used in England only since the conquest, when London was called *Londonburgh*. Cities were first incorporated 1079. A town corporate is called a city when made the seat of a bishop and having a cathedral church. *Camden.*

CITY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, see *Guildhall*.

CITY OF LONDON COURT, the name given to the Sheriffs' Court (established 1517); by the County Courts act of Aug. 1867.

CITY ROAD, from London to Islington, was projected by Mr. Dingler, and cut out about 1760.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortified town in Spain invested by the French, 11 June, 1810, and surrendered to them 10 July. It remained in their possession until it was stormed by the British, under Wellington, 19 Jan. 1812.

CIVIL CLUB (now meeting at the New Corn Exchange Tavern, Mark-lane), was established 19 Nov. 1669, for the purpose of promoting fellowship, mutual assistance, and the revival of trade after the interruption to business in consequence of the *fire*, Sept. 1666.

Only one person of the same trade or profession can be a member of this club, and the members pledge themselves to give "preference to each other in their respective callings." The club meets monthly, and the members dine together four times a year. Its officials are a treasurer, stewards, auditors, a secretary (all merchants of London), and a chaplain.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, see *Engineers*.

CIVIL LAW. See *Codes*. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c., 1127. *Blair*. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs; see *Doctors' Commons*, and *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST. This now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.*, and that of Charles I. was about 800,000*l.* After the revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.* (in 1660), the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of George III., in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l.*

In 1831, the civil list of the sovereign was fixed at 510,000*l.*, and in December, 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l.*

Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l per an.* . . . 7 Feb. 1840

Sir H. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration . . . . . 15 Nov. 1830

A select committee was appointed by the house of commons for the purpose . . . . 2 Feb. 1860

CIVIL SERVICE. Nearly 17,000 persons are employed in this service under the direction of the treasury, and the home, foreign, colonial, post, and revenue offices, &c. In 1855, a commission reported most unfavourably on the existing system of appointments, and on 21 May commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. By an order of council, 4 June, 1870, the system of competitive examination was made general after 1 Oct. 1870. The civil service superannuation act passed in April, 1859. Civil service for the year (ending 31 March) 1855, cost 7,735,515*l.*; 1865, 10,205,413*l.*; 1867, 10,523,019*l.*; 1871, 13,176,659*l.*; 1877 (estimate) 13,309,100*l.* A select committee to inquire into this expenditure, voted 18 Feb. 1873; issued its report, June, 1874. Important changes to be made, by order in council, 12 Feb. 1875.

CIVILISATION. The opinion that the civilisation of mankind was gradually developed from a low savage state is advocated by sir John Lubbock in his "Origin of Civilisation," 1870, and by Mr. Edward B. Tylor in his "Primitive Culture, 1871.

CIVIL WARS, see *England*, *France*, &c.

CLAIMANT, the. See *Trials*, 1871-4; see *France*, 1874.

CLAMEURS, see *Haro*.

CLANSHIPS are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1008. The legal power of the chiefs and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland, and liberty was granted to clansmen in 1747, in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. The following is a list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each clan wears two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the badge. *Chambers*. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1775.

Name.	*Badge.*	*Name.*	*Badge.*
Buchanan .	Birch.	M'Kenzie .	Deer-grass.
Cameron .	Oak.	M'Kinnon .	St. John's wort.
Campbell .	Myrtle.	M'Lachlan .	Mountain-ash.
Chisholm .	Alder.	M'Lean . .	Blackberry heath.
Colquhoun .	Hazel.	M'Leod . .	Red whortle-berries.
Cumming .	Common sallow.	M'Nab . .	Rose black-berries.
Drummond .	Holly.	M'Neil . .	Sea-ware.
Farquharson	Purple fox-glove.	M'Pherson .	Variegated box-wood.
Ferguson .	Poplar.	M'Quarrie .	Blackthorn.
Forbes . .	Broom.	M'Rae . .	Fir-club moss.
Frazer . .	Yew.	Menzies . .	Ash.
Gordon . .	Ivy.	Munro . .	Eagle's feathers.
Graham . .	Laurel.	Murray . .	Juniper.
Grant . .	Cranberry heath.	Ogilvie. .	Hawthorn.
Gunn . .	Rosewort.	Oliphant .	Great maple.
Lamont .	Crab-apple tree.	Robertson .	Fern, or brechans.
M'Alister .	Five-leaved heath.	Rose . .	Briar-rose.
M'Donald .	Bell-heath.	Ross . .	Bear-berries.
M'Donnell .	Mountain-heath.	Sinclair . .	Clover.
M'Dougall .	Cypress.	Stewart . .	Thistle.
M'Farlane .	Cloud-berry bush.	Sutherland .	Cat's-tail grass.
M'Gregor .	Pine.		
M'Intosh .	Box-wood.		
M'Kay . .	Bull-rush.		

CLARE AND CLARENCE (Suffolk). Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1248. *Tanner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III., becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of *Clarence*. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family.

DUKES OF CLARENCE.

1362. Lionel, born 1338, died, 1369; see *York*.
1411. Thomas (second son of Henry IV.), born 1389 killed at Baugé, 1421.
1461. George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered, 1478.
1789. William (third son of George III.), afterwards king William IV.

CLARE was the first place in Ireland since 1689 that elected a Roman Catholic M.P.; see *Roman Catholics*. At the election, held at Ennis, the county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned, 5 July, 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, in 1829, being re-elected 30 July, 1829.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST., a sisterhood, called Minoresses, founded in Italy by St. Clare and St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1212. They were also called Urbanists; their rule having been modified by pope Urban IV., who died 1264. This order settled in France about 1260, and in England, in the Minories without Aldgate, London, about 1293, by Blanche, queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. At the suppression, the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 1539. *Tanner*.

CLAREMONT (Surrey), the residence of the princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV., married to prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, 2 May, 1816): here she died in childbirth, 6 Nov. 1817. The house was built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the earl of Clare, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for 65,000*l.* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, the late king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, 4 March, 1848; and the king, Louis Philippe, died there, 29 Aug. 1850.

CLARENCIEUX, the second king-at-arms, said to have been nominated by Thomas, son of Henry IV., created duke of Clarence, 1411. His duty was to arrange the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on the south side of the Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy or south-roy.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, were enacted at a council held 25 Jan. 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, to retrench the power of the clergy. They led to Becket's quarrel with Henry II., were annulled by the pope, and abandoned by the king, April, 1174.

I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined in civil courts.
II. The clergy accused of any crime be tried by civil judges.
III. No person of any rank whatever be permitted to leave the realm without the royal licence.
IV. Laics not to be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.
V. No chief tenant of the crown to be excommunicated, nor his lands put under interdict.
VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.
VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected in churches.
VIII. Sons of villeins not to be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.
IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burthens belonging to that rank.
X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be granted in perpetuity against his will.
XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.
XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.
XIII. If any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.
XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.
XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be determined by a jury.
XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and no further without his consent.

CLARENDON PRESS, OXFORD. The building was erected by sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711-13, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given to the university by his son. The original building was converted into a museum, lecture-rooms, &c., and a new printing-office erected by Blore and Robertson, 1825-30.

CLARION, said by Spanish writers to have been invented by the Moors in Spain, about 800, was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and base. *Ashe.*

CLARIONET, a wind instrument of the reed kind, invented by Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690.

CLASSIS. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people, 573 B.C. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called *classics*.

CLAVICHORD, a musical instrument in the form of a spinnet (called also a manichord); much in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the 17th century.

CLAY'S ACT, SIR WILLIAM, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 14 (1851), relates to the compound householders.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY, see *Bulwer*.

CLEARING-HOUSE. In 1775, a building in Lombard-street was set apart for the use of bankers, in which they might exchange drafts, bills, and securities, and thereby save labour and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the different houses, if effected singly. By means of transfer tickets, transactions to the amount of millions daily are settled without the intervention of a bank note. In 1861, the clearing-house was used by 117 companies, and in May, 1864, it was joined by the Bank of England. In the year ending 30 April, 1868, 3,257,411,000*l.* passed through the clearing-house; 30 April, 1873, 6,003,335,000*l.* The *Railway clearing-house* in Seymour-street, near Euston-square, established in 1842, is regulated by an act passed in 1850. In 1868, it regulated 13,000 miles of railways.

CLEMENTINES, apocryphal pieces, attributed to Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul, and said to have succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Rome. He died 102. *Niceron.* Also the decretals of pope Clement V. who died 1314, published by his successor. *Bowyer.* Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.—CLEMENTINES were the adherents of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. on the death of Gregory XI., 1378, and URBANISTS, those of pope Urban VI. Christendom was divided by their claims: France, Castile, Scotland, &c., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England, to Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V. was elected pope, and his rivals resigned; see *Anti-Popes.*

CLEPSYDRA, a water-clock; see *Clocks.*

CLERGY (from the Greek *kleros*, a lot or inheritance) in the first century were termed presbyters, elders, or bishops, and deacons. The bishops (*episcopoi* or *overseers*), elected from the presbyters, in the second century assumed higher functions (about 330), and, under Constantine, obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman-French kings in the 7th and 8th centuries, the clergy began to possess temporal power, as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made between the regular clergy, who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula* or rule, and the *secular* (worldly) or beneficed clergy. The English clergy write *clerk* after their names in legal documents. See *Church of England and Bishops.*

The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy: this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone.*

As the Druids kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone make profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship. *Pasquier.*

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, *Privilegium Clericale* arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the church, and consisted of: 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2nd, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. The *benefit of clergy* was afterwards extended to everyone who could read; and it was enacted, that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut Clericus*" ("He reads like a clerk"), the offender was only burnt in the hand; otherwise, he suffered death, 3 Edw. I. (1274).

The privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished, with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII., 1512. *Stow.*

The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne, c. 6 (1706).

Benefit of Clergy was wholly repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

CLERGY CHARITIES.

William Assheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. He died Sept. 1711. *Watts's Life of Assheton.*

Festival of the "*Sons of the Clergy*," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral, instituted about 1655; from it sprang the charity called the "Sons of the Clergy" (clergy orphan and widow corporation), incorporated 1 July, 1678.

Clergy Orphan society, 1749.

St. John's foundation school for sons of poor clergy, 1852.

Poor clergy relief society, 1856.

There are several other charities for relatives of the clergy.

CLERICAL DISABILITIES ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870, relieves persons who have been admitted priests or deacons of certain clerical disabilities upon their resigning their ecclesiastical offices and preferments, and declares them incapable of officiating henceforward. Up to 31 Dec. 1873, 50 had resigned.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION ACT, passed July, 1865.

CLERK, see *Clergy.*

CLERKENWELL, a parish, N. E. London, so called from a well (*fons clericorum*) in Ray-street, where the parish clerks occasionally acted mystery-plays: once before Richard II. in 1390. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa-fields in this parish. In St. John's parish are the remains of the priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614; the then Bridewell having been found insufficient. The prison called the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818; again 1844. For the explosion here, see *Fenians*, Dec. 1867. At Clerkenwell-close formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, Jan. 1649.

CLERMONT (France). Here was held the council under pope Urban II. in 1095, in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic church, exclusively of the bishops who used previously to assume the title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Hénault.*

CLEVES (N. E. Germany). Rutger, count of Cleves, lived at the beginning of the 11th century. Adolphus, count of Mark, was made duke of Cleves by the emperor Sigismund, 1417. John William, duke of Cleves, Berg, Juliers, &c., died without issue, 25 March, 1609, which led to a war of succession. Eventually Cleves was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763, and now forms part of the Prussian dominions.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, over the Avon, connecting Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, constructed of the removed Hungerford-bridge, was completed in Oct. and opened 8 Dec. 1864. It is said to have the largest span (702 feet) of any chain bridge in the world. In 1753 Alderman Vick, of Bristol, bequeathed 1000*l.* to accumulate for the erection of a bridge over the Avon. In 1831 Brunel began one, which was abandoned after the expenditure of 45,000*l.*

CLIMACTERIC, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it is affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen, and expose him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th or 9th or 63rd year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climacteric* is 63. Hippocrates is said to have referred to these periods, 383 B.C.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, for the cultivation and promotion of practical medicine and surgery, established in Dec. 1867; first president, sir Thomas Watson. See *Lectures* (clinical).

CLIO. The initials C. L. I. O., forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713. *Cibber.*

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (588 B.C.) and his successors.

CLOCK. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome about 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Clocks said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin king of France A.D. 760. Pacificus, archdeacon of Genoa, invented one in the 9th century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the 13th century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have used lanterns to defend them from the wind about 887.

The scapement ascribed to Gerbert	1000
A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral, cost 30*l.*	1292
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's	about 1326
John Visconti sets up a clock at Genoa	1353
A striking clock in Westminster	1368

A perfect one made at Paris, by Vick 1370
The first portable one made 1530
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials N. O.) 1540

. . . . "Like a German clock,
Still a-repairing; ever out of frame;
And never going aright."
Shakspeare, "Love's Labour's Lost," 1598

The *pendulum* is said to have been applied to clocks by the younger Galileo, 1639; and by Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent-garden) 1641
Christian Huyghens said he made his pendulum clock previously to 1658
Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum about 1659
Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about 1676
Spiral pendulum spring invented by Robert Hooke, about 1658; cylinder and escapement, by Thos. Tompion 1695
The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about 1700; compensating pendulum . 1715
The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex scapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached-scapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthould, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others in the 18th century.
Harrison's time-piece (*which see*) constructed . . 1735
Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; tax repealed . 1798
Church clocks illuminated: the first, St. Bride's, London . . . . . 2 Dec. 1826
The Horological Institute established 1858
The great Westminster clock set up . . 30 May, 1859
266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches imported into the United Kingdom in 1857; 258,628 clocks; 372,420 watches imported in 1870
The duty came off 1861

See *Electric Clock*, under *Electricity*.

CLOGHER (Ireland). St. Macartin, a disciple of St. Patrick, fixed a bishopric at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." He died in 506. Clogher takes it name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*. *Sir James Ware*. In 1041 the cathedral was built anew, and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tottenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by the act of 1833.

CLONFERT (Ireland). St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558: his life is extant in jingling monkish metre in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected; and Colgan makes St. Brendan its founder and the first bishop; but it is said, in the Ulster Annals, under the year 571, "*Mæna*, bishop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den or retirement. In 1839 the see merged into that of Killaloe; see *Bishops*.

CLONTARF (near Dublin), the site of a battle fought on Good Friday, 23 April, 1014, between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryan Boroimhe, monarch of Ireland, who defeated the invaders, after a long and bloody engagement, was wounded, and soon afterwards died. His son Murchard also fell with many of the nobility; 13,000 Danes are said to have perished in the battle.

CLOSTERSEVEN (Hanover) CONVENTION OF, was entered into 8 Sept. 1757, between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., hardly pressed, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French. By it 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. The treaty was disavowed by the king; the duke resigned all his commands, and the convention was soon broken.

CLOTH, see *Woollen Cloth* and *Calico*.

CLOUD, ST., a palace near Paris, named from prince Clodoald or Cloud, who became a monk there in 533, after the murder of his brothers, and died in 560. The palace was built in the 16th century, and in it Henry II. was assassinated by Clement, 2 Aug. 1589. This palace, long the property of the dukes of Orleans, was bought by Marie Antoinette in 1785. It was a favourite residence of the empress Josephine, of Charles X. and his family, and of the emperor Napoleon III. It was burnt during the siege of Paris, having been fired upon by the French themselves, 13 Oct. 1870.

CLOUDS consist of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1803 Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms—cirrus, cumulus, and stratus; three compounds of these forms; and the nimbus or black rain clouds (cumulo-cirro-stratus.) A new edition of Howard's Essay on the Clouds appeared in 1865.

CLOVESHOO (now Cliff), Kent. Here was held an important council of nobility and clergy concerning the government and discipline of the church, Sept. 747; and others were held here, 800, 803, 822, 824.

CLOYNE (S. Ireland), a bishopric, founded in the 6th century by St. Coleman, was in 1431 united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It was united with that of Cork and Ross, 1834; see *Bishops*.

CLUBMEN, associations founded in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the civil wars, 1642-9. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS, originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid tavern, established about the end of the 16th century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakspeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil tavern. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Button's coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The present London clubs, some comprising 300, others about 1500 members, possess handsome luxuriously furnished edifices in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain choice viands and wines at moderate charges, and many clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from 6*l.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*; the entrance fee from 9*l.* 9*s.* to 31*l.* 11*s.* The following are the *principal clubs*; several are described in separate articles:—

Rota (*political*) 1659
Civil Club (*professional and commercial—still existing*) . . . . . 19 Nov. 1669
Kit-Cat (*literary*) 1700
Dilettanti (*fine arts*) 1734
Beef Steak (*extinct*) 1735
White's (*Tory*) 1736
Royal Society (*scientific*) . . . . . before 1743
Boodle's 1762
Literary Club (*which see*), termed also "The Club," and Johnson's Club 1764
Royal Naval 1765
Brooke's, originally Almack's (*Whig*) . . . . ,,
Alfred (*literary*) 1808-51
Guards' . . . . . 1 May, 1810
Arthur's, early in 18th century; house built . . 1811

Roxburghe, London 1812
United Service 1815
Travellers' 1819
Union 1821
United University 1822
Lannatyne, *Edinburgh* 1823
Athenæum (*which see*) 1824
Oriental . . . . . ,,
United Service (Junior) 1827
Wyndham 1828
Maitland, *Glasgow* . . . . . ,,
Oxford and Cambridge 1829
Carlton (*Conservative*), founded by the duke of Wellington and others 1831
Garrick . . . . . ,,
Abbotsford, *Edinburgh* 1835
Reform (*Liberal*) 1836
Parthenon . . . . . ,,
Army and Navy 1837
Etching, *London* 1838
Spalding, *Aberdeen* 1839
Conservative 1840
Whittington (founded by Douglas Jerrold and others) 1846
Army and Navy 1851
Grafton 1863
Cobden Club 1866
Scientific 1874
Wanderers . . . . . ,,
Devonshire (*Liberal*) . . . . . ,,
Verulam (*Literary and Scientific*) . . . . . ,,
Byron 1875
Hanover Square 1876
New Liberal Club, City . . . . . ,,

See *Working Men's Club.*

CLUBS, FRENCH. The first arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence, and were suppressed by decrees, 22 June, 1849, and 6 June, 1850. *Bouillet.*

CLUB-FOOT, a deformity due to the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be relieved by Lorenz in 1784, by cutting the tendo Achillis, was not effectually cured till 1831, when Stromeyer of Erlangen cured Dr. Little by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.

CLUGNY or **CLUNY, ABBEY OF,** in France, formerly most magnificent, founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about 910, and sustained afterwards by William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine. English foundations for Cluniac monks were instituted soon after.

CLYDE AND FORTH WALL was built by Agricola, 84. The Forth and Clyde **CANAL** was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, 10 July, 1768, and was opened 28 July, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

CNIDUS, in Caria, Asia Minor: near here Conon the Athenian defeated the Lacedæmonian fleet, under Peisander, 394 B.C.

COACH (from *coucher*, to lie). Beckmann states that Charles of Anjou's queen entered Naples in a *caretta* (about 1282). Under Francis I. there were but two in Paris, one belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one without straps or springs. John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin set up a coach on account of his enormous bulk. The first coach seen in England was about 1553. Coaches were introduced by Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, in 1580. *Stow.* A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601. *Carte.* Repealed 1625. The coach of the duke of Buckingham had six horses, that of the earl of Northumberland eight, 1619. The coach-tax commenced in 1747. Horace Walpole says that the present royal state coach (first used 16 Nov. 1762), cost 7528*l.* The lord mayor's old state coach was not used 9 Nov. 1867; see *Car, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches,* &c.

COAL.* It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons. *Brandt.* Henry III. is said to have granted a licence to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273. *Stow.* In 1306 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich II. 1381. *Rymer's Fœdera.* Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I. 1625. Coal was brought to Dublin from Newry in 1742.

1700 consumed in London . . . . 317,000 chald.
1750 . . . . . 510,000 ,,
1800 . . . . . 814,000 ,,
1810 . . . . . 980,372 ,,
1820 . . . . . 1,171,178 ,,
1830 . . . . . 1,588,360 ,,
1835 . . . . . 2,299,816 tons.
1840 . . . . . 2,638,256 ,,
1850 . . . . . 3,638,883 ,,

1860.—Coal brought to London, 3,573,377 tons coastwise; 1,499,899 tons by railways and canals.
1861.—Coal brought to London, 5,232,082 tons; in 1862, 4,973,823 tons.
Coal exported: value: 1856, 2,826,582*l.*: 1873, 13,205,618*l.*
The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 5400 square miles; of Durham and Northumberland, 723 square miles. *Bakewell.* In 1857 about 65½ millions of tons were extracted (value about 16,348,676*l.*) from 2095 collieries; about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain.
Coal obtained in Great Britain and Ireland:—In 1854, 64,661,401 tons; in 1861, 83,635,214 tons; in 1862, 81,638,338 tons; in 1863, 86,292,215 tons; in 1864 (from 3268 collieries), 92,787,873 tons; in 1865, 98,150,587 tons; in 1866, 101,630,544 tons; in 1867, 104,500,480 tons; in 1868, 103,141,157 tons; in 1869, 107,427,557 tons; in 1870, 110,431,192 tons, value 27,607,798*l.*; in 1871, 117,352,028 tons, value 35,205,608*l.*; in 1872, 123,497,136 tons, value 46,311,143*l.*; in 1873, 127,016,747 tons, value 47,631,280*l.*
United States, 41,752,609 tons, obtained in . . 1872
Mr. Sopwith, in 1855, computed the annual product of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons:—6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported, 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, &c., and two millions for local consumption.
By a stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1860, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British

* There are five kind of fossil fuel: anthracite, coal, lignite, bituminous shale, and bitumen. No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of *wood* is 49·1 carbon, 6·3 hydrogen, 44·6 oxygen; of *coal* 82·6 carbon, 5·6 hydrogen, 11·8 oxygen.

government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to lay no duty on exported coal for ten years. In 1859 about 7,000,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,391,009 tons went to France.

A commission (consisting of the duke of Argyll, sir R. I. Murchison, Dr. John Percy, professor Ramsay, and others) appointed to investigate into the probable quantity of coal in the coal-fields of the United Kingdom, &c. 28 June, 1866, reported 27 July, 1871 :—

	TONS
Attainable quantity of coal in known coal-fields	90,207,000,000
Probable available coal in other places	56,273,000,000
	146,480,000,000

Sale of Coal Regulation Act 1831

The duties on the exportation of British coal, which had existed since the 16th century, were practically repealed 1834

Sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4*s.* a ton in 1842; caused much dissatisfaction; repealed . . . 1845

Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in 1842

The consumption of coal in France in 1780, only 400,000 tons, rises to 6,000,000 tons in . . . 1845

The United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons; Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000, 1855

An Act for the regulation and inspection of mines passed 1860

Duplicate shafts act passed 1862

Coal-pitmen's strikes frequently occur; a long and severe one arose in Staffordshire in 1864; near St. Helen's, March, 1868; in S. Wales . Jan.-March, 1873

Coal-mines regulation act, tending to check the supply, passed . . . . . 10 Aug. 1872

A coal-cutting machine at work, producing about 70 tons in 8 hours (work of 40 men); requires attendance of 3 or 4 men . . *Times.* 6 Feb.

reported successful in Northumberland . Nov. 1873

Great dearth of coal in London (see *Strikes*), best coal 52*s.* a ton . . . . . 15 Feb. 1873

Duty on Coal brought to London, 9*d.* a ton, and 4*d.* a ton for London improvements; produced 381,249*l.* . . . . . ,,

Parliamentary committee respecting coal first met 24 March, ,,

Exhibition of coal-raising machinery at Salford, Manchester, opened . . . . . 30 Jan. 1874

Royal Commission on spontaneous combustion of coal (Mr. H. C. Childers, professor Abel, &c.) met 11 Nov. 1875

ACCIDENTS.—About 1000 lives are lost annually by accidents in mines. (1856-76).

In 1838, by explosions in coal-mines, 52 persons perished at Bardsley; 26 at Duffryn, near Newport; 52 at Tyldesley, near Leeds; and about 36 in different parts of the country.

1859—5 April, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the irruption of water.

1860—76 lives were lost on 2 March, at Burradon, near Killingworth; 145 at the Risca mine, near Newport, 1 Dec.; and 22 at the Hetton mine, Northumberland, 20 Dec.

1861—11 June, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire.

85 lives were lost at Lalle coal-mine, in France, in Oct. 1861.

1862—47 lives were lost at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvill, S. Wales, 19 Feb.; at Walker, near Newcastle on-Tyne, 15 lives lost, 22 Nov.; Edmund's Main, near Barnsley, 60 lives lost, 8 Dec.

1863—13 lives lost at Coxbridge, near Newcastle, 6 March; 39 lives lost at Margam, S. Wales, 17 Oct.; 14 lives lost at Moestig, S. Wales, 26 Dec.

1865—6 lives lost at Claycross, 3 May; 24 at New Bedwelty pit, near Tredegar, 16 June; explosion at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvill; 30 lives lost, 20 Dec.

1866—Explosion at Highbrook colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire, about 30 lives lost, 23 Jan.; at Dukinfield, near Ashton, 37 lives lost, 14 June; at Pelton Fell colliery, near Durham, about 24 lives lost, 31 Oct.; at Oaks colliery, Hoyle-mill, near Barnsley, about 360 persons killed, 12 Dec.; 28 searchers killed (including Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, mining engineer) by fresh explosion, 13 Dec.; at Talke-of-the-hill, Staffordshire; about 80 persons perish, 13 Dec.

1867—Explosion at Garswood colliery, near St. Helen's, 14 lives lost, 29 Aug.; Shankhouse colliery, Cramlington, Northumberland, flooded: about 200 men drowned, 1 Nov.; explosion at Ferndale colliery, Rhonnda Valley, near Cardiff about 178 lives lost: attributed to naked lights, 8 Nov.

(For still more fatal accidents, see *Lundhill* and *Hartley.*)

47 lives lost in a mine near Jemmappes, Belgium, 6 Aug. 1868.

1868. Explosions: at Green pit, near Ruabon, 11 persons killed, 30 Sept.; at Arley mine, Hindley-green, near Wigan, 62 killed, 26 Nov.; at Norley mine, near Wigan, about 7 killed, 21 Dec.; at Haydock collieries, near St. Helen's, 26 deaths, 30 Dec.

1869. Brierly pit, near Stourbridge, inundated 17 March, many lost;—some rescued, 20, 21 March; Explosions at Highbrooks colliery, near Wigan, about 33 persons perished, 1 April; at Ferndale colliery, Glamorganshire, about 60 lost, 10 June; Haydock pit, St. Helen's, about 58 lost, 21 July; Moss Coal Company's pit, near Hindley, about 30 lost, 22 Nov.

1870. Explosions—at Silverdale colliery, Staffordshire, 19 killed, 7 July; Llansamlet, near Swansea, 19 killed, 23 July; Brynn-hall, near Wigan, about 19 killed, 19 Aug.

1871. Explosions, Renishaw park colliery, Eckington, near Sheffield, 27 killed, 10 Jan.; Pentre colliery, Rhonnda valley, 38 killed. 24 Feb.; Victoria, near Ebbw vale, Monmouthshire, about 19 killed, 2 March; Moss Pits, near Wigan, 70 killed, 6 Sept.; Grisons, Belgium, 30 killed, 27 Sept.; Gedly pit, Aberdare, 4 killed, 4 Oct.; Seaham, 30 killed, 25 Oct.

1872. Explosions—Lynvi valley near Bridgend, 11 killed, 11 Jan.; Black lake colliery, S. Staffordshire, 8 killed, (through carelessness), 25 Jan.; Morley main, near Dewsbury and Leeds, 7 Oct. about 34 deaths: great carelessness and bad discipline; Rains mine, Pendlebury, 6 killed, 5 Nov.; Monceaux, department of Saône et Loire, about 38 killed, 8 Nov.; Pelsall-hall, Walsall, about 22 drowned by influx of water from an old working, 14 Nov.

1873. Explosion at Talke colliery, N. Staffordshire, Coal and Iron Company's works, about 20 killed, 18 Feb.; Drummond colliery, Nova Scotia, explosion and fire, about 75 perished, 13 May; Shamokin, Pennsylvania, U.S., 15 killed, 18 June; Meshes colliery, near Wigan, 6 killed, 21 Nov.

1874. Explosions—Astley pit, Dukinfield, near Manchester, 54 killed, (attributed to gross ignorance or culpable carelessness), 14 April; Saw-mills pit, near Wigan, 15 killed, 18 July; Rawmarsh colliery near Rotherham, explosion through naked lights, about 23 killed, 20 Nov.; Bignall hall colliery, near Dudley, Staffordshire, 17 killed, 24 Dec.

1875. Explosions—Aldwarke Main, near Rotherham, 7 killed, 5 Jan.; Ruffery colliery, Dudley, 4 killed, 6 Jan.; Bunker's Hill, North Staffordshire, (through a gunpowder fuze), 43 deaths, 30 April; Donnington Wood, Shropshire, 11 killed, 11 Sept.; Ashton Vale, near Bedminster, 4 killed, 7 Oct.; Haigh, near Wigan, Alexandra pit (accident with descending cages), 7 killed, 3 Dec.; Powell Duffryn, New Tredegar, 22 killed, 4 Dec.; Llancolly, Pentyrch, (naked light), 12 killed, 5 Dec.; Swaithe main, near Barnsley, about 140 killed, 6 Dec.; Methley junction, near Leeds, 6 killed, 9 Dec. Explosion at a colliery near Mons, Belgium, about 110 killed, 14 Dec.

1876. Explosions—Talke, North Staffordshire, 5 killed, 5 Jan.; St. Etienne, France, about 30 killed, 4 Feb. Birley, near Sheffield, 6 killed, 26 June.

COAL EXCHANGE, London, established by 47 Geo. III. c. 68 (1807). The present building (a most interesting structure) was erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, and opened by prince Albert 30 Oct. 1849

COAL-WHIPPERS' BOARD, to protect the men employed in unloading coal-vessels from publicans, formed by an act of parliament in 1843, lasted till 1856, when the coal-owners themselves established a whipping office.

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidising the great powers of the continent.

Austria, Prussia and Great Britain 1793

Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed . . . . 22 June, 1799

Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples, 5 Aug. 1805
Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, 6 Oct. 1806
England and Austria . . . . 6 April, 1809
Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch 17 March, 1813

See *Treaties*.

COALITION MINISTRIES, see *Aberdeen*, *Grenville II.*, *Pelham*, and *Portland*.

COAST GUARD. In 1856, the raising and governing this body was transferred to the admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov. 1859.—COAST VOLUNTEERS, see under *Navy of England*.

COASTING TRADE of Great Britain thrown open to all nations by 17 Vict. c. 5, 1854.

COBALT, a rare mineral found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workman call it mundic. *Hill*. It was distinguished as a metal by Brandt, in 1733.

COBDEN CLUB, instituted to spread and develop Cobden's principles; held first dinner, W. E. Gladstone in the chair, 21 July, 1866. The statue of Richard Cobden, at Camden town, was inaugurated, 27 June, 1868.

COBURG, see *Saxe Coburg*.

COCA, a powerful narcotic existing in the *Erythoxylon Coca* a South American plant; men taking a little of this are enabled to endure hard labour without any food for six or seven days and nights. Dr. Mantegazza's prize essay in German was published at Vienna in 1849.

COCCEIANS, a small sect founded by John Cocceius, of Bremen, in the seventeenth century. He held, amongst other opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith. He died in 1665.

COCHEREL (near Evreux, N. W. France). Here Bertrand du Guesclin defeated the king of Navarre, and took prisoner the captal de Buch, 16 May, 1364.

COCHIN (India), held by the Portuguese, 1503; by the Dutch, 1663; by Hyder Ali, 1776; taken by the British, 1796; ceded to them, 1814.—COCHIN CHINA, see *Anam*.

COCHINEAL INSECT (*Coccus cacti*), deriving its colour from feeding on the *cactus*, became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523, but was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. 260,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1830; 1,081,776 lbs. in 1845; 2,360,000 lbs. in 1850; and 3,034,976 lbs. in 1859. Duty repealed 1845.

COCKER'S ARITHMETIC. Edward Cocker, an eminent penman born 1631, died 1677, compiled a book which first appeared in 1677, edited by John Hawkins.

COCK-FIGHTING, practised by the Greeks, was brought by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove-Tuesday. It was prohibited by Edward III. 1365; by Henry VIII.; and by Cromwell, 1653, and latterly in 1849. Part of the site of Drury-lane theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.; and the Cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Formerly there was a *Cock-pit-Royal* in St. James's Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease for the building.* Cock-fighting is now forbidden by law. On 22 April, 1865, 34 persons were fined at Marlborough-street police-office, for being present at a cock-fight. It is now popular in New York (1873).

COCK-LANE GHOST, an imposition practised by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, during 1760 and 1761, at No. 33, Cock-lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, 10 July, 1762.

COCOA or CACAO, the kernel or seed of *Theobroma cacao* (Linn.), was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it is an article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was in 1849, 1,989,477 lbs.; in 1855, 7,343,458 lbs.; in 1861, 9,080,288 lbs.; in 1866, 10,308,298 lbs.; in 1870, 14,793,950 lbs.; about half for home consumption.

COCOA-NUT TREE (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.), supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c. *Ray*. In Sept. 1829, Mr. Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and elaine from cocoa-nut oil. It is said that 32 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

CODES, see *Laws*. Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian code commenced by order of Theodosius II. in 429; and published for the eastern empire in 438. In 447 he transmitted to Valentinian his new constitutions promulgated as the law of the west in 448. The celebrated code of the emperor Justinian in 529—a digest from this last made in 533; see *Basilica*. Alfred's code is the foundation of the common law of England, 887.—The CODE NAPOLEON, the civil code of France, was promulgated from 1803 to 1810. The emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing, and has been adopted by other countries.

A conference of jurists and publicists to consider an international code held at Brussels, July, Aug. 1874

CODEX, see under *Bible*, *Alexandrian*, &c.

CODFISH, see *Holland*, 1347.

COD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, and for diseases of the lungs about 1833. De Jongh's treatise on cod-liver was published in Latin, 1844; in English, 1849.

CŒUR DE LION or **THE LION-HEARTED**, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage about 1192; and also to Louis

* Mr. Ardesoif, a gentleman of large fortune and great hospitality, who was almost unrivalled in the splendour of his equipages, had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever, the result of his rage and inebriety, in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, 4 April, 1788.

VIII. of France, who signalised himself in the crusades, and in his wars against England, about 1223.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland about 1616; and carried to the West Indies in 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow coffee abundantly. Its use as a *beverage* is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix, about 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thevenot, the traveller, first brought it to France, 1662. *Chambers.*

Coffee brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Balliol college, Oxford, 1641. *Anderson.*
The quantity of coffee imported into these realms in 1852, 54,935,510 lbs.; in 1860, 82,767,746 lbs.; in 1866, 127,044,816 lbs.; in 1873, 183,392,576 lbs.
The first coffee-house in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford 1650
Mr. Edwards, an English turkey merchant, brought home with him Pasquet, a Greek servant, who opened the first coffee-house in London, in George-yard, Lombard-street 1652
Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country. *Anderson.*
Rainbow coffee-house, Temple-bar, represented as a nuisance 1657
Coffee-houses suppressed by proclamation, 1675; the order revoked on petition of the traders . . 1676
Licences to sell coffee abolished 1869
Duty on coffee reduced to 1½*d.* the pound from 2 May, 1872

COFFERER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, formerly an officer of state, and a member of the privy council, who had special charge of the other officers of the household. Sir Henry Cocks was cofferer to queen Elizabeth. In 1782 the office was suppressed.

COFFINS. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities. *Thucydides.* Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England. *Gough.* The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us is that of the burial of king Arthur in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, 542. *Asser.* Patent coffins were invented in 1796; air-tight metallic coffins advertised at Birmingham in 1861.

COHORT. A division of the Roman army consisting of about 420 men, with 300 cavalry, divided into centuries. It was the sixth part of a legion.

COIF. The serjeant's coif was originally an iron scull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone.* The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant-at-law. *Foss's Lives of the Judges.*

COIMBRA was made the capital of Portugal by Alfonso, the first king, 1139. The only Portuguese university was transferred from Lisbon to Coimbra in 1308; finally settled in 1527. In a convent here, Alfonso IV. caused Inez de Castro, at first mistress and afterwards wife of his son Pedro, to be cruelly murdered in 1355.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money, 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, about 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian of the 5th century B.C. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver). Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain. *Dufresnoy.* In the earlier days of Rome the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honours. Julius Cæsar first obtained permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. The Anglo-Saxons coined silver. Rev. Roger Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," published 1817-40. The gold and silver coinage in the world is about 250,000,000*l.* silver, and 150,000,000*l.* gold. *Times*, 25 June, 1852; see *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper* and *Guineas*, and other coins under names. An international conference relative to a universal system of coinage met at Paris in 1867; and a royal commission was appointed in London, Feb. 1868.

The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camalodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used.
Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. *Stow.*
Coinage reformed by Edward VI. 1547-53
Queen Elizabeth caused the *base coin* to be recalled and genuine issued 1560
During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, &c. A commission (lord Somers, sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. to reform the coinage; an act was passed, withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and 1,200,000*l.* was raised by a house duty to defray the expense 1695-96
Broad-pieces called in, and re-coined into guineas . 1732
The gold-coin brought into the Mint by proclamation, amounted to about 15,563,593*l.*; the expense of collecting, melting, and recoining it, was 754,019*l.* 1773-6
Act for weighing gold coin passed . . 13 June, 1774
The coin of the realm valued at about 12,000,000*l.* in 1711. *Davenant.* At 16,000,000*l.* in 1762. *Anderson.* It was 20,000,000*l.* in 1786. *Chalmers*, 37,000,000*l.* in 1800. *Phillips.*
New silver coinage 1816
English and Irish money assimilated . . 1 Jan. 1826
The gold is 28,000,000*l.*, and the rest of the metallic currency is 13,000,000*l.* *Duke of Wellington* . 1830
Metallic currency calculated to reach 45,000,000*l.* . 1840
Estimated as approaching, in gold and silver, 60,000,000*l.* 1853
Silver coined in London, value 11,108,265*l.* 15*s.* 1816-40
Ditto, value 2,440,614*l.* 1837-47
Light gold called in 1842
Napier's coin-weighing machine at the bank of England constructed 1844
The law respecting coinage offences consolidated . 1861
New Coinage act . . . . . 4 April, 1870

The first gold coins on certain record, struck 42 Hen. III. 1257
Gold florin first struck, Edw. III. (*Camden*) . . 1337
He introduced gold 6*s.* pieces, and nobles of 6*s.* 8*d.* (hence the lawyer's fee), afterwards half and quarter nobles 1344
Edw. IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon 1465
Sovereigns first minted 1489
Shillings first coined (*Dr. Kelly*) . . . 1503 or 1504
Crowns and half-crowns coined 1553
Irish shillings struck 1560
Milled shilling of Elizabeth 1562
First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c. . . 1620

Modern milling introduced		1631
Halfpence and farthings		1665
Copper coined by government		1672
Guineas (value 20s.), 2-guinea and 5-guinea pieces,		1663-64
Quarter-guinea coined, 3 Geo. I.		1716
Two-penny copper pieces		1797
Gold 7s.-pieces authorised	29 Nov.	,,
Sovereigns, new coinage, St. George and dragon		1817
Four-penny pieces (see *Groat*) coined		1836
Three-penny pieces: 3,299,208 coined		1861
Half-farthings coined		1843
Silver florin (2s.)		1849
No crowns or half-crowns coined		1848-73
Bronze coinage issued	1 Dec.,	1860
St. George and dragon sovereigns re-issued	14 Jan.	1871
Half-crowns again coined after inquiry		1874

AMOUNT OF MONEY COINED.

Elizabeth		£5,832,000
James I.		2,500,000
Charles I.		10,500,000
Cromwell		1,000,000
Charles II.		7,524,100
James II.		3,740,000
William III.		10,511,900
Anne		2,691,626
George I.		8,725,920
George II.		11,966,576
George III.	gold	74,501,586
George IV.		41,782,815
William IV.		10.827,603

[The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint, since the accession of queen Elizabeth in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,353,561 pounds weight, troy. Of this, nearly one-half was coined in the reign of George III., namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight, troy.]

Victoria, from 1837 to 1848, gold, 29,886,457*l.*; weight, 746,452 lbs.; silver, 2,440,614*l.*; copper, 43,743*l.*

1848-1852, gold, silver, and copper, 19,838,377*l.*

Gold coined in 1853 (when Australian gold came in), 12,664,125*l.*; in 1854, 4,354,201*l.*; in 1855, 9,245,264*l.*; in 1856, 6,476,060*l.*

Coined in 1859, 1,547,603 sovereigns, and 2,293,813 half-sovereigns.

Value of ten years' (1849-59) gold coinage, 54,490,265*l.*

Coined from 1 July, 1854, to 31 Dec. 1860: gold, 27,632,039*l.*; silver, 2,432,116*l.*

Coined in 1861: gold, 8,053,069*l.*; silver, 209,484*l.*; bronze, 273,578*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Coined in 1862: gold, 7,836,413*l.*; silver, 4,035,412*l.*; bronze pieces, 4,125,977,600*l.*

Coined in 1866: gold, 5,076,676*l.*; silver, 493,416*l.*; bronze, 50,372*l.* Total, 5,629,464*l.*

Coined in 1869: gold, 7,372,204*l.*; silver, 76,428*l.*; copper, 20,832*l.* Total value, 7,469,464*l.*

Coined in 1873 (less than 1872): gold, sovereigns, 2,382,832; half-sovereigns, 2,003,464; silver, florins, 5,965,740; 1*s.*, 6,486,480; 6*d.*, 4,395,600; 4*d.*, 4158; 3*d.*, 4,059,321; 1*d.*, 7920. Copper: 1*d.*, 8,494,080; ½*d.*, 3,584,000; ¼*d.*, 3,215,600.

COINING. Originally the metal was placed between two steel dies, and struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill, invented by Antoine Brucher, introduced into England, 1562. An engine invented by Balancier, 1617. Great improvements effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788. The erection of the Mint machinery, London, began 1811.

COLCHESTER (Essex), *Camelodunum*, a Roman station, obtained its first charter from Richard I., 1189. Its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage at the ten weeks' siege, June-Aug. 1648. Two of its defenders, sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lucas, were tried and shot after surrendering. The baize manufacture was established here, 1660. *Anderson.* The railway to London was opened in 1843.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg. *Greig.* Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, 13 Jan. 1810. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was 25 Dec. 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. On 3 Jan. 1854, the thermometer marked 4° below zero, Fahrenheit; on 25 Dec. 1860, it fell in some places to 18° and in others to 15° below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20° below zero. From 23 to 30 Dec. the cold was excessive. On 4 Jan. 1867, the thermometer stood at 3° below zero at Hammersmith and Hornsey, near London; on 7 Jan., at 55° above; see *Frosts, Ice, Congelation, Regelation.*

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve their chastity, cut off their noses and lips. The Danes burnt them all, with the abbess Ebba, in their monastery, 870.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised this regiment at Coldstream, at the confluence of the Leet and Tweed, 1660. For its services in suppressing Venner's insurrection in 1661, it was not disbanded, but constituted the 2nd regiment of foot guards.

COLENSO CONTROVERSY, see *Church of England,* 1862-8.

COLIN, see *Kolin.*

COLISEUM or **COLOSSEUM,** at Rome, an elliptical amphitheatre, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet, supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports in the arena. It was erected between 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are very imposing. Excavations are proceeding, 1874-6.

COLLAR, a very ancient ornament. The Roman hero Titus Manlius slew a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and put his *torques* (twisted chain or collar) on his own neck, and was hence surnamed Torquatus, 361 B.C. A collar is part of the ensigns of the order of knighthood. That of the order of the garter is described, and its wearing enjoined, in the statutes of Henry VIII., 24 April, 1522; but a collar had been previously worn. *Ashmole.* The collar of SS. was adopted by Henry IV., and became a Lancastrian badge; some consider the letters stand for "souveraigne," in reference to his claim to the crown. Some writers consider SS. to be in honour of St. Simplicius, a martyr. The order of the Collar or Necklace (or Annonciada) was instituted by Amadeus VI. of Savoy, about 1360.

COLLECTS, short prayers, very ancient, introduced into the Roman service by pope Gelasius, about 493, and into the English liturgy in 1548. The king of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166. *Rapin.*

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the university of Paris, 1140; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a decree formally at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, and that they were the first doctors of these universities; see *Cambridge, Oxford, Aberdeen, Queen's Colleges, Heralds, Working Men's Colleges,* &c.

	FOUNDED. A.D.
Addiscombe Military College	1809
Birmingham, Queen's College	1853
Cheshunt College	1792
Doctors' Commons, civil law	1670
Dulwich College	1619

Eton College	1441
Glasgow College, now University	1451
Gresham College	1581
Haileybury, or East India College	1806; closed 1858
Highbury College	1826
Highgate	1564
King's College, London	1829
Maynooth College	1795
Military College, Sandhurst	1799
Naval College, Portsmouth	1722
New College, St. John's Wood	1850
Physicians, London	1523
Physicians, Dublin	1667
Physicians, Edinburgh	1681
St. Andrews, Scotland	1410
Sion College, incorporated	1630
Surgeons, London	1745
Surgeons, re-incorporated	1800
Surgeons, Dublin	1786
Surgeons, Edinburgh (new)	1803
Trinity College, Dublin	1591
University, London	1826
Winchester College	1387

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, see under *Coal*.

COLLODION, a film obtained from the solution of gun-cotton in ether. The *iodised* collodion extensively employed in photography, was invented by Mr. F. Scott Archer, and announced in the "Chemist," in March, 1851. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50*l*. per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

COLLYRIDIANS, Arab heretics who offered *collyrides*, little cakes, to the Virgin Mary as a goddess in the 4th century.

COLMAR, W. Germany; an imperial city 13th century; taken by the Swedes, 1632; by Louis XIV. of France, who destroyed the fortifications, 1673; ceded to France, 1697; with Alsace, restored to Germany, 1871.

COLOGNE (*Colonia Agrippina*), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the empress Agrippina, about 50; an imperial town, 957; a member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. Many ecclesiastical councils held here, 782-1536. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French under Jourdan, Oct. 1794. The archbishopric secularised, 1801; assigned to Prussia, 1814.

The cathedral (containing many supposed relics, such as the heads of the magi or three kings, bones of the 11,000 virgins, &c.) founded	1248
The building, long suspended, vigorously continued by the kings of Prussia	since 1842
The body of the cathedral opened in the presence of the king, 600th anniversary of the foundation,	15 Aug. 1848
International industrial exhibition opened by the crown prince	2 June, 1865
Dispute between the king and the chapter respecting the electing an archbishop, settled; the pope appoints Melchers	Jan. 1866
Congress of Old Catholics meet (*which see*) 20,	22 Sept. 1872
Archbishop Melchers arrested by government,	30 March, 1874

COLOMBIA, a republic of S. America, formed of states which declared their independence, Dec. 1819; civil war ensued and the union was dissolved.

Union of New Grenada and Venezuela	17 Dec. 1819
The royalists defeated at Carabobo	24 June, 1821
Bolivar named dictator	10 Feb. 1824
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico	30 June ,,
Independence of Colombia recognised	1825
Alliance with Guatemala	March, 1825
Congress at Lima names Bolivar president, Aug.; dictator	23 Nov. 1826
Padilla's insurrection	9 April, 1828
Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolivar,	25 Sept. ,,
Venezuela separates from Grenada	Nov. 1829
Bolivar resigns, 4 April; dies	17 Dec. 1830
Santander dies	26 May, 1840
The republic now named Colombia instead of New Grenada; president, general E. Salgar	1871
Population, 1864, 2,794,473; 1870, 2,910,329.	
Manuel Murillo Toro, president for two years,	1 April, 1872
Santiago Perez, president	1 April, 1874

(See *New Grenada*, and *Venezuela*.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon), fortified in 1638 by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1666; the latter surrendered it to the British, 15 Feb. 1796; see *Ceylon*, 1803, 1845.

COLON (:). The colon and period were adopted by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C. (*Suidas*), and known to Aristotle. The colon and semicolon (;) first used in British literature in the 16th century.

COLONEL (from Italian *colonna*, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the 16th century.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS FUND, established 1841.

COLONIAL CLERGY ACT, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 77, passed 7 Aug. 1874, removes certain disabilities of persons not ordained by bishops of the united church of England and Ireland.

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE ACT, to enable the colonies to take effectual measures for their defence against attacks by sea, was passed in 1865. COLONIAL BRANCH ARMY ACT passed, 1866.

COLONIAL SOCIETY, established to promote the interests of the colonies, lord Bury, president, held its first meeting 26 June, 1868, and first annual meeting 28 June, 1869, when it assumed the title "Royal." On 7 March, 1870, it became "*The Royal Colonial Institute*." The first volumes of its "Proceedings" have been published. The formation of a *National and Colonial League* was resolved on at a meeting held at Cannon-street, London, 5 Jan. 1870.

COLONIES. The Phœnician and Greek colonies, frequently founded by political exiles, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies, on the contrary, continued in close connection with Rome itself; being governed almost entirely by military law.—The COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN partake of both these characters. The N. American colonies revolted in consequence of the attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1861, at 142,952,243 (of which 135,442,911 belong to the East Indies). The revenue of the colonies was estimated in 1865 to be 51,492,000*l*., the expenditure, 59,353,000*l*. The act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l*. sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on 1 Aug. 1834. See *Bishops* (*Colonial*), *Secretaries*, and *Separate Articles*.

Colony, or Possession.	*Date of Settlement, &c.*
African Forts	about 1618
Anguilla	Settlement . about 1666
Antigua	Settlement . . 1632
Ascension	Occupied . . . 1815
Australia, South	Settlement . . 1834
Australia, W. (Swan river)	Settlement . . 1829
Bahama Island	Settlement 1629, *et seq.*
Barbadoes	Settlement . . 1605
Bengal	Settlement . about 1652
Berbice	Capitulation, Sept. 1803
Bermudas	Settlements 1609, *et seq.*

Bombay	See *India*	1662
British Burmah	See *Pegu*	1862
British Columbia	Settlement	1858
Canada	Capitulation, Sept.	1759-60
Cape Breton	Ceded	1763
Cape Coast Castle	By cession	1667
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation, Jan.	1806
Ceylon	All acquired	1815
Demerara and Essequibo	Capitulation Sept.	1803
Dominica	Ceded by France	1763
Elmina and Dutch Guinea	By cession Feb.	1872
Falkland Islands	See *Falkland Islands*	1833
Gambia	Settlement	1631
Gibraltar	Capitulation Aug.	1704
Gold Coast	Settlement about	1618
Gozo	Capitulation, Sept.	1800
Grenada	Ceded by France	1763
Griqua-land, S. Africa	Settlement 27 Oct.	1871
Guiana, British	Capitulation	1803
Heligoland	Capitulation	1807
Honduras	By treaty	1670
Hong-Kong (Victoria)	Ceded	1841
Jamaica	Capitulation	1655
Lagos	Ceded	1861
Labuan	See *Borneo*	1846
Madras	See *India*	1639
Malacca (under *Bengal*)		
Malta	Capitulation Sept.	1800
Mauritius	Capitulation Dec.	1810
Montserrat	Settlement	1632
Natal	Settlement	1823
Nevis	Settlement	1628
New Brunswick	Settlement 1622-	1713
Newfoundland	Settlement about	1500
New South Wales	Settlement	1787
Nova Scotia	Settlement	1622
New Zealand	Settlement	1840
Pegu	Conquered	1852
Port Phillip	See *Victoria*.	
Prince Edward Island	Capitulated	1745
Prince of Wales Island (Penang)	Settlement	1786
Queensland, N. S. Wales	Settlement	1860
Sierra Leone	Settlement	1787
[United with other settlements as West Africa, Feb.		1866.]
Singapore	Purchased	1819
St. Christopher's	Settlement	1623
St. Helena	Capitulated	1600
St. Lucia	Capitulation June,	1803
St. Vincent	Ceded by France	1763
Swan River.	See *West Australia*.	
Tobago	Ceded by France	1763
Tortola	Settlement	1666
Trinidad	Capitulation Feb.	1797
Van Diemen's Land	Settlement	1803
Vancouver Island	Settlement	1781
Victoria (Port Phillip)	Settlement	1850
Victoria	See *Hong-Kong*.	
Virgin Isles	Settlement	1666

COLORADO, a territory of the United States of North America, was organised 2 March, 1861; proclaimed a state, Aug. 1876; capital, Denver City.

COLOSSEUM, see *Coliseum*. The building in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a land surveyor, and commenced in 1824, by Peto and Grissell, from designs by Decimus Burton. The chief portion is a polygon of 16 faces, 126 feet in diameter externally: the walls are three feet thick at the ground: the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome was painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1829 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's cathedral in 1821-2. The picture covered above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Parris, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited; succeeded, in 1850, by the lake of Thorn in Switzerland; in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre, with the panorama of Lisbon, was added. In 1831, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was sold for 40,000*l.* to Messrs. Braham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. *Timbs.* After having been long closed, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1856, at one shilling. Under the charge of Dr. Bachhoffner, it continued open till the spring of 1864, when it was again closed. The sale of the site was announced 1870. It was announced in Dec. 1871, that a company was about to transform the building and grounds into club-chambers, baths, a winter garden, &c. In 1874, it was sold; large mansions to be erected on the site.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 288 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B.C. The figure is said traditionally to have stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens, taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 653. *Dufresnoy.*

COLOUR is to light what pitch is to sound, according to the undulatory theory of Huyghens (about 1678), established by Dr. T. Young, and others. The shade varies according to the number of vibrations. 458 millions of millions of vibrations in a second attributed to the red end of the spectrum; to the violet, 727; see *Spectrum.**

COLUMBIA, a federal district round the city of Washington in Maryland; established 1800. Slavery was abolished in 1862, see *Brit. Columbia.*

COLUMBIA MARKET, Bethnal Green, E. London; erected by Mr. Darbishire, architect, in the pointed Gothic style, and inaugurated by Miss (now lady) Burdett Coutts, the proprietor, 28 April, 1869. It cost her 200,000*l.* It was opened as a wholesale fish-market, 21 Feb. 1870, but was not successful. On 3 Nov. 1871, lady Burdett Coutts presented the market to the corporation of London, and on 18 July, 1872, she received publicly the freedom of that city.

The market did not succeed, and the buildings were restored to the donor . . . . 4 Dec. 1874
Again opened on liberal terms under superintendence of Great Eastern, Great Northern, and Midland railway companies . . . . . 15 Dec. 1875

COLUMBIUM, a metal discovered by C. Hatchett, in a mineral named columbite, in 1801. It is identical with niobium, and not with tantalum, as supposed by some chemists. *Watts.*

COMBAT, SINGLE. Trial by this commenced by the Lombards, 659. *Baronius.* It was introduced into England for accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce good evidence; see *High Constable*, and *Appeal of Battle.*

A battle by single combat was fought before the king, William II., and the peers, between Geoffrey Baynard and William, earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted, and blinded and mutilated, 1096.
A combat proposed between Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.), and Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was forbidden by Richard II. Sept. 1398.
A trial was appointed between the prior of Kilmainham

* Some persons (about 65 out of 1154) cannot distinguish between colours, and are termed *Colour blind.* In 1859, professor J. Clerk Maxwell invented spectacles to remedy this defect, which is also called "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the chemist, to whom scarlet appeared drab-coloured.

and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason, quarrel taken up by the king, decided without fighting, 1446.

A combat was proposed between lord Reay and sir David Ramsay, in 1631, but the king prevented it.

In a combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor MacCormack O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords, 1553.

COMBINATION. Laws were enacted from the time of Edward I. downwards, regulating the price of labour and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from *combining* for their own protection. All these laws were repealed, 6 Geo. IV. c. 129, in 1825, due protection being given to both parties. The act was amended in 1859 by 22 Vict. c. 34, when the subject was much discussed, in consequence of the strike in the building trades, see *Sheffield* and *Strikes*.

COMBS, found in Pompeii; Combmakers' company incorporated, 1636 or 1650.

COMBUSTION, see *Spontaneous*.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C., performed the first comedy at Athens, on a waggon or moveable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine; see *Arundelian Marbles*, and *Drama*.

Comedy, for libel, prohibited at Athens, 440 B.C.

Aristophanes called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 320 B.C.

Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B.C.

Statius Cæcilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; flourished at Rome 180 B.C.

Comedies of Lælius and Terence first acted 154 B.C.

First regular comedy performed in England about A.D. 1551.

It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language (1775-1779).

COMETS (Greek *comē*, a hair). It is recorded that more than 600 have been seen. Mr. Hind, in his little work on comets, gives a chronological list. The first discovered and described accurately was by Nicephorus, 1337. There are said to be 17,500,000 in the solar system.

At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendour eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens, about 135 B.C. *Justin.*

A grand comet seen, 1264. Its tail is said to have extended 100°. It is considered to have reappeared in 1556, with diminished splendour; and was expected to appear again about Aug. 1858 or Aug. 1860. *Hind.*

A remarkable one seen in England, June, 1337. *Stow.*

Tycho Brahe demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere, about 1577.

A comet which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth was visible from 3 Nov. 1679 to 9 March, 1680. It enabled Newton to demonstrate that comets, as well as planets, are subject to the law of gravitation, and most probably move in elliptic orbits, 1704.

A most brilliant comet appeared in 1760, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens like a prodigious luminous arch, 36,000,000 miles in length.

The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on 15 Oct. according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, 15,000,000 miles. It was visible all the autumn to the naked eye. *Philos. Trans. Royal Soc.* for 1812. Another comet, Dec. 1823.

HALLEY'S COMET, 1682. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first-mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in these years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns. *Vince's Astronomy.* The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared (as he had predicted) in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; its last appearance was 1835; its next will be 1910.

ENCKE'S COMET. First discovered by M. Pons, 26 Nov. 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 15 weeks. Thirteenth return observed at Copenhagen by M. d'Arrest, 29 July, 1863; observed in England, 14 Oct. 1871.

BIELA'S COMET has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path; it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, 28 Feb. 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in 6 years and 38 weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was 27 Nov.; its third was in 1839; its fourth in 1845; and its fifth in 1852; it has since vanished.

DONATI'S COMET, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, 2 June, 1858, being then calculated to be 228,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40,000,000 miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

THE GREAT COMET of 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt at Sydney, in Australia, 13 May; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on 29, 30 June. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush-like tail, travelling at the rate of 10,000,000 miles in 24 hours. On 30 June, it was suggested that we were in the tail—there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare."

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopœia, by M. Seeling, at Athens, on 2 July, and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, 2 and 3 July, 1862.

A comet detected at Harvard by Mr. Tuttle, 18 July, and by Rosa, at Rome, on 25 July, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

Six telescopic comets were observed in 1863, and several in 1864.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in Jan.-Feb. 1865.

M. Babinet considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it, 4 May, 1857.

Schiaparelli, of Milan, discovered that the August meteors move round the sun in an orbit almost identical with the second comet of 1862-1866.

One discovered at Carlsruhe by Dr. Winnecke, 13 June, 1868; a bright one by Paul Henry, 23 Aug. 1873.

Several small comets discovered, 1873-6.

COGGIA'S COMET, discovered by him at Marseilles, 18 April, became visible (near Polar star) in London about 4 July; gradually increased in brightness, and passed out of sight in a few weeks, in Europe; and appeared brilliant at Melbourne, 1 Aug. 1874.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, an office in the British army frequently vacant. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming prime minister, in 1828, his successor, lord Hill, became commander of the forces, or general commanding-in-chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.

Duke of Albemarle	1660
Duke of Monmouth	1678
Duke of Marlborough	1690
Schomberg, duke of Leinster	1691
Duke of Ormond	1711
Duke of Marlborough, again	1714

Duke of Cumberland 1744
Duke of York 1799

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Monmouth 1674
Duke of Marlborough 1690
Duke of Schomberg 1691
Duke of Ormond 1711
Earl of Stair 1744
Field-Marshal Wade 1745
Lord Ligonier 1757
Marquis of Granby 1766
Lord Amherst, general on the staff 1778
Gen. Seymour Conway 1782
Lord Amherst, again 1793
Frederick, duke of York . . . . 11 Feb. 1795
Sir David Dundas . . . . . 25 March, 1809
Frederick, duke of York, again . . 29 May, 1811
Duke of Wellington . 22 Jan.—5 May; 27 Aug. 1827
Lord Hill, general commanding-in-chief 25 Feb. 1828
Duke of Wellington, again . . . . . 15 Aug. 1842
Viscount Hardinge (died 24 Sept. 1856), general commanding-in-chief . . . . . 28 Sept. 1852
Duke of Cambridge, ditto . . . . . 15 July, 1856

COMMEMORATION, see *Encænia.*

COMMENDAM, "a benefice or church living, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk, to be supplied until it may be conveniently supplied with a pastor." *Blount.* By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (1836), future bishops were prohibited from holding *in commendam* the livings they held when consecrated.

COMMERCE early flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians, see the description of Tyre, 588 B.C., *Ezek.* xxvii. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, 1241 (see *Hanse Towns*); by the discoveries of Columbus; and by the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese; see *Exports, Imports, and articles connected with this subject.*

The first *treaty of commerce* made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw. I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edw. II. 1308. *Anderson*; see *Treaties.* Hertslett's Collection, in 12 vols. 8vo, published 1827-59, has a copious index.
An important commercial treaty was concluded with France (see *French Treaty*) 1860
Chambers of Commerce originated at Marseilles in the 14th century, and similar chambers were instituted in all the chief cities in France, about 1700
These chambers suppressed in 1791; restored by decrees . . . . . 3 Sept. 1851
The chamber of commerce at Glasgow was established 1783; at Edinburgh, 1785; Manchester, 1820; Hull 1837
Twenty-seven of these chambers of commerce (not including Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow) met at Westminster for interchange of opinions on various questions . . . . . 21 Feb. 1865
Annual meetings held since; 46 met . 18 Feb. 1873
Meeting at Paris, 6 May, 1873; at Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . . 22 Sept. 1874

COMMISSION, see *High Commission, Court of.*

COMMISSIONNAIRES, street messengers in Paris. Those in London were originally pensioned soldiers wounded either in the Crimea or India, first employed in the west-end. They were appointed by a society, founded in Feb. 1859 by capt. Edward Walter, which is now under the patronage of the queen and the commander-in-chief. The charges are regulated by a tariff. In Jan. 1861 the society commenced the gratuitous issue of a Monthly Advertising Circular. In March, 1864, there were 250 commissionnaires in London; in Nov. 1866, about 340; in June, 1868, 377; in Oct. 1872, 500. On 17 June, 1865, capt. Walter resigned the superintendence, and a permanent system of administration was formed. In 1865 commissionnaires were first engaged as private night-watchmen.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its organisation began about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, a Saxon appellation for a court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's-cross, St. Paul's churchyard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of common council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but the number was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council, which meets every Thursday, is elected annually 21 Dec., St. Thomas's-day. A *Common Hall* is held occasionally. The common council supported the prince of Orange in 1688, and queen Caroline in 1820.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*leges non scriptæ*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom; and although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. At the parliament of Merton, 1236, "all the earls and barons," says the parliament roll, "with one voice answered, that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved;" eminently the law of the land; see *Bastard.* The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior *courts of common law*, were amended in 1852 and 1854.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND, in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the confirmation of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In 1833 the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of serjeant could plead in the court of common pleas; but in 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster. Sat last, July, 1875. See *Supreme Court.*

CHIEF JUSTICES. (*England.*)

1558. Sir Anthony Browne.
1559. Sir James Dyer.
1582. Sir Edmund Anderson.
1605. Sir Francis Gawdy.
1606. Sir Edward Coke.
1613. Sir Henry Hobart.
1626. Sir Thomas Richardson.
1631. Sir Robert Heath.
1634. Sir John Finch.
1639. Sir Edward Lyttleton.
1640. Sir John Bankes.
1648. Oliver St. John.
1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, afterwards lord keeper.
1668. Sir John Vaughan.
1675. Sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper Guildford.
1683. Sir Francis Pemberton.
,, Sir Thomas Jones.
1686. Sir Henry Bedingfield.
1687. Sir Robert Wright.
,, Sir Edward Herbert.
1689. Sir Henry Pollexfen.
1692. Sir George Treby.
1701. Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards lord Trevor.
1714. Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chancellor King.
1725. Sir Robert Eyre.
1736. Sir Thomas Reeve.
1737. Sir John Willes.
1761. Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord chancllr. Camden.
1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
1771. Sir William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham.
1780. Alexander Wedderburne, aft. kd. ch. Loughborough.
1793. Sir James Eyre.
1799. Sir John Scott, afterwards lord chancellor Eldon.

1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (lord Alvanley) 22 May.
1804. Sir James Mansfield, 21 April.
1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, 24 Feb.
1818. Sir Robert Dallas, 5 Nov.
1824. Sir Robert Gifford, 9 Jan.; (lord Gifford); afterwards master of the rolls.
„ Sir William Draper Best, afterwards lord Wynford, 15 April.
1829. Sir Nicolas C. Tindal, 9 June; died July, 1846.
1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, 11 July; afterwards lord chancellor Truro.
1850. Sir John Jervis, 16 July; died 1 Nov. 1856.
1856. Sir Alex. Cockburn, Nov.; ch. j. Q. B. June, 1859.
1859. Sir William Erle, June; retired Nov. 1866.
1866. Sir William Bovill, 29 Nov.; died 1 Nov. 1873.
1873. John Duke, Lord Coleridge, Nov.

CHIEF JUSTICES. (*Ireland*).

1691. Richard Pyne, 5 Jan.
1695. Sir John Hely, 10 May.
1701. Sir Richard Cox, 4 May.
1703. Robert Doyne, 27 Dec.
1714. John Forster, 30 Sept.
1720. Sir Richard Levinge, 13 Oct.
1724. Thomas Wyndham, 27 Oct.
1726. William Whitshed, 23 Jan.
1727. James Reynolds, 8 Nov.
1740. Henry Singleton, 11 May.
1754. Sir William Yorke, 4 Sept.
1761. William Aston, 5 May.
1765. Richard Clayton, 21 Feb.
1770. Marcus Patterson, 18 June.
1787. Hugh Carleton, afterwards viscount Carleton, 30 April.
1800. John Toler, afterwards lord Norbury, 22 Oct.
1827. Lord Plunket, 18 June.
1830. John Doherty, 23 Dec.
1850. James Henry Monahan, 23 Sept.

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF, was ordered by parliament to be printed in the English language on 1 April, 1548. It was voted out of doors by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644, and a proclamation was issued against it in 1647. With a few changes the English Common Prayer-book is used by the episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, and North America.

The King's Primer published 1545
First book of Edward VI. printed . 7 March, 1549
Second book of Edward VI. 1552
First book of Elizabeth (*revised*) 1559
King James's book . *ditto* 1604
Scotch book of Charles I. 1637
Charles II.'s book (*Savoy Conference*) now in use . 1662

The *State services* (which had never formed part of the Prayer-book, but were annexed to it at the beginning of every reign) for 5 November (Gunpowder treason), 30 Jan. (Charles I.'s execution), and 29 May (Charles II.'s restoration), were ordered to be discontinued; 17 Jan. 1859.

Changes in the Lectionary or calendar of lessons were recommended in the third report of the Ritual Commission, 12 Jan. 1870. A bill for sanctioning these changes passed the house of lords, but was dropped in the house of commons through want of time, Aug.; passed . 13 July, 1871
[The old tables may be used till 1 Jan. 1879.]
The fourth report of the Ritual Commission disclosed great difference of opinion amongst the commissioners . . . . . Aug. 1870
Shortened services and other changes were authorized by the New Uniformity Act, passed 18 July, 1872
Public Worship Regulation Act (to check ritualism) passed . . . . . Aug. 1874
The Wesleyan Methodists who had used the Prayer-book appoint a committee to revise it . Aug. „

COMMONS, HOUSE OF, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who by the Provisions of Oxford ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs, to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III., 1258. *Stow;* see *Parliament.* In 1859 Mr. Newmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 934,000. It was largely increased by the reform act of 1867:—Registered parliamentary electors, 1872: England and Wales, boroughs, 1,250,019; counties, 801,109. Scotland, burghs, 49,025; counties, 79,919. Ireland, boroughs, 171,912; counties, 175,439. Total, 2,526,423.

Parliamentary electors, 1875: England and Wales, 2,301,266; Scotland, 289,789; Ireland, 230,436; total, 2,821,491.

Old House.

ENGLAND.	Members.
202 Cities or boroughs	403
40 Counties	82
2 Universities	4
244	489
WALES.	
12 Cities or boroughs	12
12 Counties	12
24	24
SCOTLAND.	
15 Cities or burghs	15
33 Counties	30
48	45
IRELAND.	
33 Cities or boroughs	35
32 Counties	64
1 University	1
66	100
382 Total	658

*By the Reform Act of 1832.**

ENGLAND.	Members.
187 Cities or boroughs	323
40 Counties	144
1 Isle of Wight	1
2 Universities	4
230	472
WALES.	
14 Cities or boroughs	14
12 Counties	14
26	28
SCOTLAND.	
21 Cities or burghs	23
33 Counties	30
54	53
IRELAND.	
33 Cities or boroughs	39
32 Counties	64
1 University	2
66	105
376 Total	658

By the Acts of 1867 and 1868.

ENGLAND.	Members.
186 Cities or boroughs†	286
40 Counties	171
1 Isle of Wight	1
3 Universities	5
230	463
WALES.	
14 Cities or boroughs	15
12 Counties	15
26	30
SCOTLAND.	
22 Cities or burghs	26
33 Counties	32
4 Universities	2
59	60
IRELAND.	
33 Cities or boroughs†	39
32 Counties	64
1 University	2
66	105
381 Total	658

* In 1844 Sudbury, and in 1852 St. Alban's, were disfranchised for bribery and corruption; each having previously returned two members; the aggegate number of the house then became 654. In 1861, the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of parliament—two additional to the west riding of York, one additional to South Lancashire, and one to a newly-created borough, Birkenhead.

† Disfranchised and replaced, 1867: Lancaster, Yarmouth, Totnes, and Reigate. — Disfranchised, 1870: Beverley and Bridgwater, each two members; Cashel and Sligo, each one member: *present house,* 652 members, 1873.

COMMONS. In 1685, of the 37,000,000 acres of land in England, about 18,000,000 were moorland, forest, and fen. In 1727, about 3,000,000 acres more had been brought into cultivation; and from that time to 1844, by means of 4000 private acts of parliament, about 7,000,000 acres more were enclosed. Since the Inclosure Act of 1845, which established commissioners, another 1,000,000 acres have been enclosed.

Act for the improvement, protection, and management of commons near the metropolis, passed Aug. 1866
The Commons Preservation Society elected Wm. Cowper, president . . . . . Feb. 1867
"Six Essays on Commons Preservation," were published . . . . . "
It is stated that there are 900,000 acres of common land capable of cultivation in England and Wales, Aug. 1874
Act for the regulation of commons, passed 15 Aug. 1876

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, the term applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. A republic was established at the execution of Charles I., 30 Jan. 1649,—a new oath called the "Engagement" was framed, which the people were obliged to take.* *Salmon.* Oliver Cromwell was made protector, 16 Dec. 1653; succeeded by his son Richard, 3 Sept. 1658. Monarchy was restored, and Charles II. entered London, 29 May, 1660.

COMMUNALISTS, or COMMUNISTS, propose to divide France into about a thousand small thoroughly independent states, with councils elected by all the population, Paris to be the ruling head. They declare that capital and its holders must be adapted to nobler uses, or cease to exist. Their creed is stated to be atheism and materialism. They are intimately connected with the International Society of workmen (see *Workmen*), and with the communists or socialists (1871-3).†

COMMUNES, in France, are territorial divisions under a mayor. In the 11th century the name was given to combinations of citizens, favoured by the crown, against the exactions of the nobles. In 1356 Stephen Marcel, during the English invasion, vainly endeavoured to establish a confederation of sovereign cities, having Paris as the governing head; and for six months it was really governed by a commune in 1588. After the insurrection of July, 1789, the revolutionary committee which replaced the city council took the name of "commune of Paris," Péthion being mayor. It met at the Hôtel de Ville, and was definitively constituted, 21 May, 1791. It had great power under Robespierre, and fell with him 17 July, 1794; being replaced by twelve municipalities. The commune of Paris was proclaimed 28 March, 1871, during the insurrection, which began 18 March, and ended with the capture of the city by the government troops, 28 May following. For the events of the communal rule in Paris, see *France*, 1871.

COMMUNION, a name given to the ordinance of the Lord's supper, 1 *Cor.* x. 16. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the west, under pope Urban II., 1096. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1414-18. The fourth Lateran council, 1215, decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The communion service of the church of England was set forth in 1549.

COMORN, see *Komorn.*

COMPANIES.* Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard society, established 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248. *Stow.* The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. The following are the city companies of London; the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honourable." Several companies are extinct, and many dates are doubtful. In 1869 the gross income of the endowed charities of the city companies was stated to be above 99,000*l.* A motion in the Commons for inquiry into the revenues and other affairs of 89 companies, by Mr. W. H. James, withdrawn, 23 May, 1876.

1.	Mercers	1393	
2.	Grocers	1345	
3.	Drapers	1439	
4.	Fishmongers (salt, 1433; stock, 1509): united	1536	
5.	Goldsmiths	1327	
6.	Skinners	"	
7.	Merchant Taylors	1416	
8.	Haberdashers	1447	
9.	Salters	1558	
10.	Ironmongers	1462	
11.	Vintners	1436	
12.	Cloth-workers	1482	
13.	Dyers	1469	
14.	Brewers	1438	
15.	Leather-sellers	1442	
16.	Pewterers	1474	
17.	Barber-Surgeons	1308	
18.	Cutlers	1417	
19.	Bakers	1307	
20.	Wax-chandlers	1484	
21.	Tallow-chandlers	1463	
22.	Armourers and Braziers	"	
23.	Girdlers	1448	
24.	Butchers	1604	
25.	Saddlers	1280	
26.	Carpenters	1344	
27.	Cordwainers	1410	
28.	Painter-stainers	1580	
29.	Curriers	1605	
30.	Masons	1677	
31.	Plumbers	1611	
32.	Inn-holders	1515	
33.	Founders	1614	
34.	Poulterers	1503	
35.	Cooks	1481	
36.	Coopers	1501	
37.	Tilers and bricklayers	1568	
38.	Bowyers	1620	
39.	Fletchers	1536	
40.	Blacksmiths	1577	
41.	Joiners	1564	
42.	Weavers	1164	
43.	Woolmen	* *	
44.	Scriveners	1616	
45.	Fruiterers	1604	
46.	Plasterers	1500	
47.	Stationers	1556	
48.	Broderers	1591	
49.	Upholders	1627	
50.	Musicians	1604	
51.	Turners	"	*
52.	Basket-makers	* *	
53.	Glaziers	1637	
54.	Horners	1638	
55.	Farriers	1673	
56.	Paviors	* *	
57.	Loriners	1488	
58.	Apothecaries	1617	
59.	Shipwrights	1610	
60.	Spectacle-makers	1630	
61.	Clock-makers	1632	
62.	Glovers	1556	
63.	Comb-makers	1650	
64.	Felt-makers	1604	
65.	Framework knitters	1664	
66.	Silk-throwsters	1629	
67.	Silk-men	1608	
68.	Pin-makers	1636	
69.	Needle-makers	1656	
70.	Gardeners	1616	
71.	Soap-makers	1638	
72.	Tinplate-workers	1670	
73.	Wheelwrights	1670	
74.	Distillers	* *	
75.	Hatband-makers	1638	
76.	Patten-makers	1670	
77.	Glass-sellers	1664	
78.	Tobacco-pipe makers	1663	
79.	Coach and Harness makers	1677	
80.	Gunmakers	1638	
81.	Gold and Silver wire-drawers	1623	
82.	Bowstring-makers	* *	
83.	Card-makers	1629	
84.	Fan-makers	1709	
85.	Wood-mongers	* *	
86.	Starch-makers	1632	
87.	Fishermen	1687	
88.	Parish clerks	1232	
89.	Carmen	* *	
90.	Porters	* *	
91.	Watermen	1556	

* By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's; and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up:—"*Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ Restitutæ Primo, Anno Dom.*, 1648, Jan. 30."

† M. Dufaure, in opposing the amnesty, 17 May, 1876, asserted that the outbreak was organised by about 7000 communists and 1500 foreigners; 40,000 persons were inculpated; 10,000 tried; 25,000 dismissed. See *France.*

* Bubble companies have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the *South Sea Bubble,* in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and turned out to be *bubbles.* Immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many railway enterprises (1844-5) were termed *bubbles.* See *Law's Bubble; South Sea; Railways; Joint-Stock Companies.*

COMPANIES' ACT, passed 1862, was amended and continued, 20 Aug. 1867.

COMPASS, MARINER'S, said to have been early known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C., and brought to Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, 1260, A.D. Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator, of Naples,* is said to have introduced the suspension of the needle, 1302. The compass is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608; see *Magnetism*. The *measuring* compass was invented by Jost Bing, of Hesse, in 1602.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, see *Civil Service*.

COMPIEGNE, a French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carlovingian kings. During the siege, Joan of Arc was captured by the Burgundians, 25 May, 1430, and given up to the English for money. The emperor Napoleon III. and the king of Prussia met here on 6 Oct. 1861.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE, see *Polyglot*.

COMPOSING-MACHINES, see *Printing* and *Times*.

COMPOSITE ORDER, a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and also called the Roman order, is of uncertain date.

COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS (in regard to the payment of rates) were constituted by the Small Tenements act of 1851. Their position, with regard to the suffrage, caused much discussion during the passing of the Reform act in 1867; and their claims were rejected.

COMPOUND RADICAL, in organic chemistry, is a substance which although containing two or more elements, in ordinary circumstances performs the part of an element. The Radical or Binary theory was propounded by Berzelius, 1833, and by Liebig, 1838; and modified in the nucleus theory of Aug. Laurent, 1836. The first compound radical isolated was cyanogen (*which see*), by Gay-Lussac, in 1815; see *Amyl*, *Ethyl*, and *Methyl* as other examples.

COMPROMISE, see *Breda*.

COMTE PHILOSOPHY, see *Positive Philosophy*.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival (on 8 Dec.) appointed in 1389, observed in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. Opposition to this doctrine was forbidden by decree of pope Paul V. in 1617, confirmed by Gregory XV. and Alexander VII. *Hénault*. On 8 Dec. 1854, pope Pius IX. promulgated a bull, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it.—The CONCEPTIONISTS were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488; see *Santiago*.

CONCERTINA, a musical instrument invented by prof. afterwards sir Charles Wheatstone, about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case. The sounds are produced by free vibrating metal springs.

* The statement that the *fleur-de-lis* was made the ornament of the northern point of the compass in compliment to Charles, the king of Naples at the time of the discovery, has been contradicted.

CONCERTS. The Filarmonia gave concerts at Vicenza in the 16th century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford in 1665; the first in London is said to have been in 1672. The Academy of Ancient Music, which introduced concerts in London, began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1776; and the present Philharmonic Society in 1813; see *Music; Crystal Palace;* and *Handel*. Colossal peace concerts were held at Boston, U.S., 15 June, &c. 1869; 17 June to 4 July, 1872; see *Boston*.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722. Johnson's Introduction (1850) and Sowerby's Manual of Conchology (1842), are useful. Forbes and Hanley's "British Mollusca and their Shells" (1848-53) is a magnificent work.

CONCILIATION COUNCILS, see *Councils*.

CONCLAVE. A range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and also the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventura, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals till they agreed, 1271.

CONCORD (Massachusetts, N. America). Near here was fought the battle of Lexington (*which see*), 19 April, 1775.

CONCORDANCE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words and also a chronological account of all the transactions in the Bible. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Caro, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, 1247. *Abbé Lenglet*. It was based on one compiled by Anthony of Padua. Thomas Gibson's "Concordance of the New Testament" published, 1535. John Marbeck's "Concordance" (for the whole Bible), 1550. Two Concordances (with royal privileges), by Rob. F. Herrey, appeared in 1578. Cruden's Concordance was published in London in 1737. The Index to the Bible, published by the Queen's printers, prepared by B. Vincent, editor of this volume, was completed in May, 1848.

Verbal indexes accompany good editions of the ancient classics. An index to *Shakspeare*, by Ayscough, appeared in 1790; another by Twiss in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's (late Mary Novello) concordance to *Shakspeare's* Plays (on which she spent 16 years' labour) in 1847. Mrs. Horace Furness's concordance to *Shakspeare's* Poems, 1874. Todd's verbal index to *Milton*, 1809. Cleveland's concordance to *Milton*, 1867. Brightwell's concordance to *Tennyson*, 1869. Abbott's concordance to *Pope*, 1875.

CONCORDAT. An instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The concordat between the emperor Henry V. of Germany and pope Calixtus II., in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, 15 July, 1801, re-established the Catholic church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect the head of the Gallican church, as bishops were to have their appointments

from him, and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainebleau, 25 Jan. 1813. These were almost nullified by another, 22 Nov. 1817. A concordat, signed 18 Aug. 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the papacy, caused much dissatisfaction. In 1868 it was virtually abolished by the legislatures of Hungary and Austria.

CONCUBINES were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but strictly forbidden by Christ (*Mark* x., 1 *Cor.* vii. 2). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, 1132; see *Morganatic Marriages.*

CONDENSATION, see *Gas, Beer, Milk.*

CONDOTTIERI, *conductors* or leaders of mercenaries, termed free companies or lances, which became so troublesome in Italy, that the cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342. Many ravaged France after the peace of Bretigny, in 1360.

CONDUITS. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The "great conduit" was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built in 1285. At the procession of Anna Boleyn, on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, 1 June, 1533. *Stow.*

CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the zeal of the Northern States for its abolition, with the consequent political dissensions, led to the great secession of 1860-1. On 4 Nov. 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected president of the United States. Hitherto, a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On 20 Dec., South Carolina seceded from the Union; and soon after Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery in Alabama, 18 Feb. 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, see *United States*, 1861-5.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, 14 July, 1790; see *Champ de Mars*, and *Bastille.*

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, the League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 July, 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the emperor of Germany became emperor of Austria. In Dec. it consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; seven grand duchies; six duchies; and twenty principalities. The princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfort. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814; and in 1815 it was replaced by the *Germanic Confederation* (*which see*, and *Germany*).

CONFERENCES, ECCLESIASTICAL. One was held at Hampton Court palace, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I., 14-16 Jan. 1604. It led to the new translation of the Bible, now in general use in England; executed in 1607-11. Some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon; but these not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done.—Another conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers, with the same view, was held in the *Savoy*, 15 April to 25 July, 1661. The dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer-book; *see Wesleyans.*

CONFESSIONAL, see *Auricular Confession.*

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, or CREEDS; see *Apostles'*, *Nicene* (325), and *Athanasian* (about 434) *Creeds.* J. R. Lumby's "History of the Creeds," published 1874.

The confession of faith of the Greek church was presented to Mahommed II. in 1453. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek church.

The creed of Pius VI., composed of the Nicene creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic church, published by the council of Trent 1564

The church of England retains the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with articles:—42 in 1552; reduced to 39 1563

The confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melanchthon, in 1530, and has since undergone modifications, the last of which is called the "Form of Concord." . 1579

The Westminster confession was agreed to in 1643; and adopted by the presbyterian church of Scotland; see *Westminster* 1647

The congregational dissenters published a declaration of faith 1833

CONFIRMATION, or laying on hands, was practised by the Apostles in 34 and 56 (*Acts* viii. 17; xix. 6), and was general, according to some church authorities, in 190. In the church of England it is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is made a sacrament by the church of Rome.

CONFLANS (near Paris), TREATY OF, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, 5 Oct. 1465. By its provisions Normandy was ceded to the duke of Berry, and an end was put to the "War of the Public Good." It was confirmed by the Treaty of Peronne, 1468.

CONGE D'ÉLIRE (permission to elect), the licence given by the sovereign as head of the church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops; the right asserted by Henry VIII., 1535. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John made an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops.

CONGELATION, the act of freezing. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1783. Quicksilver was frozen without snow or ice, in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the aërification of liquefied carbonic acid gas. In 1857 Mr. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by means of ether and salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carré devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off the gas ammonia. Siebe's ice-making machine, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, excited much admiration.

In R. Reece's ice-making machine (made known Dec. 1868), liquefied ammonia is vaporised in a close vessel

surrounded by water to be frozen. Mr. Harrison's method of freezing was applied to preservation of meat in Australia; a cargo of carcases was shipped from Norfolk, Australia, 13 July, 1873. See *Ice.*

CONGO RIVER, S.W. Africa. The natives on its bank and on the creeks having rifled the *Geraldine,* and committed other acts of piracy, were chastised by an expedition under commodore sir Wm. Hewett, 3-11 Sept. 1875. Several villages and chiefs' houses were destroyed.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD, a name taken by the Scotch reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the earls of Glencairn, Argyle, Morton, and others) called "lords of the congregation," signed the first bond or covenant which united the protestants under one association, 3 Dec. 1557. *Tytler.*

CONGREGATIONALISTS, see *Independents.*

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people. The following are the most remarkable congresses of Europe:—

Münster		1643-8
Nimeguen		1676-8
Ryswick		1697
Utrecht		1713
Soissons		1728
Antwerp	8 April,	1793
Rastadt	9 Dec.	1797-9
Chatillon	5 Feb.	1814
Vienna	3 Nov.	,,
Aix-la-Chapelle	9 Oct.	1818
Carlsbad	1 Aug.	1819
Troppau	20 Oct.	1820
Laybach	6 May,	1821
Verona	25 Aug.	1822
Paris	16 Jan.—22 April,	1856
Frankfort (see *Germany*)	16-31 Aug.	1863

See *Alliances, Conventions, &c.*

The first general CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held, 5 Sept. 1774. The second was held, 10 May, 1775; the third, when the independence was declared . 4 July, 1776

The first federal American congress, under the constitution, was held at New York; George Washington, president . . . . . March, 1789

The first congress of the seceding southern states was held at Montgomery, Alabama, 4 Feb.; it elected Jefferson Davis president of the confederate states on 9 Feb. For political reasons it adjourned on 24 May, to meet at Richmond, in Virginia, on . . . . . 20 July, 1861

In 1863, the emperor Napoleon invited the sovereigns of Europe to a congress; which was declined by England 25 Nov., and only conditionally acceded to by other powers. He proposed a congress on the affairs of Italy and Rome in Nov. 1867, without effect.

CONGREVE ROCKETS, see *Rockets.*

CONIC SECTIONS. Their properties were probably known to the Greeks, four or five centuries before the Christian era, and their study was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B.C. The earliest treatise on them was written by Aristæus, about 330 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo; the ellipse to the orbit of planets by Kepler, and to comets by Newton.

CONJURATION, see *Witchcraft.*

CONNAISSANCE DES TEMPS, the French nautical almanack, continuing Hecker's Ephemerides, was first published by Picard, 1679.

CONNAUGHT, W. Ireland; long a nominal kingdom, divided into counties, 1590. Prince Arthur was created duke of Connaught, 23 May, 1874; being the first royal prince whose leading title was Irish.

CONNECTICUT granted to lord Say and Broke, 1630; see *America* and *United States.*

CONNOR, Ireland. The bishopric was united to that of Down, 1442. The first prelate, Ængus Macnisius, died 507. The united sees were added to Dromore on the death of its last bishop, 1842, in accordance with the Irish Church Temporalities act, passed 1833.

CONQUEST, the era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066, and obtained the crown which he asserted had been bequeathed to him by Edward the confessor (Edgar being the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror,* for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact.* He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him; and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the conqueror, instead of William I. *Selden.* Maclise exhibited forty-two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857. E. A. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," 5 vols, 1870-6, is highly esteemed.

CONSCIENCE, LIBERTY OF, a principle of genuine Christianity; repudiated by Romanism, proclaimed by James II. for political purposes, 1687.

CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, or **OF REQUESTS** for recovery of small debts, constituted by a stat. of Hen. VII. 1493, and re-organised by stat. 9 Hen. VIII. 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to 5*l.* and (until superseded by county-courts) to 40*s.* in other towns. The practice was by summons, and if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit; see *County Courts.*

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE, see *Education.*

CONSCIENCE MONEY. In the year ending 31 March, 1873, 9847*l.* were sent to the chancellor of the exchequer for unpaid income tax; 1874, 8588*l.*

CONSCRIPT FATHERS (*patres conscripti*) the designation given to the Roman senators, because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, a mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting armies on the continent. On 5 Sept. 1798, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age; from whom selections were made. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan. 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec. same year, another for 300,000 after the battle of Leipsic. Estimated conscription, 1793-1813, 4,103,000. The law of 1818 (modified in 1824, 1832, and 1868) required a certain annual contingent for each department. The conscription was enlarged and modified by the army bill which was enacted in Feb. 1868. The reorganisation of the army began in 1871, after the

fatal war with Germany. Substitutes were allowed under certain conditions. Conscription for Great Britain was advocated and strongly opposed in 1875. See *Militia*.

CONSECRATION. Aaron and his sons were consecrated priests, 1490 B.C. (*Lev.* viii.) The Jewish tabernacle was dedicated, 1490 B.C., and Solomon's temple, 1004 B.C. (1 *Kings* viii.) The consecration of churches began in the 2nd century. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to their election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828. *Hénault.* The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. An act relating to the consecration of churchyards, passed 20 Aug. 1867, was amended in 1868. A form of consecration was adopted by convocation, but not sanctioned by the crown, April, 1712. It is generally used but is not compulsory.—*Burn.* The form of consecrating bishops in the church of England is set forth in the prayer-book of 1549.—*Stow.*

CONSERVATION OF FORCE. The doctrine that no physical force can be created or destroyed, but may be transferred, is maintained by Faraday, Grove, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and other philosophers; see *Correlation*.

CONSERVATIVES, a name of modern date, is given to, and accepted by a political party, whose leading principle is the preservation of our national institutions, since 1830. Conservative in popular language is now opposed to Liberal. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman; but the party that afterwards separated from him called their principles conservative in contradistinction to his,—his policy and measures being changed.—The *Conservative Club* was founded in 1840; see *Protectionists* and *Clubs*. The party in the north of the United States which supported the president in his conciliatory efforts to re-establish the Union, Jan. 1866, were termed "Conservatives." A great meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held at the Crystal Palace, 24 June, 1872. The party in the minority at the elections in 1868 obtained a majority at those in Feb. 1874, and came into office. See *Derby* and *Disraeli*.

CONSERVATOIRES, a name given to establishments for the cultivation of music and the arts on the continent. One was established at Naples in 1537. The singing school at Paris, founded in 1784, and closed in 1789, was re-opened in 1793 as the "Institut National de Musique," and after being reorganised, was re-named "Conservatoire de Musique" in 1795, and flourished under Cherubini (1822-42). "The Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers" was established in 1784. It includes a museum and library, and lectures are given to workmen there.

CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES. Officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury and correct abuses in administration, 28 Hen. III. 1244. *Rapin.* Conservators were appointed to see the king's peace kept. *Pardon.* Conservators were formerly appointed in every seaport to take cognisance of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports. *Bailey.*

CONSISTORIES for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran church in Germany, were established at the reformation—the first at Wittenberg in 1542; other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg in 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the hundred court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I., 1079, quoted by lord justice Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (*which see*).

CONSOLIDATED FUND was formed by combining the "aggregate," "general," and "South Sea funds," 1786. On 5 Jan. 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated, forming "the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom."

CONSOLS, see *Stocks*.

CONSORZIO NAZIONALE, see *Italy*, 1866.

CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION TO PROPERTY ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875; relates to trade disputes, breaches of contract, &c.

CONSPIRACIES. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable: see *Rebellions*.

Of the duke of Gloucester against Richard II.	1397
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V.	1415
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth. (See *Babington*)	1586
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594
Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	1594
Of Walpole, a Jesuit, and Edward Squyer to poison the queen	1598
Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland	1599
The Gunpowder plot (*which see*)	1605
Tyrone's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin.	1607
Of Penruddock (1655) and of Syndercombe and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell . Jan.	1657
Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II. Jan.	1661
Of Blood, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him, Dec. 1670; and who afterwards attempted to steal the regalia. 9 May,	1671
The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others Aug.	1678
The Meal-tub plot (*which see*)	1679
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See *Rye-house Plot*)	1683
Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II. Jan.	1691
Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders	1692
The Assassination plot (*which see*) frustrated	1696
Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against queen Anne. (See *Rebellions*)	1703
Of the marquis Guiscard March,	1711
Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I.	1718
Of counsellor Layer and others, to bring in the Pretender	1722
Of the Corresponding Society, &c. (*which see*)	1796-8
Of colonel Despard	1802
Of Robert Emmett, in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed 23 July,	1803
Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See *Cato-street*)	1820
Of the Sepoys in India. (See *India*) 10 May,	1857
Of the Fenians	1858-68

See *Rebellions, Chartists, &c.*

CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honour.

The power of this officer was so great, that in 1389 a statute was passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (*which see*). The office existed before the conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521 it was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, attainted for high treason, and has never since been granted to any person, otherwise than *pro hâc vice* (for this occasion), to attend at a coronation or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being *ordered* since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Reay and sir David Ramsay, in Nov. 1631; but the king prevented it.

LORD HIGH CONSTABLES AT CORONATIONS.

Queen Anne, Wriothesly, duke of Bedford	1702
George I., John, Duke of Montague	1714
George II., Charles, duke of Richmond	1727
George III., John, duke of Bedford	1761
George IV.	1821
William IV. Arthur, duke of Wellington	1831
Victoria	1838

CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, LORD HIGH. The office was instituted by David I. about 1147. The holder had the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion, delivered to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword); and the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The office was conferred heritably in 1321 on sir Gilbert Hay, created earl of Erroll, by Robert Bruce, and with his descendants it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of union in 1707. The present earl of Erroll is the twenty-second lord high constable (1873).

CONSTABLES of Hundreds and Franchises, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285, are now called high constables. There are three kinds of constables, *high, petty, and special;* the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular emergencies (as in April, 1848, on account of the Chartists). The general appointment of parish constables was made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872. See *Special Constables* and *Tower*.

CONSTABULARY FORCE. For that of London, see *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1823, when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated in 1836.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S. Germany). Here was held the seventeenth general council, 1414-18, which condemned John Huss; and here he was burnt, 6 July, 1415; see *Hussites*.

CONSTANTINA, the ancient capital of Numidia, was taken by the French, 13 Oct. 1837. During the assault on 12 Oct. the French general Damremont was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men, as the victors entered Constantina.

CONSTANTINOPLE (formerly Byzantium) (*which see*), now *Stamboul*, derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here, dedicating it 11 May, 330. See *Eastern Empire*.

Seized by Procopius	365
The city suffered much from religious dissensions, and was burnt during the "Nika" conflicts	532
Rebuilt by Justinian with great splendour	,,
St. Sophia dedicated	537
Resisted the Saracens successfully	675, 718
And the Russians	865, 904, 941, 1043
Taken by the Latins	1203, 1204
Recovered by the Greeks	1261
Vainly besieged by Amurath the Ottoman, June—Aug.	1422
Taken by Mahomet II. after 53 days' siege, 29 May,	1453

General ecclesiastical councils against heresy were held here in 381, 553, 680, and 869.

For continuation see under *Turkey*.

ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE has the creation placed 5508 years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The civil year begins 1 Sept., and the ecclesiastical year in March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era, subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from Sept. to the end. *Nicolas*.

CONSTELLATIONS. *Arcturus, Orion,* the *Pleiades,* and *Mazzaroth* are mentioned in *Job* ix. 9, and xxxviii. 31, about 1520 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but our first direct knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemæus, about A.D. 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a catalogue of forty-eight constellations, and others were added by Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, Halley, and others. The number at present acknowledged is 29 northern, 45 southern, and 12 zodiacal.

CONSTITUENCIES, see *Commons, House of*.

CONSTITUENT, see *National Assembly*.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented. *Lord Somers*. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times; and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time. *Lord Bolingbroke*. The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power: on the contrary, he sees his *equals* in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognises his superior in the law. *Sheridan*. Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" was first published in 1827; May's in 1861-3.

CONSTITUTIONS OF FRANCE, enacted 1789-94, 1795, 1799, (charter) 1814, 1848, 1852, 1875.

CONSTITUTIONALIST PARTY, a name assumed by a combination of Conservatives and seceded Whigs, Aug. 1867, and used during the severely contested elections, Nov. 1868.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, see *Transubstantiation*.

CONSULS (meaning colleagues), ROMAN: at the expulsion of the Tarquins, a republic was established, to be ruled by two consuls elected annually: the first being Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, husband of the injured Lucretia, 509 B.C. The consular power was in emergencies superseded by dictators and tribunes.

Government of the Decemviri	B.C. 451—449
Three Military Tribunes with consular power	444
A Plebeian elected consul	366

[In the reign of Tiberius the consuls were nominated by the senate, and the appointment became henceforth honorary.]

The French consulate established when the directory was abolished: Bonaparte, Siéyès, and Roger Ducos made provisional consular commissioners, 10 Nov.; Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun made consuls	13 Dec. 1799
Bonaparte was made first consul for 10 years, 6 May, and for life, 2 Aug. 1802; emperor	18 May, 1804

Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of *consuls* in Italy. Lorenzo Strozzi was appointed by Richard III. 1485
A British consul first appointed in Portugal . . 1633

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT for naval and military stations passed June 1866; amended, 1869-71; one for animals passed 1866; renewed 1867; amended 1869. Although the operation of the first act was reported to be successful, it has been much opposed. A royal commission appointed to inquire, reported, July, 1871; and alterations have been proposed. Its repeal negatived in the Commons (308-126), 23 June, 1875; (224-102), 19 July, 1876.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire continent. It began publicly with his *Berlin decree* in 1806, and occasioned the *Orders in Council* (*which see*).

CONTINUITY. Mr. (after sir) W. R. Grove, in his address as president of the British Association, on 22 Aug. 1866, at Nottingham, expounded the opinion held by many philosophers, that all the past changes in the world have been produced by the continuous action of the causes now in operation—that "continuity is a law of nature, the true expression of the action of Almighty Power."

CONTRABAND OF WAR, a term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. During the struggle between Spain and Holland, both powers acted with much rigour towards ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A milder policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1650; and by the declaration of Paris, 26 April, 1856. The subject was much discussed during the North American conflict, 1861-4.

CONTRACTORS with Government, disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. One, in 1798, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*: and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799; see *Patriotic Fund.*

CONTROL, BOARD OF. Mr. Pitt's bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed 18 May, 1784. Act amended and the board remodelled, 1793. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown; see *India Bills*, and *India.*

CONTROL DEPARTMENT, in the British army, was divided into the commissariat and transport department, and the ordnance store department; the old title was abolished; order issued 11 Dec. 1875.

CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION (Metropolitan), at Walton-on-Thames, with children's branches at Hendon and Mitcham, was established in 1840. A convalescent hospital for the east of London was founded at Snaresbrook in 1866, greatly due to the exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Catherine Marsh. The principle has been since much adopted.

CONVENTICLES, private assemblies for religious worship, held by Dissenters from the established church; but first applied to the schools of Wickliff. They were strictly forbidden by Elizabeth in 1593, and by Charles II., 1664; and persons attending them were liable to severe punishment. The statutes were repealed by the toleration act, 24 May, 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS, assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. One on 25 April, 1660, voted the restoration of Charles II. A second met 22 Jan. 1689; offered the crown to William and Mary 13 Feb.; and dissolved in Feb. 1690; see *National Convention.*

CONVENTIONS, see *Treaties.*

CONVENTS were first founded, according to some authorities, 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadbald, in 630. *Camden.* The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil in 670. They were founded earlier in Ireland. They were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII. A very great number have been suppressed in Europe in the present century. The king of Prussia secularised all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1834; and Spain abolished 1800 convents. Many were abolished in Italy and Sicily in 1860, 1861, and 1866, and many in Russia 31 July, 1832, and Nov. 1864.

In 1597 lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England. They were received by bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1857. This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the continent after the Reformation.
By the Emancipation act of 1829, 10 Geo. IV., the establishment of convents and other religious communities in the United Kingdom was prohibited, but this enactment has been a dead letter . 1829
A select committee to investigate into the revenues of British convents appointed by the commons, 10 May, 1870; reappointed . . . Feb. 1871
The committee reported the evidence heard . June, 1871
There were in 1832, 16 convents in England; in 1870, 233; and 70 monasteries in Great Britain.
Mr. Newdegate's motion for an inquiry respecting these institutions was negatived . . 12 June, 1874.
Large convent at Bournemouth, in connection with Church of England, opened . 3 Oct. 1875

CONVEYANCING ACT (Scotland) passed 7 Aug. 1874.

CONVICTS, see *Transportation.*

CONVOCATION, a general assembly of the clergy of the nation, convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the church; the writ is directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, archdeacons, &c. The convocation is divided into two houses, the upper, consisting of bishops; and lower, of deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, and members elected from the inferior clergy. The clergy were summoned to meet the king by writ, 23 Edw. I. 1294. The power of the convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convocation was reorganised. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716, and ceased to meet. Formal meetings of the clergy have been held annually during the sitting of parliament since 1854, and fruitless attempts have been made to obtain the power of dealing summarily with ecclesiastical affairs; but in Feb. 1872, convocation was authorised to deliberate respecting alterations in the Liturgy; upon which it acted, 5 March.

CONVOLVULUS. The Canary Convolvulus (*Convolvulus canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many-flowered, 1779.

COOKERY, an art connected with civilised life. Animals were granted as food to Noah, 2348 B.C., the eating of blood being expressly forbidden (*Gen.* ix. 3, 4). In 1898 B.C. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (*Gen.* xviii. 7, 8). "The Forme of Cury" (*i.e.* cookery) is dated 1390. An English cookery-book was printed 1498; see *Cottager's Stove.*

Military Cookery.—Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1857, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking was one half-pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.

Self-supporting *Cooking Depôts* for the working classes were set up at Glasgow (by Mr. Thomas Corbett), 21 Sept. 1860; and proved successful in Manchester, London, and other places soon after.

Three medals were awarded to the Norwegian self-acting cooking apparatus (Sorenson's patent) at the Paris Exhibition, 1867. Cooking is effected by boiling water, the heat of which is maintained by enclosing it in a non-conducting substance.

A *School of Cookery* was opened at the international exhibition, South Kensington, 14 April, 1873.

A *National Training School for Cookery,* proposed 17 July, 1873, was established in 1874.

COOK'S VOYAGES. James Cook, accompanied by Mr. (afterwards sir) Joseph Banks, sailed from England in the *Endeavour* on his first voyage, 30 July, 1768; and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Deal 12 June, 1771. The chief object of the expedition, at the request of the Royal Society, was the observation of the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which was effected, 3 June, 1769. Captain Cook sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, 13 July, 1772, and returned 30 July, 1775. In his last expedition (begun 12 July, 1776) he was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, 14 Feb. 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery,* arrived at Sheerness, 4 Oct. 1780.

COOLIES, the hill tribes of India, have been recently much employed as labourers in Australia and California, especially since 1861; and about 30,000 of them were conveyed by M. Kootmanschap, to assist in making the great Pacific railway. His proposal in 1869 to replace the negroes in the Southern States of North America for the cultivation of cotton, was not accepted. "The Coolie, his Rights and Wrongs," by E. Jenkins, was published 1871. Coolie emigration has been the subject of negotiation between the British and Chinese governments since 1855.

COOPERAGE, an ancient art, probably suggested for preserving wine. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES are composed of working men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society began in 1844, with a capital of 28*l.* In 1860, the business done amounted to 152,063*l.*, the profits being 15,906*l.* These societies (332 in 1862) are registered pursuant to 13 and 14 Vict. c. 115 (1849). On 31 Dec. 1866, 749 industrial, provident, and co-operative societies were registered. By an act passed in 1867 they are bound to make a return. The fourth congress was held at Bolton, 1 April, 1872, the fifth at Newcastle, 12 April, 1873; the sixth at Halifax, 6 April, 1874; the seventh in London, 29 March, 1875. A national trade society in opposition to co-operation was formed in 1872.

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON-MILLS in south Lancashire were reported successful in 1875.

OUSEBURN CO-OPERATIVE ENGINEERING WORKS, established 1871, failed through want of capital: wound up 1875.

COORG, a province, S. India. War broke out between the rajah and the East India Company 1832, which ended by col. Lindsay defeating and deposing the rajah, 10 April, 1834, and his territories were soon after annexed by the British. In 1853 the rajah brought his daughter to be educated in England, where she was baptized. She married a col. Campbell, and died a few years after.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark), built by Waldemar I., 1157, made the capital, 1443; the university founded 1479. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, June, 1795. A new national theatre was founded by the king, 18 Oct. 1872.—Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, 2 April, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, 7 Sept. 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores. See *Denmark.*

COPENHAGEN FIELDS (N. London). Here the Corresponding Society met on 26 Oct. 1796; and the Trades' Union, 21 April, 1834. The fields are now chiefly occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened 13 June, 1855.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM, so called from its author Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, 19 Feb. 1473, died 24 May, 1543. A few days before his death, the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies" was completed. The system, which resembles that attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1616; not revoked till 1818 by Pius VII.

COPLEY MEDAL, see *Royal Society.*

COPOPHONE, a musical instrument, consisting of a series of glass tumblers, connected with a sounding board. The sounds are produced by moving wet fingers along the edge of the glasses. It was played on at parties in London in June, 1875, by Chevalier Furtado Coelho, the inventor.

COPPER. One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus. *Pliny.* We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass), "precious as gold," 457 B.C. (*Ezra* viii. 27). The mines of Fahlun, in Sweden, are most surprising excavations. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1857, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. In 1865, 198,298 tons of copper ore were extracted from British mines, and 11,888 tons smelted: 82,562 tons were imported. In 1856, 24,257 tons of pure copper (worth 2,983,611*l.*),

in 1870, 8291 tons (worth 644,065*l.*) were produced in the United Kingdom. The Burra-Burra copper-mines, in S. Australia, discovered 1842, brought great prosperity.

COPPER MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money; see *Coin*.
In England copper money was made at the instance of sir Robert Cotton, in 1609; but was first really coined (when Miss Stewart sat for the figure of Britannia) 1665.
Its regular coinage began in 1672, and it was largely issued in 1689
In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland in 1406; in France in 1580
Wood's coinage (*which see*) in Ireland commenced in 1723
The copper coinage was largely manufactured at Birmingham, by Boulton and Watt, in 1792
Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively issued 1797
The half-farthing was coined, but disused (see *Farthing*) 1843
10,000*l.* voted towards replacing the copper coinage, July, 1855

See *Bronze*.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING was first invented in Germany, about 1450; and rolling-presses for working the plates, about 1545
Messrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented a mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely (see *Engraving*) 1819
COPPER SHEATHING first applied to the bottom of H.M.S. *Alarm*, at Woolwich, 1761; all the navy copper-bottomed by 1780
Electrotyping with copper printing types and casts from woodcuts, began . . . . . about 1850
COPPER-ZINC COUPLE, a Voltaic arrangement made by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe in 1872, in which a mixture of the two metals is finely subdivided, with the points of junction exposed, so as to promote the decomposition of any binary liquid into which small pieces are immersed; the resistance of the liquid being greatly reduced. The couple is formed by immersing zinc foil in a solution of sulphate of copper; the copper being deposited on the zinc in minute particles. By this couple impurities in water are readily detected, many peculiar analyses have been made, and new organic bodies formed.

COPPERAS, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper-mines, commonly of a green or blue colour; said to have been first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPPERHEADS, a name given about 1863 to such members of the Democrat party in the United States as were in favour of peace with the South on any terms. — Copperhead is a poisonous serpent, also named dumb-rattle snake, red viper, &c.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity derived from the Eutychians.

COPYHOLDERS, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict. c. 35, 1841. By the Reform act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of 10*l.* became entitled to a vote for the county. The copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (1858).

COPYING-MACHINES (for letters, &c.) were invented by James Watt in 1778; patented in May, 1780; and 150 machines were sold before the end of the year. Wedgwood's "manifold writer" was patented in 1806; and in 1855 Terry patented a copying machine to be combined with the cover of a book.

COPYRIGHT. Decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585.

Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner 1649
The first *copyright act* (for 14 years, and for the author's life if then living), 8 Anne 1709
This act confirmed by a decision of the house of lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright overruled . . . . . 22 Feb. 1774
Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life.
Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III 1777
Copyright protection act (for 28 years, and the remainder of the author's life if then living), 54 Geo. III. 1814
Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15 . 1833
Act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV. c. 65 1835
International copyright bill, 1 Vict. c. 59 . . . 1838
5 and 6 Vict. c. 45 (Talfourd's or Lord Mahon's act), to amend the copyright act passed 1842
(By this act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years; for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the executors of the manuscript)
The colonies' copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 95, passed 1847
Canada copyright act, passed . . . . 2 Aug. 1875
Royal commission on copyright nominated: Earl Stanhope, chairman . . . . . 22 Sept. ,,

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS.

Protection granting security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linens, calicoes, and muslins 1787
Extended to three months 1794
A copyright of 14 years conferred on sculpture, and 1814
The designs act of Geo. III. made to embrace printed designs on wool, silk, and hair; and 12 months' copyright granted to designs applied to all tissues except laces and those already provided for; for the modelling, embossing, and engraving of any manufacture not being a tissue; and for the shape or configuration of any article 1839
By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, all existing designs acts repealed (except that for sculpture), and provision made for including all ornamental designs under 13 classes, and conferring upon them terms of protection, varying from nine months to three years 1842
[Fees on registration vary from 1*s.* to 1*l.*]
The "non-ornamental designs act," securing the configuration of articles of utility (fee 10*l.*), passed in 1843
By the "designs act," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years 1850
Copyright of photographs secured by the act protecting works of art, passed in . . . July, 1862
Another copyright of designs act passed 13 Aug. 1875
Registration of designs and trade marks, amalgamated with the patent office . . Sept. ,,

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Acts passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have, in consequence, been entered into with France, Prussia, &c. . . . . 1838 and 1852
The question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the house of lords, who reversed the decision of the court of exchequer, on an appeal by the defendant in the case of Boosey *v.* Jeffrey. (In 1831, Mr. Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr. Jeffrey published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights, and seven of a contrary opinion.) . . . . . Aug. 1854

International copyright bill introduced into American house of representatives . . . 21 Feb. 1868
In the case of Routledge *v.* Low, the house of lords on appeal decided in favour of the copyright of a foreign author . . . . 29 May, 1868
Copyright Association of England, founded by eminent London booksellers . . . 19 March, 1872

CORBIESDALE, Caithness (N. Scotland). Here, on 27 April, 1650, the gallant marquis of Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters. He was taken soon after, treated with great contumely, and hanged at Edinburgh, on 21 May.

CORCYRA (now *Corfu*, chief of the Ionian Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother country; one about the possession of Epidamnus (431 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Spartans in 373, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the eastern empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians about A.D. 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was taken from the French by the allied Russian and Turkish fleets 3 March, 1799, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic; *see Ionian Isles*.

CORDELIERS, friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites) instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, having a girdle of cord, hence the name, first given to them by St. Louis of France, about 1227. Several members of the French revolutionary party, termed "Cordeliers," established at Paris Dec. 1790 (Hebert Cloots, &c.), were executed 24 March, 1794.

CORDOVA, the Roman Corduba (S. Spain), founded about 152 B.C., taken by the Goths A.D. 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderahman in 756, who founded the great mosque (now the cathedral) 786. It was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan, and of the Arabian physician Averrhoës. It was rescued from the Arabs by Ferdinand III. of Castile in 1236, was taken by the French under Dupont and disgracefully ravaged 7-9 June, 1808; surrendered to Joseph Bonaparte Jan. 1810; abandoned by the French in 1813; plundered by the Carlists, Oct. 1836.

COREA, a peninsula, E. Asia, tributary to China, and from which foreigners are rigidly excluded. For the dispute with Americans see *United States*, June, 1871.

CORFU, see *Corcyra*.

CORINTH (Greece), a city said to have been built 1520 B.C. and named Ephyra. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Acrocorinth, surrounded with strong walls, and Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*.—For *Corinth*, in North America, see *United States*, 1862, 1863.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is stated by Sisyphus, who founded a kingdom . . . B.C. 1326
Return of the Heraclidæ, or Dorians 1107
Their dynasty established by Aletes 1074
The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes* (with three benches of oars) . . . . 786 or 758
Reign of Bacchis, 925; oligarchy of Bacchidæ 747-657
Thelestes deposed; the government of Prytanes instituted; Automenes, the first, . . about 745
The Corinthian colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra founded . . . . . about 734
Revolt of the Corcyreans: they defeat the Corinthians at sea 664
Cypselus, a despot, sets aside the Prytanes . . 655
His son Periander rules, and favours learning . 627-585
Psammetichus deposed, and a republic formed . 580
The Corinthians engaged in the Persian war . . 480
Defeated in war with the Corcyreans . . . B.C. 435
The Corinthian war (*which see*) 395
Timoleon kills his usurping brother Timophanes . 344
Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus, and annexed to the Achæan League 243
The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth . 228
Greeks defeated at Cynoscephalæ 197
Corinth sacked by Lucius Mummius, who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen (*Livy*) . 146
Rebuilt by Julius Cæsar 46
Visited by St. Paul (*Acts* xviii.) . . . . A.D. 54
His two *Epistles to the Corinthians* . . about 59, 60
Ravaged by Alaric 396
Plundered by Normans from Sicily 1146
Taken by Turks, 1446; by Venetians, 1687; by Turks, June, 1714; from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in 1823
Nearly destroyed by an earthquake . . . 21 Feb. 1858
A concession granted for 99 years to a French company to cut the isthmus for a canal; to be completed in six years, by MM. E. G. Piat and Chollet April, 1870

CORINTHIAN ORDER, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Scamozzi the virginal order, is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C.; *see Abacus*.

CORINTHIAN WAR, began 395 B.C.; received this name because mostly in the neighbourhood of Corinth; waged by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. It was closed by the peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra (*which see*).

CORIOLI, a Latin city, capital of the Volscians, taken by the Romans, 493 B.C. The exploits of Caius Marcius or Coriolanus against it are deemed mythical.

CORK (S. Ireland), built in the 6th century. The principality of the M'Cartys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. The foundation of the SEE is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the 7th century. About 1431, this see and Cloyne were united; but in 1678 they were separated, Ross having been added to Cork 1582. Cork and Cloyne were reunited (by the act of 1833) 1835.

Garrisoned by Henry II. 1172
First charter, from Henry II. 1185
Supported Perkin Warbeck, who landed here . . 1492
A large part of the town burnt 1621
Taken by Cromwell 1649
Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James, when the duke of Grafton, a son of Charles II., was slain 1690
The cathedral was rebuilt by the produce of a coal duty, between the years . . . 1725 & 1735
Explosion of gunpowder here . . . 10 Nov. 1810
One of the three colleges, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed 31 July, 1845, was inaugurated in this city (see *Queen's Colleges*) . . . . . 7 Nov. 1849
Railway to Dublin finished 1850
Cork industrial exhibition opened, 10 June, and closed . . . . . 11 Sept. 1852
For a seditious speech in favour of the Fenians (*which see*), on 27 April, 1869, the mayor was compelled to resign (an act for his disability having been introduced into parliament) . 11 May, 1870
Riots, partially connected with a strike, suppressed . . . . . 26, 28 June, ,,
New protestant cathedral consecrated . 30 Nov. ,,

CORK-TREE, *Quercus suber*, a species of the oak; part of its bark used for stopping bottles. The Egyptians made coffins of cork. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England about 1690. A cork carpet company was formed in 1862.

CORN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles.* The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Noung, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. The first importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1361, and similar legislation followed. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1689. See *Wheat.*

CORN LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn felt, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; relaxed 1773
Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting importation when wheat is 80*s.* a quarter 1815
During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, 28 Jan.; and a riot in Westminster continued . . . 6-9 March,
A corn bill, after passing in the commons, defeated in the lords, by a clause proposed by the duke of Wellington, carried by a majority of 4 . . 1 June, 1827
The act (called the *sliding* scale) whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62*s.*; from 62*s.* to 63*s.*, 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and so gradually reduced to 1*s.*, when the average price was 73*s.* and upwards, passed 15 July, 1828
The act 5 Vict. c. 14, the second "sliding scale act," regulated the duty on wheat as follows, with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn, passed . . . . . 29 April, 1842

Average per quarter.		*Duty.*
Shillings.	*Shillings.*	£ *s.* *d.*
—— under 51	. . . . .	1 0 0
51 and under 52	. . . . .	0 19 0
52 and under 55	. . . . .	0 18 0
55 and under 56	. . . . .	0 17 0
56 and under 57	. . . . .	0 16 0
57 and under 58	. . . . .	0 15 0
58 and under 59	. . . . .	0 14 0
59 and under 60	. . . . .	0 13 0
60 and under 61	. . . . .	0 12 0
61 and under 62	. . . . .	0 11 0
62 and under 63	. . . . .	0 10 0
63 and under 64	. . . . .	0 9 0
64 and under 65	. . . . .	0 8 0
65 and under 66	. . . . .	0 7 0
66 and under 69	. . . . .	0 6 0
69 and under 70	. . . . .	0 5 0
70 and under 71	. . . . .	0 4 0
71 and under 72	. . . . .	0 3 0
72 and under 73	. . . . .	0 2 0
73 and upwards	. . . . .	0 1 0

The CORN IMPORTATION Bill (introduced by sir Robert Peel), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (by which the duty on wheat was reduced to 4*s.* when imported at or above 53*s.*, until 1st Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1*s.* per quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United kingdom, at any prices), received the royal assent . 26 June, 1846
The 1*s.* duty repealed by act passed . 24 June, 1869
See *Anti-Corn Law League.*

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, London, erected at an expense of 90,000*l.* (replacing one established in 1747), was opened . . . . . 24 June, 1828
The Society of Arts gave a prize to Mr. W. A. Gibbs for his essay on harvesting corn in wet weather 23 Nov. 1868

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, New York: for the study of the applied sciences, agriculture, engineering, &c.; partially on a self-supporting system; founded by Ezra Cornell in 1868. He had risen from poverty to wealth by patenting his inventions.

CORNWALL, S. W. extremity of England, originally called *Kernou*, a term connected with the Latin *cornu*, a horn, probably in allusion to its numerous promontories. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall is said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. Cornwall is said to have been made an earldom by Alfred. The eldest son of the British sovereign is born duke of Cornwall. See *Stannary Courts.*

Bishopric of Cornwall, founded, 909; united to Devonshire, 1040; removed to Exeter . . . 1046
Cornwall given by the conqueror to Robert de Mortein, his half-brother, 1068; killed . . . 1087
William, his son, dispossessed by Henry I. . . . 1104
Reginald de Dunstanville, natural son of Henry I., earl 1140
John Plantagenet, son of Henry II., earl, about . 1189
Richard Fitz-Count, son of Reginald, earl, 1225; resigned 1220
Richard, son of king John, 1225; elected king of the Romans, 1256; died . . . . . 2 April, 1272
Edmund, son, earl, 1272; died without issue . . 1300
Piers de Gaveston, earl, 1308; beheaded, 19 June, 1312
John, son of Edward II., earl, 1330; died with issue 1336
Cornwall made a *duchy*, by Edward III., for Edward his eldest son, afterwards created prince of Wales 17 March, 1337
Insurrection of Cornishmen under lord Audley, Thomas Flammock, and others, against taxes; they march to London; defeated at Blackheath 22 June, 1497
Insurrection in Devon and Cornwall against the Protestant liturgy, defeated by lord Russell, Aug. 1549
Dolly Pentreath, said to have been the last person who spoke Cornish, died aged 102 [contradicted] 1778
Rev. R. Polwhele's "History of Cornwall" published 1803-8
Prince and princess of Wales visit Cornwall, July, 1865
Receipts from the duchy, 77,755*l.*—paid to the prince of Wales, 53,403*l.* . . . . . in 1866

CORONATION. Leo I., emperor of the East, was crowned by Anatolius, patriarch of Constantinople, being the first instance of a Christian sovereign receiving his crown from the hands of a priest, 457. Majorian, emperor of the West, is said to have been crowned in the same year in a similar manner.

Charlemagne crowned emperor of the west by the pope Leo III. (using the words "*coronato a Deo*," "crowned by God") . . . . . 25 Dec. 800
Edward I., son of Alfred, crowned . . 16 May, 902
William I. crowned at Westminster . . 25 Dec. 1066
Anointing at coronations introduced into England 872, and Scotland 1097
Coronation of Henry III., in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach . 28 Oct. 1216
William and Mary crowned by Compton, bishop of London, as Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths . . . . 11 April, 1689
George IV. crowned . . . . . 19 July, 1821
William IV. crowned, with his queen . . 8 Sept. 1831
Victoria crowned . . . . . 28 June, 1838

CORONATION CHAIR. In the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. Tradition says, that in 513 Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and in 1296 it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster; the present chair being made to receive it.
A CORONATION OATH was administered by Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, to Ethelred II., in 978. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was

administered in 1377. The oath prescribed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 6 (1689) was modified in 1706, and again in 1821 on account of the union of the Churches of England and Ireland.

CORONEA, BATTLES OF. I. (or Chæronea). The Athenians were defeated and their general Tolmides slain in a battle with the Bœotians at Coronea near Chæronea, 447 B.C. II. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even unto Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Bœotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

CORONERS, officers of the realm, mentioned in a charter, 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. 1275. *Stow.* They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of unnatural death, upon view of the body. By an act passed in 1843, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them in case of illness. Laws respecting coroners amended 1860. — 20,531 coroners' inquests were held in England and Wales in 1859; 21,178 in 1860; 21,038 in 1861; 20,591 in 1862; 22,757 in 1863; 24,787 in 1864; 25,011 in 1865; 24,926 in 1866; in 1867, 24,648; in 1868, 24,774; in 1869, 24,709 (17,191 males); in 1870, 25,376; in 1871, 25,898; in 1872, 25,705; in 1873, 26,427; in 1874, 27,184 (18,875 males).

CORONETS, caps or inferior crowns of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II. *Baker.* But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquises were settled. *Beatson.*

CORPORATIONS. Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, is said to have instituted separate societies of manual trades. *Plutarch.*—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND. Bodies politic, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter. *Cowell.* Charters of rights were granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, 1100: and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers to numerous communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions. *Blackstone.* The Corporation and Test act, passed in 1661, was repealed in May, 1828. The Corporation Reform act, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (1835), was amended in 1869. The Irish Municipal Corporation act, 4 Vict. c. 108, passed in 1840, was amended in 1861. The Corrupt Practices (Municipal elections) act, was passed 6 Aug. 1872. The law relating to municipal elections amended by act passed 19 July, 1875.

CORPULENCE. In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone. *Render.*

Mr. Bright, a tallow-chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in his 29th year. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat; buried at All Saints, Maldon 12 Nov. 1750

Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing 52 stone 11 pounds; (10 stone 4 pounds more than Mr. Bright) . . . . . 21 June, 1809

James Mansfield, died at Debden, aged 82, weighing 34 stone . . . . . 9 Nov. 1856

Mr. Wm. Banting published a letter on corpulence, recommending, from his own experience, as a remedy, great moderation in the use of sugar and starch in diet. 50,000 copies of this letter were speedily sold or given away 1863

CORPUS CHRISTI (*Fête Dieu* in France), a festival in the Roman church, in honour of transubstantiation, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday (*which see*). It was instituted by pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed by the council of Vienne in 1311.

CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS, see *Justinian Code.*

"CORRELATION OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES" is the title of a book by Mr. W. R. Grove, F.R.S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature (viz. heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion).

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON, was formed about 1791 to spread liberal opinions and check the severity of the British government, then much alarmed by the French revolution. Horne Tooke and other members were tried for treason and acquitted, Oct. 1794; see *Trials,* 1794. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen-fields and elsewhere, in 1795 and 1796, were termed treasonable.—On 21 April, 1798, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others, were tried for corresponding with the French directory; and James O'Coigley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on 7 June.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, see *Mercury.*

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, respecting elections for members of parliament, was passed in 1854, and continued in following years.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea (called by the Greeks *Cyrnos*), held by the French. The ancient inhabitants had the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca. Corsica was colonised by Phocæans 564 B.C., and afterwards held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 231 B.C. It has been held by Vandals, A.D. 456; by Saracens 852; by Pisans, 1077. It was dependent upon Genoa from 1559 till 1768, when it was ceded to France.

During a revolt erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king 1736

He came to England, was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and long subsisted on private friends, but released; he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica to his creditors, and died in Soho 1756

The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, for a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's church, Dean-street:—

> "The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
> Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
> But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
> Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
> Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

Pascal Paoli chosen for their general by the Corsicans 1753

Defeated by the count de Vaux, he fled to England 1769

Napoleon Bonaparte born at Ajaccio (5 Feb. 1768, baptismal register; doubtful) . . . 15 Aug. 1769

The people acknowledge George III. of England for king. . . . . 17 June, 1794

Sir Gilbert Eliott made viceroy, and opened a parliament 1795
A revolt suppressed, June; the island relinquished by the British, 22 Oct.; the people declare for the French 1796
A statue to Napoleon I. inaugurated by prince Napoleon Jerome . . . . . 15 May, 1865
Visit by the empress and imperial prince . 4 Sept. 1869

CORTE NUOVA, near Milan, N. Italy. Here the emperor Frederic II. defeated the Milanese after a severe conflict, 27 Nov. 1237.

CORTES, the Spanish parliament, originating in the old Gothic councils. The cortes were assembled after a long interval of years, 24 Sept. 1810; and settled the new constitution, 16 March, 1812, which was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes were reopened by him March, 1820, dissolved Oct. 1823; again assembled April, 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of dom Pedro's charter, 30 Oct. 1826; they were suppressed by dom Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1833.

CORUNNA (N. W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of sir John Moore, had just accomplished their retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000: the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense, 16 Jan. 1809. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, and he died universally lamented. The remains of the army embarked at Corunna, under sir David Baird, 17 Jan.

CORUS (Corupedion, or Cyropedium), a plain in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where the aged Lysimachus was defeated by Seleucus, and slain, 281 B.C. These two were the only survivors of Alexander the Great's generals.

CORVÉE, forced labour and service under the feudal system in France, was partially reduced by Louis XVI., at the instigation of Turgot, 27 June, 1787; by the constituent assembly, 18 March, 1790; and totally abolished by the convention, 17 July, 1792.

CORYPHÆUS, the principal person of the chorus in ancient tragedy. The name was given to Tysias, or Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

COSMOGRAPHY, see *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

COSPATRICK, emigrant vessel, burnt, see *Wrecks*, 1874.

COSSACKS, warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia; but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori, about 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the Tartars. They joined the Russians in 1654, and in the great war against France (1813-15) formed a valuable portion of the Russian army.

COSSOVA, a plain in Servia. Here Amurath I. totally defeated the Christian army (Servians, Hungarians, &c.), Sept. 1389; but was himself killed by an expiring soldier. Here John Huniades was defeated by a Turkish army four times larger than his own, 17 Oct. 1448.

COSTA RICA, a republic in Central America, part of Guatemala, established independently Nov. 1848. It has been much disturbed by the American filibusters, see *Nicaragua* and *America, Central*. Constitution, 27 Dec. 1859. On 14 Aug. 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Montealegre made president; Dr. J. Ximenes elected president 3 April, 1863, was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Castro, 8 May, 1866; deposed; J. Jimenez, governor, Nov. 1868; Vicente Quadra proclaimed president 12 March, 1871; J. M. Guardia, president, elected 1871 for 1872-6. Population 1872, estimated, 165,000.

COSTERMONGERS, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., deriving their name, it is said, from *costard*, a favourite apple. The London costermongers are useful in relieving the markets when glutted; and it was said in 1860, that 3,000,000*l.* passed through their hands annually. Previous to fasting and thanksgiving days, they sell the appointed forms of prayers in great numbers. On 22 Nov. 1860, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police restricting their means of livelihood; and the Metropolitan Streets Act was modified, 7 Dec. 1867.

Their moral and physical condition has been much improved of late years, greatly through the instrumentality of the earl of Shaftesbury, who constituted himself a costermonger, and owned a barrow in 1874.

COSTUME, see *Dress*.

COTTAGE. The term was originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," &c., 31 Eliz. 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III. 1775. By returns to the tax office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. In 1860 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country, and the law of settlement was altered in 1865. Mr. Disraeli said that "every cottage should have a tank, an oven, and a porch."

Cottage Improvement Society, founded 12 April, 1861, has a museum in Arundel-street, Strand. Some of the society's models appeared in the International Exhibitions—in London, 1862; in Paris . 1867
See *Shaftesbury Park*.
The *Cottager's Stove*, designed by captain John Grant, registered and presented by him to the metropolitan association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes . . . . . Dec. 1849

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of the *Gossypium*, a shrub indigenous to the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, 627, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the 13th century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed nankeen. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the Americans when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the 10th century; and in the 14th century was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons were so largely imported into England in the 17th century, that in 1700 an act of parliament was passed, prohibiting their introduction. Cotton became the staple commodity of England in the present century. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manchester" interest began to obtain political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846; see *Calico, Muslin*, &c.

Fustian and *Velveteen* made of cotton, about 1641.

Calico sheeting, &c. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1738; the drop-box by Robert Kay, 1760; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Wyatt) patented by Louis Paul, 1738; the spinning-jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1769; the power-loom, by Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, 1785; the dressing machine, by Johnson and Radcliffe, 1802-4; another power-loom, by Horrocks, 1803-13. A combing machine was patented by Joshua Heilmann, in 1845.

British muslin (totally superseding that of India) is due mainly to the invention of the MULE (*which see*) by Samuel Crompton, 1774-9; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825.

Calico Printing commenced 1764.

The *Steam-Engine* first applied to the cotton manufacture (by Boulton and Watts), 1785.

Bleaching by means of chloride of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, 1798.

Stockings. The stocking-frame was invented by William Lee, in 1589. *Cotton stockings* were first made by hand about 1730; Jedediah Strutt obtained a patent for Derby ribbed stockings in 1759; and Horton patented his knotter frame in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1770.

Cotton-Lace—Bobbin-net. The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by HAMMOND, about 1768; the process perfected by John Heathcoat, 1809.

COTTON FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	lb.		*lb.*
1697	1,976,359	1860	1,390,938,752
1710	715,008	1861	1,256,984,736
1730	1,545,472	1862	523,973,296
1765	3,870,392	1863	670,084,128
1782	11,828,039	1864	894,102,384
1790	31,500,000	1865	978,502,000
1800	56,000,000	1866	1,377,514,096
1810	132,500,000	1868	1,328,761,616
1820	151,500,000	1870	1,339,367,120
1830	264,000,000	1872	1,408,837,472
1840	592,900,000	1874	1,566,864,432

American Cotton. Previous to 1795, our cotton fibre came from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and a little from the United States. About 1786, the growth of cotton began in Georgia. In 1793, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the *saw-gin*, a machine by which cotton wool is separated from the pod and cleaned with great ease and expedition.* This led to such increased cultivation that the United States soon exported 1,500,000 lb. of cotton; in 1795, 5,250,000 lb.; in 1820, 89,999,174 lb.; in 1830, 210,885,358 lb.; in 1840, 487,856,504 lb.; in 1847, 364,599,291 lb.; in 1859, 961,707,264 lb.; in 1860, 1,115,890,608 lb.; in 1861, 819,500,528 lb.; in 1866, 520,057,440 lb.; in 1870, 716,248,848 lb.; in 1871, 1,038,677,920 lb.; in 1872, 625,600,080 lb.; in 1873, 832,573,616 lb.; in 1874, 874, 926,864 lb.

Cotton imported from other countries: In 1847, 110,208,324 lb.; in 1859, 264,281,808 lb.; in 1860, 215,048,144 lb.; in 1861, 437,481,208 lb.; in 1870, 621,959,544 lb.

Cotton imported from India: 1856, 463,000 bales; official value, 3,572,329*l.*; in 1865, 1,266,520 bales; value, 25,925,856*l.*; in 1866, 1,847,770 bales; value, 25,270,547*l.*; in 1874, 412,025,040 lb.

Australian Cotton said by Manchester manufacturers to be superior to the best American cotton, Jan. 1861.

A company formed at Manchester to obtain cotton from India, Africa, and other places (arose out of the *Cotton Supply Association*, formed in 1857), Sept. 1860.

Since 1861, the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, Italy, &c. has greatly increased.

Cotton imported from Egypt in 1856, 34,399,008 lb.; in 1870, 143,700,114 lb.

Act for collection of cotton statistics passed 25 June, 1868.

COTTON FACTORIES regulated by acts of parliament passed in 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844. The hours of labour were limited, and the employment of children under nine years of age prohibited. In 1846, 1724 cotton mills employed 197,500 persons. In 1862, the persons employed were stated to be 451,000; 315,000 in Lancashire.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, YARN, &C., FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

	Official Value.		*Official Value.*
1697	£5,915	1860	£52,012,430
1701	23,253	1861	46,872,489
1751	45,986	1862	36,750,971
1780	355,000	1863	47,587,188
1790	1,662,369	1864	54,882,329
1800	5,406,501	1866	74,565,426
1820	20,509,926	1870	71,416,345
1847	23,333,225	1874	73,247,625

COTTON FAMINE.

The supply of cotton from North America nearly ceased, in consequence of the secession of the southern states from the union in 1860-61. In 1852, Mr. T. Bazley warned the country on the danger of trusting to this source. In May, 1862, he stated that through its failure the loss of the labouring classes was 12,000,000*l.* sterling a year, and estimated the loss, including the employing classes, at nearly 40,000,000*l.* a year.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, connected with the cotton manufacturing districts, at Bridgewater-house, St. James's, on 19 July, 1862, the earl of Derby in the chair, 10,000*l.* were subscribed to the *Cotton District Relief Fund*. The viceroy of Egypt, in London at the time, gave 1000*l.*, and the queen gave 2000*l.* on 24 July. Liberal subscriptions flowed in from all parts. On 28 Aug., the lord mayor had received 41,902*l.*

In the Lancashire district (population about 4,000,000) there were receiving parish relief, Sept. 1861, 43,500 persons; in Sept. 1862, 163,498. *Earl of Derby*, 2 Dec. 1862.

In July, 1863, about the value of 700,000*l.* remained of the donations which had been received in money and goods, amounting to about 1,900,000*l.*

On 9 Feb., 1863, the "George Griswold" arrived, containing contributions of provisions, &c., from North America, for the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire.

The Union Relief Act (passed Aug. 1862, and continued in 1863) gave much relief by enabling overseers to borrow money to be expended in public works to be executed by the unemployed workmen.

In Oct. 1864, much distress still existed, and fears were entertained for the approaching winter—90,000 more paupers than ordinary in cotton districts. *Times*, 18 Jan. 1865.

In June, 1865, Mr. Farnall, the special commissioner (appointed in May, 1862) was recalled by the poor-law board, and the famine was declared to be ended. 1,000,000*l.* had been expended in two years. The executive of the Central Relief Fund held their last meeting, 4 Dec. 1865.

The account of the fund was made up in 1873. The balance, above 130,000*l.*, was proposed to be appropriated to the foundation of a convalescent hospital for Lancashire.

A memorial window (the gift of the cotton operatives of Lancashire, who subscribed to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis to them during the cotton famine, 1861-4) placed in Guildhall and uncovered, 15 July, 1868.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed by sir Robert Bruce Cotton, 1600, *et seq.* He died 6 May, 1631. It was rescued from the republicans during the protectorate, 1649-60, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster (where on 23 Oct. 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire); to the British Museum in 1757.

COTTON WOOL, see *Respiration*. Dr. Percy, in 1874, applied cotton-wool to purify the air for ventilating the houses of parliament.

COULMIERS, a village ten miles west of Orleans, central France. Here the Bavarians, under general Von der Tann, were defeated by the French army of the Loire, under general d'Aurelle de Paladines, who took about 2000 prisoners, 9 Nov. 1870, and regained Orleans.

* A trial of various kinds of cotton gins, under the direction of Dr. Forbes Watson, took place at Manchester, 28 Nov.-23 Dec. 1871.

COUNCILS. King Alfred, in about 886, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council which considered all affairs to be laid before the second council, bishops and nobles appointed by the king, like the present privy council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxon, Wittenagemót, in which quality and offices gave a right to sit. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet, privy councils, and parliaments; see *Cabinet*, *Common*, and *Privy Councils*, &c.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the *Œcumenical* or *General* Councils. *Sir Harris Nicolas* in his "Chronology of History," enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

Of the church at Jerusalem (*Acts* xv.) . . . 50
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church attended 314
I. First Œcumenical or General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the consubstantiality of the Son of God, condemned Arianism, and composed the Nicene creed 325
At Tyre, against Athanasius 335
The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground 337
At Rome, in favour of Athanasius 342
At Sardis: 370 bishops attended; Arians condemned 347
At Rimini: 400 bishops attended; Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession 359
II. Constantinople: oriental council; 150 orthodox bishops present when it met; presided over 1st by Meletius, 2nd by Gregory Nazianzen, 3rd by Nectarius; added to the Nicene creed; declared the bishop of Constantinople next in rank to Rome; Constantinople being New Rome . . 381
III. Ephesus: Cyril of Alexandria presided; anathematised and deposed Nestorius; protested against any addition to the original Nicene creed 431
IV. Chalcedon: 520 bishops present; declared the two natures of Christ, Divine and Human, as defined by Leo of Rome; accepted and decreed the Constantinopolitan addition to the Nicene creed 451
V. Constantinople: Eutyches, patriarch of Constantinople, presided; condemned the three chapters (written by Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret, and others); Vigilius, bishop of Rome, protested, but afterwards assented . . . 553
VI. Constantinople: pope Agatho presided; against Monothelites . . . 7 Nov. 680, to 16 Sept. 681
Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius 715
VII. Second Nicene: 350 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts . . . 24 Sept. to 23 Oct. 787
VIII. Constantinople: the emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and heresies . . . 5 Oct. 869, to 28 Feb. 870
At Clermont, convened by Urban II. to authorise the crusades: 310 bishops attended . . . 1095
IX. First Lateran: right of investiture settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. . . . . 18 March to 5 April, 1123
X. Second Lateran: Innocent II. presided; preservation of temporalities of ecclesiastics, the principal subject; 1000 fathers of the church attended . . . . . 20 April, 1139
XI. Third Lateran, against schismatics . . . 5 to 19 March, 1179
XII. Fourth Lateran: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided; against Albigenses, &c. . . . . 11 to 30 Nov. 1215
XIII. Lyons; under pope Innocent IV.: emperor Frederick II. deposed . . 28 June to 17 July, 1245
XIV. Lyons; under Gregory X.: temporary union of Greek and Latin churches 7 May to 17 June, 1274
XV. Vienne in Dauphiné: Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended; order of Knights Templars suppressed . . . 16 Oct. 1311; 3 April and 6 May, 1312
XVI. Pisa: Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed; Alexander elected . . . 5 March to 7 Aug. 1409
XVII. Constance: Martin V. elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt 1414-1418
XVIII. Basel 1431-1443
XIX. Fifth Lateran: begun by Julius II. . . . 1512
Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c., till 1517
XX. Trent: held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin. (See *Trent.*) . . . . . 13 Dec. 1545, to 3 Dec. 1563
XXI. Rome: summoned by an encyclical letter, 8 Sept. 1868; met . . . . . 8 Dec. 1869.
Present: 6 archbishop-princes, 49 cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 680 archbishops and bishops, 28 abbots, 29 generals of orders—803 in all . . . ,,
There were held four public sessions, and between 90 and 100 congregations. New canons were issued 24 April, 1870, and after much discussion and opposition, the infallibility of the pope as head of the Church was affirmed by 547 placets against 2 non-placets, and promulgated, 18 July, 1870
Many bishops withdrew from the discussion. The council then adjourned to 11 Nov. (see *Rome*),

COUNCILS, FRENCH. The Council of ANCIENTS, consisting of 250 members, together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED, instituted at Paris, 1 Nov. 1795: the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte dispersed the council of Five hundred at St. Cloud, 9 Nov. 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisoires*; see *France*.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION, to adjust differences between masters and workmen, may be established by licence of the secretary of state, by virtue of an act passed 15 Aug. 1867.

COUNSEL are supposed to be coëval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but are mentioned earlier. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1285. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason by act 8 Will. III. 1696. An act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, passed Aug. 1836; see *Barristers* and *King's Counsel*.

COUNT, Latin *comes*, a companion; French *comte*; equivalent to the English earl (whose wife is still termed a countess), and to the German *graf*; see *Champagne* and *Toulouse*.

COUNTERPOINT (in music), writing the chords to a melody. The earliest known specimen of contrapuntal writing is by Adam de la Halle in the 12th century.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION; see *Whitefieldites*.

COUNTIES OR SHIRES. The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord-lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England, and in 1831 in Ireland. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. CHANDOS CLAUSE, Sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will. 4, c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the marquis of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of land *not* situate in a borough, paying an annual rent of 50*l.*, became entitled to a vote for the knight of the shire. It increased the number of tory voters, and in consequence several attempts were made to repeal it. It was superseded by the Reform act of 15 Aug. 1867.

COUNTRY PARTY, see *Court Party.*

COUNTY-COURTS or schyremotes, in the time of the Saxons, were important tribunals. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds; but county-courts seem to have existed much earlier.

County-Courts, for the recovery of debts under 20*l.*, superseding courts of requests, instituted by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 . . . . . 26 Aug. 1846
The counties of England and Wales are divided into sixty districts, each district having a county-court, with a barrister as judge, and juries when necessary. Their jurisdiction extended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, to sums not exceeding 50*l.* . . . 1850
Their proceedings facilitated in 1852 and 1854; 60 county-courts in England and Wales . . 1868-72
In 1850 plaints entered at the courts of the sixty circuits were 306,793, for 1,265,115*l.*; in 1857, 744,652 plaints for 1,937,745*l.*; of the 217,173 causes tried, 4297 were for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.*
From 1847 to 1858 judgment was obtained in these courts for 8,309,236*l.*
Equity powers, like those of the court of chancery, in cases relating to sums under 500*l.*, conferred on these courts, to begin . . . . . 1 Oct. 1865
Their jurisdiction still further enlarged . 20 Aug. 1867
Admiralty jurisdiction conferred on them by act passed July, 1868, amended . . . . Aug. 1869
County Court Acts amended by act passed 2 Aug. 1875

COUNTY FRANCHISE, a bill for giving votes to labourers and others, annually brought in by Mr. Trevelyan: 7 July, 1875, rejected; 270 to 168.

COUP D'ETAT, in France; *Pronunciamento* in Spain; changes in the government effected by force, either by the ruler, the army, or the populace.

COURIERS. Xenophon attributes the first to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians; see *Esther* iii. 15, about 510 B.C. The Greeks and Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. Couriers for letters were employed by Louis XI. of France, 1463. *Henault.* See *Post-office.*

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, conquered by Danes, 1218; by Teutonic knights, 1239; subjected to Poland in 1561, conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; Ernest Biren, duke, 1737; his son, Peter, 1769; annexed to Russia, March, 1795.

COURT BARON, an ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription. In it duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed. Its jurisdiction was restricted in 1747 and 1833. By the Small Debts Act, 1856, lords of the manor may give up holding these courts.

COURT CIRCULAR, conservative weekly paper; established 26 April, 1856.

COURT DRESS, see *Dress.*

COURT JOURNAL, fashionable journal, established 1829.

COURT LEET, an ancient court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, fraudulent weights and measures, &c. The steward is judge, and all persons residing within the hundred (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY, politicians in the parliaments of England, beginning about 1620. At the end of the 17th century the latter embodied toryism and high church principles, maintained the rights of "the land," as opposed to whiggism and the trading interests. Its most distinguished statesman was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's Satires), who died in 1746. *Ashe.*

COURT OF HONOUR. In England the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris,* in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honour. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819. Mr. Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently laboured to establish a similar institution in Britain.

COURT OF REQUESTS (or Court of Conscience), first instituted in the reign of Henry VII. 1493, and remodelled by Henry VIII. in 1517. *Stow.* Established for the summary recovery of small debts under forty shillings; but in the city of London the jurisdiction extended to debts of five pounds. *Ashe.* The courts of requests superseded in 1847 by the County Courts (*which see*).

COURT OF JUSTICIARY, HIGH, in Scotland, constituted by a commission under the great seal, 1671, ratified 1672. The present lord-justice-general, the right hon. John Inglis, was appointed, Feb. 1867, and the lord justice-clerk, the right hon. James Moncrieff, Nov. 1869; made lord Moncrieff, Dec. 1873. The procedure in this court was amended by an act passed in 1868.

COURT OF SESSION, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, was instituted by James V. by statute, 17 May, 1532. It consisted of 14 judges and a president, and replaced a committee of parliament. In 1830 the number of judges was reduced; and the court now consists of the lord president, the lord justice-clerk, and 11 ordinary judges. In 1867 the necessity of renovating this court was asserted by high legal authority; and an act to amend its procedure was passed 31 July, 1868. The present lord president, the right hon. John Inglis, was appointed, Feb. 1867.

COURT THEATRE, Sloane-square, Chelsea, opened 25 Jan. 1871; Miss Litton first manager.

COURTRAI (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, 11 July, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

COURTS MARTIAL are regulated by the Mutiny act, first passed in 1690. The powers of these courts were much discussed in 1867, in consequence of the measures used to suppress the negro insurrection in Jamaica, Oct. 1866.

COURTS OF JUSTICE were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. (see *Areiopagus*); by Moses, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xviii. 25), and in Rome. For these realms, see *Chancery, Common Pleas, Exchequer, King's Bench,* &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257. *Stow.* The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British parliament in April, 1783.

COURTS OF LAW FEES ACT, passed 20 Aug. 1867, directs the application of surplus fees towards providing new courts of justice. Acts for

building these courts were passed in 1865 and 1866. The plan for their erection by Mr. Street was approved of in 1871.

COUTRAS (S. W. France). Here Henry of Navarre totally defeated the duc de Joyeuse and the royalists, 20 Oct. 1587.

COVENANTERS, those persons who in the reign of Charles I. having signed the solemn league and *covenant*, engaged to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king in 1638. The COVENANT or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified), solemnly adopted by the parliament, 25 Sept. 1643; was accepted by Charles II. 16 Aug. 1650, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burnt. See *Cameronians* and *Bothwell Bridge*.

The covenant consisted of six articles:
1. The preservation of the reformed church in Scotland and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland.
2. The extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, &c.
3. The preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority.
4. The discovery and punishment of all malignants, &c.
5. The preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms;"
6. The assisting all who enter into the covenant:
"*This will we do as in the sight of God.*"

COVENT GARDEN (London), corrupted from "Convent Garden," having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and the piazza on the north side and the church were designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (the ground belonging to the duke of Bedford).

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE sprang out of one in Lincoln's-inn-fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II. 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the "duke's servants," as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II.; see under *Theatres*.—The theatre was burnt down 5 March, 1856, during a *bal masqué* held by Mr. Anderson, the wizard of the north. The present theatre by E. Barry was opened 15 May, 1858. The *Floral Hall* adjoining it was opened 7 March, 1860, with the volunteers' ball.

COVENTRY ACT passed, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, 6 March, 1671, in consequence of sir John Coventry, K.B., M.P., being maimed in the streets of London, by sir Thomas Sandys and others, adherents of the duke of Monmouth, 21 Dec. 1670. Repealed 1828.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1057. Processions in her memory took place in 1851; on 23 June, 1862; 4 June, 1866; and 20 June, 1870. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *parliamentum indoctum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded, 1404; and in the reign of Henry VI. another met, called *parliamentum diabolicum*, from the acts of attainder passed against the duke of York and others, 20 Nov. 1459. The town was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II. in 1662. The ribbon makers here suffered much from want of work in the winter of 1860-1. An industrial exhibition here was opened by earl Granville, 19 June; closed by the earl of Clarendon, 21 Oct. 1867. The prince and princess of Wales were warmly received 7 Nov. 1874. The BISHOPRIC was founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, 656, and had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by later bishops. It was so wealthy, that king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 to Coventry; and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. Coventry merged into the bishopric of Lichfield (*which see*).

COW-POCK INOCULATION; see *Small Pox* and *Vaccination*.

CRACOW, a city in Austrian Poland. The Poles elected Cracus for their duke, who built Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks about 700. It was their capital, 1320-1609. Cracow was taken by Charles XII. in 1702, and taken and retaken several times by the Russians and other confederates. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. The Russians, who had taken it 1768, were expelled by Kosciusko, 24 March, 1794; but it surrendered to the Prussians, 15 June same year, and in 1795 was awarded to Austria. Cracow was formed into a republic, June, 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence was extinguished: and it was seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with his empire, 16 Nov. 1846, which was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey; see *Poland*. A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, 18 July. 1850. The discovery on 22 July, 1869, of Barbare Abryk, a nun, secluded for 21 years in a convent cell, led to violent rioting.

CRANES are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 50 tons.

CRANIOLOGY (or PHRENOLOGY), the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the propounder, was a German physician, born March, 1758, and his first observations were among his schoolfellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1800 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim; and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1828. The researches of Gall and Spurzheim led to increased study of the brain. Combe's "Phrenology," first published in 1819, is the popular English work on this subject. Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh.

Phrenology was refuted by Lord Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1826, and more recently by Dr. W. B. Carpenter. Professor Ferrier reported the results of researches tending to prove localisation of certain faculties in the brain to the British Association, Sept. 1873.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY, martyrdom of, see *Protestants*, note.

CRANNOGES, see *Lake-dwellings*.

CRANNON or CRANON, Thessaly, N. Greece. Near here the Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus defeated the confederated Greeks, twice by sea, and once by land, 322 B.C. The Athenians de-

manded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, and Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after.

CRANWORTH'S ACT, LORD, to simplify the practice of conveyancers, 23 and 24 Vict. c. 145 (1860).

CRAONNE (N. France). Here Victor and Ney defeated the Prussians under Blücher after a severe contest, 7 March, 1814.

CRAPE. It is said some crape was made by Ste. Badour, when queen of France, about 680. It is said to have been first made at Bologna.

CRAVANT, see *Crevant.*

CRAYFORD (Kent). Hengist the Saxon is said to have defeated the Britons here, 457.

CRAYONS, coloured substances made into paste, and dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422; and improved by L'Oriot, 1748.

CREASOTE, or **KREASOTE** (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833), a powerful antiseptic and coagulator of albuminous tissue, is obtained by the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matters. It has been used for the preservation of meat, timber, &c.

CREATINE (from the Greek *kreas,* flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1835 by E. Chevreul, and has been investigated by Liebig, Gregory, and others.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English bible, and by Usher, Blair, and some others, is 4004 B.C. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3616 to 6984 B.C. Dr. Hales gives 5411; see *Eras.*

CRÈCHES, establishments for temporarily receiving the young children of working mothers; begun at Paris, about 1844; in London (in Rathbone-place) about 1863.

CRECY, or **CRESSY** (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, and an army of about 36,800, obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 130,000, 26 Aug. 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind); James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes); and a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich dien*—in English, "I serve") has since been adopted by princes of Wales.

CRÉDIT FONCIER, &c. A plan of providing loans to landowners was introduced by Frederick the Great of Prussia, in 1763, in some of the Prussian provinces, as the best method of alleviating the distresses of the landed interest caused by his wars. The system consists of lending money to landowners on the security of their estates, and providing the loan capital by the issue of debentures charged upon the aggregate mortgaged estates. There are two modes of carrying out this scheme: (1) by means of an association of landowners; (2) by means of a proprietary public company. The former obtains in Eastern Prussia, but the latter is exclusively found in Western Europe.

Crédit Foncier companies have been founded in Hamburg (1782), Western Prussia (1787), Belgium (1841), France (1852), England (1863). Similar companies were formed in all the states of Europe, in India, and in our colonies and dependencies. *Henriques.*

CRÉDIT MOBILIER: a joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris by Isaac and Emile Péreire, and others, 18 Nov. 1852.

It took up or originated trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandité,* or limited liabilities; and was authorised to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2½ millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered; but was considered by experienced persons a near approach to Law's bank of 1716.

Several of the directors failed, Sept. 1857, no dividend paid . . . . . May, 1858
Many companies based on its principles established in London 1863
Emile and Isaac Péreire withdrew from the management; the company failed, and the capital was said to have disappeared . . . . Oct. 1867
The high court of appeal decided that MM. Péreire and other directors were responsible for their acts, and that damages should be given to the shareholders . . . . . 1 Aug. 1868
Emile Péreire died . . . . . 6 Jan. 1875

CREEDS, see *Confessions of Faith.* J. R. Lumby's *History of the Creeds* appeared 1874.

CREMATION, see *Burning the Dead.*

CREMERA, BATTLE OF, see *Fabii.*

CREMONA (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1107, but was frequently subjugated by its neighbours, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes. In Nov. 1859 it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

CRESCENT, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it. The Crescent has given name to three orders of knighthood; founded by Charles I. of Naples, 1268; by Réné of Anjou, in 1448; by the sultan Selim, in 1801; the last is still in existence.

CRESPY (N. France). Here was signed a treaty between Charles V. of Germany and Francis I. of France, 18 Sept. 1544. The former renounced Burgundy, and the latter Italy.

CRESTS are ascribed to the Carians. Richard I. (1189) had a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers. The English kings had generally crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II. 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity; see *Crecy.* Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the crest was described to be a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance. *Gwillim.*

CRETE, now **CANDIA** (*which see*).

CREVANT-SUR-YONNE (N. France), was besieged by John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, July, 1423, and relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians. After a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

CREVELDT, near Cleves (W. Prussia). Here on 23 June, 1758, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the count of Clermont.

CRICKET, an ancient English game, said to be identical with the "club ball" of the 14th century. Rules were laid down in 1774 by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including the duke of Dorset and sir Horace Mann. In 1861 the All

England Eleven gained and lost games in Australia; in Sept. 1868, they beat the New York Twenty-two. In 1873-4 they were beaten at Melbourne.

CRIME. About 1856 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. From 1848 to 1865 there had been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. The returns of thirty-two years show that crime absolutely and relatively diminished (Sept. 1866). See *Murder, Executions, Trials, Poisoning, France, 1871*, &c.

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL) IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Persons.	*Cap. Off.*	*Executed.*
1847	21,542	—	8
1849	21,001	66	12
1850	20,537	49	15
1851	21,579	70	6
1852	21,304	61	10
1853	20,756	55	9
1854	23,047	49	8
1855	19,971	50	5
1856	14,734	69	15
1857	15,307	54	13
1858	13,246	53	11
1859	12,470	52	9
1860	12,068	48	12
1861	13,879	50	15
1862	15,312	29	16
1863	15,799	29	22
1864	14,726	32	19
1865	14,740	20	8
1866	14,254	26	12
1867	14,207	27	10
1868	15,033	21	12
1869	14,340	18	10
1870	12,953	15	6
1871	11,946	13	4
1872	10,862	30	11
1873	11,089	18	11
1874	11,509	26	16

Convictions, in 1847: Scotland, 3558; Ireland, 15,233. In 1861: Scotland, 2428; Ireland, 3271.

The Criminal Justice Act authorises justices, with the consent of prisoners, to pass sentence for short periods, instead of committing them to trial, 1855.

In 1856, the expenses for criminal prosecutions were 194,912*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* 15 persons were executed for murder in 1856 (four foreigners), 13 in 1857, 11 in 1858 (four foreigners), and 9 (four for wife-murder) in 1859. 2666 persons were liberated on *tickets-of-leave* in 1856.

On 17 Feb. 1857, of 126 persons thus liberated, 58 were believed to be living honestly.

In 1861, 1862, and 1863, the system was considered to have failed through the numerous crimes committed by *ticket-of-leavers*; it was modified by the Penal Servitude act, in 1864.

Sentences to penal servitude, 1869, 2006; in 1870, 1788 (the smallest number on record).

The "Judicial Statistics" of crime, police, and law, with a report, have been annually published by government; commenced with 1856.

"Statistical Criminal Act" passed . . 11 Aug. 1869
"Prevention of Crimes Act" passed . . 21 Aug. 1871
Great decrease in crimes of violence in relation to the increase of population . . . 1861-1871
CRIME—International Congress for the prevention and repression of crime met in the Middle Temple, London . . . . . 3 July, 1872

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, colonised by the Greeks about 550 B.C. The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosporus, now Kertch, which about 108 B.C. formed part of the dominion of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country under Roman protection till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, &c. about A.D. 258. About 1237 it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa, about 1261. In 1475 Mahomet II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native khans, but closing the Black Sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II., the Crimea recovered its independence: but on the abdication of the khan in 1783, the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The Crimea (now Taurida), was divided into eight governments in 1802. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, 28 March, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli, and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked 29 May. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by lord Raglan and marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna, 3 Sept. and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong (under prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma* and *Russo-Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea 12 July following.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF ENGLAND. Their great severity, pointed out by sir Samuel Romilly, sir James Mackintosh, and others, about 1818, was considerably mitigated by sir R. Peel's acts, passed 1826-8. The criminal law was consolidated by 24 and 25 Vict. cc. 94-100, 1861. Some defects were amended by an act passed in 1867.

CRIMISUS, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRIMPING-HOUSES were used to entrap persons into the army; hence the name of "crimp sergeant." Some of them in London were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavouring to escape, 16 Sept. 1794.

CRINOLINE (a French word, meaning stuff made of *crin*, hair) is the modern name of the "fardingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, &c., revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life, by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Tatler*, published 5 Jan. 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion.

CRIPPLEGATE (London), was so-called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was new built by the brewers of London in 1244; and was pulled down and sold for 91*l.* in July, 1760. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, 12 Nov. 1674. See *London*.

CRIPPLES' HOME, Marylebone-road, established 1851, for crippled girls to be taught suitable trades. The Cripples' Nursery, Old Quebec-street and Margate, was established 1862.

CRISPIN AND CRISPIANUS are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, from whence they travelled to Soissons, in France, to propagate the

Christian religion. They worked as shoemakers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded, about 288. Their day is 25 Oct.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, opened by Spiers and Pond, 21 March, 1874.

CRITH (from the Greek *krithē*, a barleycorn or small weight,) a term suggested by Dr. A. W. Hofmann (about 1864) to express the volume-weight of gases; a cube containing 1 litre of hydrogen (0·0896 gramme) to be the unit. Hydrogen being 1 crith, oxygen will be 16, nitrogen 14 criths.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 B.C. *Blair.* Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and Aristarchus were ancient critics. In modern times the *Journal des Sçavans* was the earliest periodical critical work. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical councillor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, 30 May, 1655, and is still continued. Jean Le Clerc's "Ars Critica," published 1696, is said to be the earliest systematic treatise. The first work of this kind in England was the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb. 1703. The *Works of the Learned* began 1710, and the *Wales of Literature* in 1714; discontinued in 1722. See *Reviews.*

The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb. 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favour of the defendant on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious. See *Trials*, 1875.

CROATIA, conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, was with that country united to Austria in 1526. The Croatian diet was abolished in Nov. 1861. The Croats protested against incorporation with Hungary, 25 May, 1867, and their diet (including Croatia and Slavonia), at Agram, was dissolved 27 May. The union of Croatia with Hungary was recognised by a Croatian deputation 27 May, 1868, and Croatian delegates entered the Hungarian diet 24 Nov. The emperor and empress visited Agram 9-10 March, 1869.

CROCKERY-WARE, see *Pottery.*

CROCODILES were reverenced as divinities by the Egyptians. The emperor Augustus is said to have collected twenty-five at one time in his amphitheatre, where they were killed by gladiators.

CROIX, ST., a W. India Island, purchased from the French by Christian VI. king of Denmark, in 1733; taken by sir Alexander Cochrane, 22 Dec. 1807; restored in 1814.

CROMLECHS, ancient monuments, considered to be Celtic or Druidical altars or sepulchres. One still exists in Anglesey: similar structures have been found in India, Arabia, and other countries.

CRONSTADT, Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 1710, and received its name (Crown-town) in 1721. It was not attacked by the fleets in the war with Russia, 1854-5.

CROOK, a bishop's pastoral staff or crook, distinct from the crosier. Nine pastoral staffs have been recently presented to English bishops; one to the bishop of Hereford, Dr. James Atlay, in Jan. 1872.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. Here the royalists defeated sir William Waller and the army of the parliament, 29 June, 1644.

CROQUET. This game, which became common in Britain about 1850, is said to be a revival of the old *Pall Mall* (*which see*).

CROSIER, a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop, was in use in the 4th century. The bearing a crosier before ecclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Cæsarea of Arles about 500.

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found at Jerusalem, with two others, deep in the ground, by St. Helena, 3 May, 328 (termed the *Invention of the Cross*); Christ's being distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle), 14 Sept. 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642.

It is asserted by church writers that a great shining cross was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standard, with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*;" "Under this sign thou shalt conquer." With this (Labarum) he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, 27 Oct. 312. *Lenglet.*

Signing with the Cross was first practised by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about 110

In the time of Tertullian, 260, it was deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c. . . . 260

Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 431; and set up on steeples about . . 568

Crosses in honour of queen Eleanor were set up in the places where her hearse rested, between 1296 (when she died) and 1307

Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament 1641

Maids of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in 1625

The order of *Ladies of the Star of the Cross* was instituted by the empress Eleonora di Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I., in 1668

CROSSED CHEQUES, see *Drafts.*

CROTONA (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achæan Greeks about 710 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 520. The Crotons destroyed Sybaris, 510.

CROWS. An act passed for their destruction in England, 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier-pigeons are now.

CROWN. An Amalekite brought Saul's crown to David, 1056 B.C. (2 *Sam.* i.) The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. See *Tiara.*

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (872); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649.

Athelstan's crown resembled an earl's coronet, 929.

William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066.

Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483.

Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485.

The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 2000*l.* in 1386; see the king's receipt on redeeming them. *Rymer.*

The crown of Charles II., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England; see *Blood's Conspiracy.*

The *Imperial State Crown of England* was made by Rundell and Bridges, in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains one large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls. *Professor Tennant.*

CROWN LANDS. The revenue arising from those in England is now nearly all subject to parliament, which annually provides for the support of the sovereign and government about 375,000*l.* The revenue of the duchy of Cornwall belongs to the prince of Wales even during his minority. Henry VII. (1485) resumed those lands which had been given to their followers by the sovereigns of the house of York. The hereditary estates of the crown were largely bestowed on their courtiers by the sovereigns — especially by the Stuarts.

CROWNS AND HALF-CROWNS of silver were coined in England by Edward VI. in 1553. None were coined in 1861, and they will gradually be withdrawn from circulation.

CROYDON, Surrey, granted to Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1070. Archbishop Whitgift's hospital was founded in 1596. The fine old parish church was burnt, 5, 6 Jan. 1867.

CROZIER, see *Crosier.*

CRUCIFIX, the cross with the figure of Christ attached to it, first known in the fourth, came into general use in the eighth century.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans. Ariarathes, of Cappadocia, aged 80, when vanquished by Perdiccas, discovered among the prisoners, was flayed alive, and nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified 3 April, A.D. 33. *Bible.* (15 April, A.D. 29, *Clinton;* 28 March, A.D. 31, *Hales*). Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, 330. *Lenglet.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, see *Animals, and Vivisection.*

CRUSADES (French *Croisades*), wars undertaken to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the "Holy Land." Peter Gautier, the Hermit, an officer of Amiens, on his return from pilgrimage incited pope Urban II. to expel infidels from the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the commission to summon Europe to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, of which Peter had the direction, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder: and their motto was *Volonté de Dieu,* "God's will." —The French government published the Western Historians of the Crusades in a magnificent form (1844-72).

I. Crusade (1095) ended by Jerusalem being taken by assault, 15 July, 1099, and Godfrey de Bouillon made king.

II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by emperor Conrad II., and Louis VII. of France. Crusaders defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.

III. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, &c., in 1188, joined by Philip II. of France and Richard I. of England, in 1190. Glorious, but fruitless.

IV. 1195, by emperor Henry VI.; successful till his death in 1197.

V. Proclaimed by Innocent III., 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1203. His companions returned.

VI. In 1216. In 1229, emperor Frederick II. obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.

VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), 1248, who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, 5 April, 1250; released by ransom; truce of ten years.

VIII. and last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died of a contagious disease, at Carthage, in Africa, 2 Aug. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, was at Acre, 1271. In 1291, the soldan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

CRYOLITE, a Greenland mineral, a fluoride of aluminium and sodium, employed in procuring metallic aluminium in 1855.

CRYOPHORUS, an instrument (invented by Dr. Wollaston about 1812) to demonstrate the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPTOGRAPH, an apparatus for writing in cipher, invented by sir Charles Wheatstone, and made known in 1868, in which different key-words may be employed, and it is said, absolute secrecy ensured. A cryptographic machine was patented, 1860. See *Cipher.*

A system of secret writing described in "Archiv des Mathematik" 1795
Joseph Ludwig Kluber published "Kryptographik" 1809
Professor J. F. Lorenz published a system at Magdeburg 1806
Messrs. Thos. De la Rue published Mr. Wm. Henry Rochfort's system of secret writing termed "Arcanography," resembling Lorenz's . 1836
Mr. A. L. Flamm patented an improvement upon this system . . . . . about Oct. 1875

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY is the science relating to the symmetrical forms assumed by substances passing from the liquid to the solid state. Romé de Lisle published his "Essai de Cristallographie," in 1772; but Réné-Just Haüy is regarded as the founder of the modern school of crystallography (1801). *Whewell.* Dana, Dufresnoy, and Miller, are eminent modern writers on this subject.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Hyde Park, London; see *Exhibition of* 1851.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham. The Exhibition building of 1851 having been surrendered to Messrs. Fox and Henderson on 1 Dec. 1851, the materials were sold for 70,000*l.* to a company, who soon after commenced re-erecting the Crystal Palace on its present site, near Sydenham in Kent, under the direction of sir Joseph Paxton, Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and others. The proposed capital of 500,000*l.* (in 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each) was increased in Jan. 1853 to a million pounds.

First column raised by S. Laing, M.P. . 5 Aug. 1852
During the progress of the works as many as 6400 men were engaged at one time. By the fall of scaffolding, 12 men were killed 15 Aug. 1853
Dinner given to professor Owen and others in the interior of the model of the iguanodon, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins 31 Dec. 1853
The palace opened by the queen . . 10 June, 1854
Grand musical *fête* on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, 28 Oct. ,,
The palace visited by the emperor and empress of the French, &c. . . . . 20 April, 1855
First grand display of the great fountains, before the queen and 20,000 spectators . 18 June, 1856
The receipts were 115,627*l.*; the expenditure, 87,872*l.*, not including payments for preference shares, &c., in year ending . . . 30 April, 1857
The preliminary Handel festivals (see *Handel*), 15, 17, 19 June, 1857; and . . . . 2 July, 1858

On the Fast day (for the Indian mutiny) rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons; 476*l.* were collected, to which the C.P. company added 200*l.* . . . . . 7 Oct. 1857
Centenary of the birth of Robert Burns celebrated: the directors awarded 50*l.* to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isa Craig, 25 Jan. 1859
The Handel festival . . . . 20, 22, 24 June, ,,
Festival kept in honour of Schiller, 10 Nov. 1859; of Mendelssohn . . . . . 4 May, 1860
London charity children sing here . . 6 June, ,,
3000 Orpheonistes (French musical amateurs) perform choral music, 25 June; the Imperial band of Guides perform, 26 June; both dine in the palace, 30 June, ,,
115 brass bands perform . . . . . 10 July, ,,
Annual rose show began . . . . . ,,
North wing injured by a gale of wind, 20, 21 Feb. 1861
Haydn's "Creation" performed (Costa, conductor) 1 May, ,,
Blondin's performances on an elevated rope begin here (he plays on violin, cooks, simulates falling, &c.) . . . . . 1 June, ,,
Successful Handel festival: a new arched roof constructed for the orchestra; about 4000 vocal and instrumental performers . 23, 25, 27 June, 1862
Successful Handel festival . . 26, 28, 30 June, 1865
North wing, containing tropical department, the Alhambra, and other courts, destroyed by fire (about 150,000*l.* damage) . . . . 30 Dec. 1866
Prince of Wales present at a grand concert to raise funds to restore the palace . . . 26 June, 1867
Visit of the viceroy of Egypt (gives 500*l.*), July; of the sultan (gives 1000*l.*) . . . . 16 July, ,,
Conservative working men's demonstration 11 Nov. ,,
Meeting of shareholders decide by ballot that free tickets shall not be issued to admit non-shareholders on Sundays . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
North wing restored and re-opened to the public, 15 Feb. 1868
An Aëronautical Exhibition opened . 25 June, ,,
Protestant meeting to defend the Irish Church, 17 Aug. ,,
Reception of the vicomte de Lesseps . . July, 1870
Death of Mr. Robert K. Bowley, fourteen years manager of the company . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Successful Handel festival . . 19, 21, 23 June, 1871
The grand duke Wladimir of Russia entertained here by the prince of Wales . . . 26 June, ,,
Cat show, native and foreign . . 13 July, 2 Dec. ,,
Dividend on stock, 1½ per cent. . . . Dec. ,,
Inauguration of the great aquarium by professor Owen . . . . . Jan. 1872
Lecture by professor Flower . . . . 12 Jan. ,,
Bird show opens . . . . . 10 Feb. ,,
Thanksgiving festival for the recovery of the prince of Wales . . . . . 1 May, 1872
Dog show opens . . . . . 4 June, ,,
Meeting of National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations . . . . 24 June, ,,
National music meetings; competition and concerts, 27 June—6 July, ,,
Scottish southern gathering; highland sports, 25 July, ,,
National cat show . . . . . 26—29 Oct. ,,
Bird show . . . . . 22 Feb. 1873
National music meetings . 3, 5, 8, 10, 12 July, ,,
Grand commemoration of the opening of the palace; the Paxton memorial unveiled . . . 10 June, ,,
Visits of the shah of Persia . 30 June, 3 July, ,,
Resignation of Mr. George Grove, many years secretary, announced Sept., succeeded by capt. Flood Page . . . . . Dec. ,,
Visit of the czar . . . . . 16 May, 1874
Handel festival; successful . . 22, 24, 26 June, ,,
Visit of the sultan of Zanzibar . . . 19 June, 1875
National music meeting . . . . 1-10 July, ,,
Visit of the king and queen of Greece and prince and princess of Wales . . . . 19 July, 1876

CTESIPHON (afterwards Al Madayn), on the Tigris, the splendid capital of Parthia, was taken by Trajan in 116; and by Alexander Severus (who made 100,000 captives), 198. Its defences deterred Julian from the siege, 363. It was taken by Omar and the Saracens, 637, and utterly destroyed, and Cufa near it built with the remains.

CUBA (its original name), an island (W. Indies) discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, 28 Oct. 1492, settled by Velasquez, 1511-12. Population, 1870, 765,000 whites; 250,000 coloured; 368,000 slaves.

The buccaneer Morgan took the Havannah; *see Buccaneers* 1669
A British expedition lands and remains, 20 July—20 Nov. 1741
The Havannah taken by admiral Pococke and lord Albemarle, 1762; restored at the peace of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763
"Lone Star" society (*which see*), for the acquisition of Cuba, &c. formed 1848
The president of the United States (Taylor) published a strong proclamation, denouncing the object of the invaders . . . . 11 Aug. 1849
Expedition of general Lopez and a large body of Americans, with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cuba, (defeated) . . . . . 17 May, 1850
Cuba again invaded by Lopez and others 13 Aug. 1851
They are defeated and taken; 50 shot, and Lopez garotted at Havannah . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
The president of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba . . . . . 31 May, 1854
Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States envoys, met at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle, and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba, Oct. ,,
The Spanish minister in cortes declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honour itself" . . . . . 19 Dec. ,,
Insurrection of Creoles, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for expulsion of Spaniards after the revolution in Spain—Volunteer force raised to aid Lersundi, the governor. . . . Sept.—Nov. 1868
A filibusters' attack on Cuba repelled . . 17 May, 1869
The United States decide not to recognise the insurgents as belligerents . . . . June, 1870
About 2000 lives lost by a hurricane, about 14 Oct. 1870
The captain-general De Rodas resigned, and left Cuba . . . . . 15 Dec. ,,
Insurrection subdued, but enduring; the volunteers very insubordinate; military despotism; occasional reign of terror; massacres . Jan.—Nov. 1871
Don Gonzalo Castañon murdered by Cubans; his tomb desecrated by medical students, 25 Nov.; eight tried and shot at Havannah . 27 Nov. ,,
Mr. F. Delano sent by the United States government to report on the state of Cuba . . 9 Dec. 1872
The merciless war still continues; no quarter given, Dec. ,,
Suspended hostilities through the establishment of the Spanish republic . . . . . Feb. 1873
Much fighting reported . . . . . June, ,,
The *Virginius*, American schooner, while conveying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba, is captured by the Spanish gun-boat *Tornado*, 31 Oct.; conveyed to Cuba; above 90 insurgents and sailors (some British and Americans) tried; many insurgents, and about 6 British and 30 Americans shot . . . . 4-7 Nov. ,,
After much correspondence the *Virginius* was surrendered to the Americans, 19 Dec.; she foundered on her way to New York . about 26 Dec. ,,
Bascones defeats the marquis Santa Lucia and 5000 insurgents at Naranjo . . . . . Feb. 1874
Insurrection not subdued . . . . . Aug. 1876

CUBIT, a measure by which the ark of Noah was measured (2448 B.C.). It was the distance from a man's elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. According to Arbuthnot, the Hebrew cubit was a little under 22 inches, the Roman cubit 17½ inches, and the English cubit 18 inches.

CUCKING-STOOL (or DUCKING-STOOL), for shrews: one at Kingston-on-Thames was used in April, 1745; and another at Cambridge in 1780. *Chambers.*

CUCUMBERS, noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets, were brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.

CUDDALORE (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1758, but recaptured in 1760 by sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under general Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed, when it reverted to them, 1784.

CUENCA, New Castile, Spain, 80 miles from Madrid, attacked by the Carlists 13 July, and captured 14 July, 1874. The garrison and the inhabitants were barbarously used. General Lopez Pinto rescued the prisoners, 19 July.

CUIRASS, a part of Greek and Roman armour. The skins of beasts, and afterwards tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterwards made of iron and brass. The cuirass was worn by cavalry in the reign of Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses; and most European armies have picked corps of such.

CULDEES, said to derive their name from *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God, monks in Scotland and Ireland, who had their principal seat at St. Andrew's. It is said that in 1185 at Tipperary there was a Culdean abbey whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition." They were eventually subjected to the papal yoke.

CULLEN'S-WOOD (Ireland). An English colony from Bristol inhabiting Dublin, went to divert themselves at Cullen's-wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children, 30 March, 1209 (on Easter, afterwards called *Black*, Monday).

CULLODEN, near Inverness, where the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, 16 April, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. Prince Charles, who wandered among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, at length escaped from Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome, 3 March, 1788.

CULVERIN, cannon so called from the French *couleuvrine*, said to have been introduced into England from a French model in 1534. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds. *Bailey.*

CUMÆ (S. Italy), a Greek colony, 1050 B.C., said to have been the residence of the ancient Sibyl, was taken by the Samnites 420 B.C., and annexed by the Romans 338 B.C.

CUMBERLAND, a N.W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1072. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II., and it was finally annexed to England in 1237.

DUKES.

1726. William Augustus, second son of George II., died 13 Oct. 1765.
1766. Henry Frederic, son of Frederic, prince of Wales, died 18 Sept. 1790.
1799. Ernest Augustus; became king of Hanover, 20 June, 1837; died 18 Nov. 1851.
1851. George V., the ex-king of Hanover.

CUMBERLAND, THE, see *Naval Battles*, 1811.

CUMULATIVE VOTE, in parliamentary elections, proposed by Mr. Robert Lowe,* 4 July, during the debates on the reform bill; and rejected, 5 July, 1867, by 314 to 173. By the act passed 15 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 102), it was enacted that at a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates. The cumulative vote was used in the election of the London school board, 29 Nov. 1870.

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II., against whom he had conspired (401 B.C.), narrated in Xenophon's Anabasis. His Greek auxiliaries were successful; see *Retreat of the Greeks.*

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS (from *cuneus*, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, inscribed on bricks or clay-tablets, found at Babylon, Behistun, &c., have lately been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2000 B.C. This is impugned by other scholars; see *Assyria, Babylon, Behistun.*

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia). On 12 Aug. 1759, Frederick II. king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp near this place, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30,000 men in killed and wounded.

CUPOLA SHIPS, see *Navy of England*, 1861.

CUPPING, a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been rarified by heat, is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (413 B.C.) and Celsus (20 B.C.). It was common in England about 1820.

CURAÇOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, settled by the Spaniards about 1527, was seized by the Dutch in 1634. In 1800 the French, settled on part of this island, quarrelled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802; taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814.

CURATES were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Romish church, and are mentioned in England in the 7th century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of the clergy are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th, 53d, and 58th Geo III., and especially the beneficent act, 2 Will. IV. Oct. 1831. It appeared by parliamentary

* "At any contested election for a county or borough represented by more than two members, and having more than one seat vacant, every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of vacant seats, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."

reports on ecclesiastical revenues, that there were in 1831, 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to 424,695*l.* The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln, 629; and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 43. The Pastoral Aid Society was established in 1836; the Society for promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, in 1837; the Curates' Augmentation Fund, 1866.

CURFEW BELL (from the French *couvre feu*), was revived or introduced in England by Will. I. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. *Rapin.* The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I. 1100. A so-called curfew bell was rung at West Ham so lately as Nov. 1859.

CURIATII, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

CURLING, a Scotch national game with stones on the ice, said to have been introduced from the Low Countries in the 16th century. The Duddingstone curling club was instituted 1795. The royal Caledonian curling club, founded in 1838, owns a large artificial pond at Strathallan, Perthshire.

CURRANTS, from *Corinth*, whence, probably, the tree was first brought to us about 1533. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape, brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (44*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7*s.* The hawthorn currant (*Ribes Oxyacanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CURRENCY ACTS. Those of sir Robert Peel were passed in 1819 and in 1844.

CURSITOR BARON. This office, formerly attached to the court of exchequer, was abolished in 1856, on the death of the right hon. George Bankes.

CURTATONE, near Mantua, N. Italy. Here the Austrians, under Radetzky, crossed the Mincio, and defeated the Italians after a severe conflict, 29 May, 1848.

CUSHEE PIECES, invented by Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, renowned for bravery shown in the engagement with the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, in 1673.

CUSTOM is a law, not written (*lex non scripta*), established by long usage and consent, and is distinguished from *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from 1189 downwards. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOMS were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II. in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw. I. 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* in the reign of Elizabeth. *Stow.* They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l.* in 1666. *Davenant.* In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work had enormously increased.—Acts consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1853, 1854, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff and the amount of the customs were greatly reduced. Many changes have been made since; see *Revenue*: The disqualification of custom-house officers and officers of excise from voting for the election of members of parliament in 1782, was removed in 1867–8.

The laws respecting the customs were amended by an act passed . . . . . 21 Aug. 1871

Customs in		Customs in	
1580	£14,000	1850	£20,442,170
1592	50,000	1855	21,630,081
1614	148,000	1858	23,109,105
1622	168,000	Customs in year ending 31 March.	
1642	500,000		
1684	530,000	1860	24,391,084
1720	1,555,600	1864	23,234,356
1748	2,000,000	1867	22,299,306
1808	9,973,240	1869	22,424,000
1823	11,498,762	1870	21,499,843
1830	17,340,323	1872	20,225,892
1835	18,612,906	1873	20,976,236
1840	19,915,296	1874	20,323,325
1845	20,196,856	1875	19,301,326

The customs in Ireland, a sack of wool, 3*d.*; a last of hides, 6*d.*; a barrel of wine, 2*d.* 1224

The Customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board . . . . 6 Jan. 1830

Custom-house. A custom-house was erected in London on a large scale, 1304; and a yet larger in 1559; burnt down in 1666; a new one, built by Charles II., burnt down in 1718, again rebuilt; and once more burnt down, and immense property and valuable records destroyed . 12 Feb. 1814

The present edifice opened . . . . 12 May, 1817

Dublin Custom-house commenced in 1781; opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l.* . . . . . 9 Aug. 1833

CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT, see *Zollverein.*

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, keeper of the rolls or records of the sessions of the peace, previously nominated by the lord chancellor, was in 1545 directed to be appointed by a bill signed by the king. The act was confirmed in 1689.

CUSTOZZA, near Verona, N. Italy. Here the Italians were defeated by marshal Radetzky, 23 July, 1848; and here they were again defeated, 24 June, 1866, after a series of desperate attacks on the Austrian army. The Italians were commanded by their king, Victor Emmanuel, and the Austrians by the archduke Albrecht. The Italian loss was computed to be 720 killed, 3112 wounded, and 4315 missing; the Austrian loss, 960 killed, 3690 wounded, and nearly a thousand prisoners. The Italians soon recrossed the Mincio.

CUTCH (Kachh) W. India, a principality under the government of Bombay. In consequence of the depredations of the natives, the East India government resorted to hostile measures, which resulted in a stringent treaty with the rao in Jan. 1816. In 1819 he was deposed for misgovernment, and replaced by his infant son, supported by a British contingent. The traffic in children, detected in Dec. 1835, was suppressed by the British. Many persons perished by an earthquake in July, 1819. *Thornton.*

CUTLERY, see *Steel.*

CUTTACK (Katak), E. India, a British province ceded to the E. I. company in 1803. Cuttack, the capital, was taken by col. Harcourt, 14 Oct. same year. The Mahrattas conquered it in 1750. *Thornton.*

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England by Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the

table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer.

CUZCO, capital of Peru, was entered by Pizarro in Nov. 1533, and taken by him in Aug. 1536, after five *months'* siege.

CYANOGEN, a colourless gas (composed of nitrogen and carbon), irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue, was first obtained in the free state by Gay Lussac in 1815, being the first instance of the isolation of a compound radical.

CYCLE of the sun, the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month; that of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, 463. *Blair.* See *Metonic Cycle, Calippic Period.*

CYCLONES, circular whirlwinds, or hurricanes, common in the East and West Indian and Chinese seas, varying from 200 to 500 miles in diameter. Many details respecting them will be found in Reid's "Law of Storms," published 1838.

By a great cyclone immense damage was done on sea and land; about 100 ships are said to have been lost, and about 60,000 persons perished, and whole towns nearly destroyed; see *Calcutta*, 5 Oct. 1864
Captain Watson, of the *Clarence*, observing the barometer falling, and foretelling the approach of the cyclone, saved his ship by steering out of its range.
Great cyclone in the Bahamas, at Nassau, New Providence, above 600 houses and many churches and other buildings thrown down; between 60 and 70 persons killed, and a great many ships dismantled . . . . . 1, 2 Oct. 1866
Another cyclone at Calcutta, not so destructive, 1 Nov. 1867
A cyclone desolated Antigua, St. Kitts, and other isles; religious, and manufacturing buildings destroyed and thousands made homeless, 21 Aug. 1871
Destructive cyclone near Madras; ships lost 1 May, 1872
See *Virgin Isles.*

CYCLOPÆDIA, see *Encyclopædia.*

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

CYDER, see *Cider.*

CYMBAL, the oldest known musical instrument, made of brass. Xenophon says the cymbal was invented by Cybele, and used in her feasts about 1580 B.C.

CYMRI or KYMRI (hence Cambria), the great Celtic family to which the Britons belonged, and which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dyvnwal Moelmud reigned "*King of the Cymry;*" see *Wales.*

CYNICS, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 396 B.C., *Diog. Laert., Clinton*), who professed to contemn all worldly things, even sciences, except morality; and lived in public with little shame. Diogenes, the eminent cynic, died 323 B.C.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (*dogs' heads*, so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander tyrant of Pheræ and the Thessalians, 364 B.C. Pelopidas was slain. Here also the consul Flaminius totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

CYPRESS, *Cupressus Sempervirens*, a tree found in the isle of Cyprus. The Athenians buried heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The ancients planted it in cemeteries. The cypress was brought to England about 1441. The deciduous cypress, *C. disticha*, came from North America before 1640.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, was ruled by several petty kings till Cyrus of Persia subdued them. It was taken by the Greeks 477 B.C., annexed to Egypt by Alexander about 323; made a Roman province 58. Conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 648; but soon recovered by the Greeks. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England, in 1191. He gave it to Guy de Lusignan, who became king in 1192, and whose descendants reigned till the last, Catherine de Cornano, sold it to the Venetians, 1489. It was taken by the Turks, Aug. 1571, who treated the defenders with great barbarity.

CYR, ST., near Versailles. Here a college for ladies was founded by madame De Maintenon, in 1686, and here she died, 15 April, 1719. It was made a military college in 1803.

CYRENAIC SECT, founded by Aristippus the Elder, 365 B.C. They taught that the supreme good of man is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and that even virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

CYRENE (N. W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns; namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenaic sculptures were placed in the *British Museum in July*, 1861.

CYROPEDIUM, see *Corus.*

CYZICUS (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedemonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus; Mindarus being slain: 410 B.C. *Plutarch.*

CZAR (the title of the emperor of Russia), probably derived from Cæsar, a title said to have been assumed by Ivan Basilowitz after defeating the Tartars, about 1482. The empress is termed czarina, and the eldest son czarowitch.

CZECHS, the native race of Bohemia and Moravia (*which see*). The antagonism between the Germans and Czechs is milder in Moravia than in Bohemia.

D.

DACCA, N. E. India, a province acquired by the East India Company in 1765, and ruled under them by a Nawab till its annexation in 1845. *Thornton.*

DACIA, a Roman province, part of Hungary, and the adjoining provinces, after many contests, was subdued by Trajan, 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed. Dacia was abandoned to the Goths by Aurelian, in 270; subdued by the Huns, 376; by Scythians, 566; by Charlemagne, and by the Magyars, in the 9th century.

DAGHISTAN (S. W. Asia), was conquered by the czar Peter, 1723; restored to Persia, 1735; re-annexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS, invented by Daguerre, and published 1838; see *Photography.*

DAHLIA, a flower brought from Mexico, of which it is a native, about 1787, and cultivated by the Swedish botanist, Dahl. In 1815 it was introduced into France; André Thouine suggested improvements in its culture, and it soon became a favourite. Georgi introduced it at St. Petersburg; hence it is known in Germany as the *Georgina.*

DAHOMEY, a negro kingdom, West Africa, became known to Europeans early in the last century, when Trudo Andati or Guadjer Trudo, a man of energy and talent, was king. He died in 1732, and was succeeded by a series of cruel tyrants, a large part of whose revenue was derived from the slave-trade. *Abbeokuta*, a robbers' haunt in 1825, has, since 1829, become a strong-walled town, inhabited by free blacks; and was consequently opposed by the king of Dahomey. His army has been severely defeated in its attacks on this place, and in one on 16 March, 1864, a great number of his Amazons were slain. During the last few years Dahomey has been visited by captain Burton and other travellers, who have described the royal sanguinary customs.

The king ordered to pay a fine (for an outrage on Mr. Turnbull at Whydah, 23 Jan.) . March, 1876
He refuses in insulting terms, April; the coast about to be blockaded . . . . . July, „

DAHRA (Algeria). On 18 June, 1845, above 500 Kabyles at war with the French were suffocated in a cave, a fire having been kindled by order of general Pelissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff. They had fired on a messenger bearing an offer of a truce. The massacre was condemned by marshal Soult, the minister of war, but justified by marshal Bugeaud.

DAILY NEWS, liberal commercial newspaper, now 1*d.*, established 21 Jan. 1846.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, penny paper, liberal, established 29 June, 1855.

DAKOTA (North America), organised as a territory of the United States, 2 March, 1861.

DALECARLIANS (Sweden), revolted against Christian of Denmark, 1521, and placed Gustavus Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

DALMATIA, an Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, conquered and made a province by the Romans, 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalato or Spalatro, and retired there, A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria, but in 1805 it was incorporated with Italy, and gave the title of duke to marshal Soult. In 1814 it reverted to Austria. An insurrection opposed to the new military law broke out at Bocche di Cattaro, and a conflict with the troops at Dragali took place, 10 Oct. 1869. Several regiments were sent there, but the insurgents obtained several successes during the month. A deputation offered submission, 2 Nov., and the operations against them were suspended about the end of the month.

DALTONISM, see *Colour*, note.

DAMASCUS (Syria), a city in the time of Abraham; 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv.), now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

Taken by David (1040 B.C.), but retaken shortly after; made the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors . . . . . B.C. 951
Recovered by Jeroboam II . . . about 822
Taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria . 740
From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks, under Alexander . 333
To the Romans . . . . . about 64
Paul, converted, preaches here (*Acts* ix.) . . A.D. 52
Taken by the Saracens, 633; by the Turks in 1075; destroyed by Tamerlane . . . . . Jan. 1401
Taken by Ibrahim Pacha 1832
The disappearance of a Greek priest, named father Tommaso, from here, 1 Feb. 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe 1840
Damascus restored to Turkey 1841
In consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites, the Mahommedans massacred above 3000 Christians and destroyed the houses, rendering vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute; a large number were rescued by Abd-el-Kader, who held the citadel . 9, 10, 11 July, 1860
Justice executed for these crimes by Fuad Pacha: 160 persons executed, including the Turkish governor; and 11,000 persons made soldiers, Aug. Sept. „

DAMASK LINENS and SILKS, first manufactured at Damascus, have been beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish. The manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecutions of Alva, 1571-3. The **DAMASK ROSE** was brought here from the south of Europe by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

DAMIENS' ATTEMPT. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, 5 Jan. 1757. The culprit endured the most excruciating tortures, and was then broken on the wheel, 28 March.

DAMIETTA (Lower Egypt), was taken by the crusaders, 5 Nov. 1219; lost 1221; retaken by

Louis IX., 5 June, 1249; surrendered as his ransom when a prisoner, 6 May, 1250. The present town was built soon after. Here, it is said, dimity was first manufactured.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, about 387 B.C. He obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, promising to return at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became his surety. When Damon did not appear, Pythias surrendered, and was led to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned. Dionysius remitted the sentence, and desired to share their friendship.

DANAI: an ancient name of the Greeks derived from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C.

DANCE OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favourite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries.

The *Chorea Machabæorum* or *Danse Macabre*, the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris 1485
Holbein's *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy), printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basil . . . 1594
Many editions have since appeared; one with an introduction and notes published by Mr. Russell Smith 1849
The term *Dance of Death* was also applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing about the end of the 14th century.
Dancing mania, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the 16th century in Italy, where it was termed Tarantism, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantula spider. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

DANCING was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. *Eusebius.* The Greeks combined the dance with their dramas, and pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C. *Usher.* Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times the French introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. *Spelman.* See *Morice Dance, Quadrille,* and *Waltz.*

DANE-GELD, or **DANEGELT**, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in England; first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1003; and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay fleets for clearing the seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051; revived by William I. 1068; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1136. Every hide of land, *i.e.* as much as one plough could plough, or as *Bede* says, as much as could maintain a family, was taxed at first 1*s.*, afterwards as much as 7*s.* Camden says that once 24,360*l.* was raised.

DANES, or **NORTHMEN**; see *Denmark.* During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:—

First hostile appearance of the Danes 783
They land near Purbeck, Dorset 787
Descend in Northumberland: destroy the church at Lindisfarne; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck . . . . . 8 Jan. 794
They invade Scotland and Ireland . . . 795, 796
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, &c. . . . 798
They take the Isle of Sheppey 832
Defeated at Hengeston, in Cornwall, by Egbert . 835
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London 851
They descend on the north, and take York . . 867
They defeat the Saxons at Merton 871
They take Wareham and Exeter 876
They take Chippenham: but 120 of their ships are wrecked 877
Defeated: Guthrum, their leader, becomes Christian, and many settle in England 878
Alfred enters into a treaty with them 882
Their fleet destroyed by Alfred at Appledore . . 894
Defeated near Isle of Wight 897
They invade and waste Wales 900
Defeated by Edward the Elder 922
They defeat the people of Leinster 936
Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset 982
And ravage Essex and Suffolk 990
Said to assume the title *lord dane* about . . . 991
Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money 992
Anlaf and Sweyn ravage Kent and the south, and are paid 16,000*l.* for peace 994
A general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred II. . . . . 13 Nov. 1002
Sweyn revenges it, and receives 36,000*l.* (as an annual tribute) to depart 1003
Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight 1006
They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk, 1010; sack Canterbury, and kill the inhabitants, 1011; receive 48,000*l.* as tribute, and murder Alphege, archbishop 1012
Vanquished at Clontarf, Ireland (see *Clontarf*) . 1014
Conquest of England completed; Canute king . . 1017
They settle in Scotland 1020
They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders 1047
Defeated by Harold II. at Stanford-bridge, 25 Sept. 1066
They burn York, and kill 3000 Normans . . . 1069
Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy; but compelled to depart 1074

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS (IRELAND) BILL; see *Roman Catholic Association.*

DANGEROUS GOODS: act regulating their deposit and carriage passed 6 Aug. 1866.

DANNEWERKE, or **DANNAWIRKE**, a series of earthworks, considered almost impregnable, stretching across the long narrow peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland—said to have been constructed during the "stone age," long before the art of metal-working. It was rebuilt in 937 by Thyra, queen of Gormo the old, for which she was named "Dannabod," the pride of the Danes. It was repaired by Olaf Tryggveson between 995 and 1000. Near here the Prussians, helping the duchies, defeated the Danes, 23 April, 1848. The retreat of the Danes from it, 5 Feb. 1864, occasioned much dissatisfaction at Copenhagen.

DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA was first printed in 1472. He was born 14 May, 1265, died at Ravenna, 14 Sept. 1321. A festival in his honour, at Florence, was opened by the king, 14 May, 1865, when a large statue of Dante by Pazzi of Ravenna was uncovered.

DANTZIC (N. Germany), a commercial city in 997; according to some authorities, built by Waldemar I. in 1165. Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454. It was seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed in 1793. It surrendered to the French, May, 1807; and by the

treaty of Tilsit was restored to independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony, July, 1807. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and surrendered 1 Jan. 1814. By the treaty of Paris it reverted to the king of Prussia. By the Vistula breaking through its dykes, 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and many lives lost, 9 April, 1829.

DANUBE (German, Donau; anciently Ister, in its lower part), the largest river in Europe, except the Wolga, rises in the Black Forest and falls into the Black Sea. Trajan's bridge at Gladova was destroyed by Adrian, to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river by count Szchenyi, in 1830, and in that year the first steam-boat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian company was formed shortly after. The Bavarian company was formed 1836. A canal between the Danube and the Maine was completed by Louis I. of Bavaria. Charlemagne, in the 8th century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal. At the peace of 30 March, 1856, the free navigation of the Danube was secured, and an independent European commission appointed to make it navigable from Isaktchi to the sea, which has worked with good effect. The British government, in 1868, lent 135,000*l.* to complete the works. The treaty respecting the navigation of the Danube renewed for twelve years, 13 March, 1871. The river suddenly took possession of a new bed near Vienna, 17 April, which was formally opened 30 May, 1875.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES; WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA (capitals, Bucharest and Jassy) were united and named ROUMANIA, 1859. Population of the two, 1860, 3,864,848; 1866, 4,424,961. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*).

Part of Moldavia ceded to Russia 1812
The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were severely treated by the Turks; but by the treaty of Adrianople were placed under the protection of Russia . . . 1829
The Porte appointed as hospodars prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia, June, 1849
They retire from their governments when the Russians enter Moldavia. See *Russo-Turkish War.* 2 July, 1853
The Russians quit the provinces and the Austrians enter, Sept. 1854; retire . . . March, 1857
The government of the principalities finally settled at the Paris conference: (there were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblages, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved), 19 Aug. 1858
Alexander Couza elected hospodar of Moldavia, 17 Jan.; of Wallachia . . . . 5 Feb. 1859
The election acknowledged by the allies 6 Sept. ,,
The definitive union of the provinces (under the name of Roumania) proclaimed and acknowledged by the Porte . . . . . Dec. 1861
M. Catargi, the president of the council of ministers, assassinated as he was leaving the chamber of deputies . . . . . 20 June, 1862
The united chambers of the two principalities meet at Bucharest . . . . . 5 Feb. ,,
Coup d'état of prince Couza against the aristocrats: a plébiscite for a new constitution, 2 May; which is adopted . . . . . 28 May, 1864
Law passed enabling peasants to hold land Aug. ,,
Revolt at Bucharest suppressed, 15 Aug.; amnesty, 11 Sept. 1865
Revolution at Bucharest; forced abdication of prince Couza; and provisional government established, 22 Feb. 1866
The offered crown declined by the count of Flanders, Feb.; *prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen;* elected hospodar by plébiscite, 20 April; enthusiastically received at Bucharest, 22 May; sworn to observe the constitution 12 July, 1866
Recognised hereditary hospodar by the sultan, and received at Constantinople . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Roumania unsettled; "nationality" projects, Nov. 1867
Prince Charles marries princess Elizabeth of Nieuwied . . . . . 15 Nov. 1869
The legislature proposes to repudiate the just claims of the German shareholders in the Roumanian railways; the prince assents reluctantly; Bismarck appeals to the Porte, which declines to interfere . . . . . July-Aug. 1871
Peace between the prince and chambers . Nov. ,,
Austria, Germany, and Russia inform Turkey that they claim the right to conclude separate treaties with Roumania; the sultan objects . Oct. 1874

PRINCES OF ROUMANIA.

1859. Alexander Couza; abdicated 1866.
1866. Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 20 April.

DARDANELLES. Two castles (Sestos, in Roumania, and Abydos, in Natolia), built by the sultan Mahomet IV. in 1659, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, named Dardanelles from the contiguous town Dardanus.—The passage of the strait was achieved by the British squadron under sir John Duckworth, 19 Feb. 1807; but he repassed them with great loss, 2 March, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down stones of many tons' weight, upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the sultan's request, Oct. 1853; see *Hellespont* and *Xerxes.*

DARIC, a Persian gold coin, issued by Darius, hence its name, about 538 B.C. About 556 cents. *Knowles.* It weighed two grains more than the English guinea. *Dr. Bernard.*

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, central America, discovered by Columbus, 1494. In 1694, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonising Darien. A company was formed in 1695, and in 1698-9, three expeditions sailed thither from Scotland, where 400,000*l.* had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognised by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, 30 March, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease, had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition. Several years after, 398,085*l.* were voted by parliament to the survivors as "Equivalent money." 18,000*l.* were also voted to Paterson; but the bill was rejected in the house of lords. See *Panamá.*

DARK AGES, a term applied to the *Middle* Ages; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII. 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

DARLINGTON, see under *Railways,* 1825 and 1875.

DARMSTADT, see *Hesse Darmstadt.*

DARTFORD (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed here by Edward III. 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590 (*Stow*), and about the same period was erected here the first mill for splitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up

four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons: 12 Oct. 1790; 1 Jan. 1795; and others recently.

DARTMOOR PRISON, founded Mar. 1806. Seven prisoners of war were shot 6 April, 1815, after an insurrection. The autumn military manœuvres at Dartmoor, Aug. 1873, were unsuccessful through bad weather.

DARTMOUTH (Devon). Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valour of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights, were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by general Fairfax by storm in 1646.

DARWINISM, see *Development* and *Species*.

DATES were affixed to grants and assignments 18 Edw. I. 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance. *Lewis.* Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it. *Hardie.* A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "Chronology of History." J. J. Bond's "Handy-Book for Verifying Dates," published 1866.

DAUPHINÉ,* S.E. France, successively held by the Allobroges, Burgundians, and Lombards; was, about 732-4, delivered from the invading Saracens by Charles Martel. After forming part of the kingdom of Arles, it was much subdivided among counts. One of these, Humbert II. ceded Dauphiné and the Viennois to Philip VI., in 1343, for his eldest son, on the condition that the prince should be styled *dauphine*, which took effect in 1349, when Humbert became a monk. Louis Antoine, duke of Angoulême, son of Charles X., the last dauphin who assumed the title at his father's accession, 16 Sept. 1824, died 3 June, 1844.

DAVENTRY, Northamptonshire. Near here Lambert, having escaped from the Tower, was defeated and retaken, in his attempt to enkindle the war, by Monk, 21 April, 1660. The dissenting academy removed here from Northampton in 1752, was transferred to Wymondley in 1789, thence to London as Coward College, and finally united with Homerton and Highbury Colleges as New College, in 1850.

DAVID'S, ST. (S. W. Wales), the ancient Menapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, three archbishops' seats were appointed, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Mynyw, and called St. David's, in honour of the archbishop who removed it, 522. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him. In the reign of Henry I. the archbishops submitted to the see of Canterbury. *Beatson.* Present income 4500*l.*

BISHOPS.

1800. Lord George Murray, died 3 June, 1803.
1803. Thomas Burgess, trans. to Salisbury, June, 1825.
1825. John Banks Jenkinson, died 7 July, 1840.
1840. Connop Thirlwall; resigned June, 1874; died 27 July, 1875.
1874. W. Basil Tickell Jones, consecrated 24 Aug.

DAVID'S DAY, ST., 1 March, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David's birthday, 540, a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; and that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished by order of St. David by a leek in their caps.

DAVIS'S STRAIT (N. America), discovered by John Davis, 11 Aug. 1585, on his voyage to find a N. W. passage, 1585-87. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, on the coast of Malacca, 27 or 29 Dec. 1605.

DAVY LAMP, see *Safety Lamp*.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, at sunset among the Athenians and Jews; and among the Romans at midnight as with us. The Italians in some places, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The astronomical day begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours), and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanac. Thus the astronomical day 8 Dec. begins at noon of 8 Dec. and ends at noon 9 Dec.

DEACONS (literally *servants*), an order of Christian ministers, began with the Apostles, about 53. (*Acts* vi.) Their qualifications are given by St. Paul (65) 1st *Timothy* iii. 8—14.

DEACONESSES, or ministering widows, have their qualifications given in 1 *Tim.* v. 9, 10 (65). Their duties were to visit the poor and sick, assist at the agapæ or love feasts, admonish the young women, &c. The office was discontinued in the Western church in the 5th and 6th centuries, and in the Greek church about the 12th, but has been recently revived in Germany. The appointment of deaconesses, subject to the parochial clergy, was advocated by the bishop of Ely about 1853, and some were appointed. The Diocesan Deaconess Institution, London, was established in 1861.

DEAD. Prayers for their benefit were probably offered up in the 2nd century, being referred to by Tertullian, who died 220. The practice was protested against by Aerius, and defended by Epiphanius, who died 403. It is renounced by the church of England.

DEAD WEIGHT LOAN acquired its name from its locking up the capital of the Bank of England, which in 1823 advanced 11,000,000*l.* to the government (to construct new ordnance, &c.). The latter engaged to give an annuity of 585,740*l.* for 44 years, which ceased in June, 1867.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, on Jerome Cardan's system, about 1570.

* One of the counts of Vienne placed a dolphin (dauphin) in his coat-of-arms, and assumed the title of dauphin.

Bonet, a monk, published a system at Madrid . . 1620
Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject 1650
The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain opened in Edinburgh 1773
In modern times the abbé de l'Epée (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbé Sicard of Paris (1742—1822); the rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London; Mr. Thos. Braidwood of Edinburgh; and surgeon Orpen of Dublin, have laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb.
The asylum for deaf and dumb children, opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend in 1792; one in Edinburgh by Mr. J. Braidwood, in 1810; and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood 1815
The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, opened . . . 1816
A deaf and dumb debating club (Wallis club) closed its third session . . . . . April, 1869
The foundation stone of St. Saviour's church, near Oxford street, London, for the deaf and dumb, laid by the prince of Wales . . . . 5 July, 1870
In 1851, there were in Great Britain, 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20, 959,477.
Oral Teaching.—Mr. Wm. Van Praagh introduced the so-called German system into this country in July, 1867; published his "Plan for the Establishment of Day Schools [in preference to boarding-houses] for the Deaf and Dumb" (in which they are to be taught by speech and lip teaching only; the finger alphabet and artificial signs being rigidly excluded), in 1871. By the help of the baroness Meyer de Rothschild and others, the "Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" was founded in 1871, and a day-school opened at 12 Fitzroy-square . 16 July, 1872

DEAL, a cinque port with Sandwich, 1229; a fishing village in the reign of Henry VIII.; its strong castle built 1539 by Henry VIII. Deal was incorporated and made independent of Sandwich, 1699.

DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire, anciently wooded quite through, and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, the material of our ships of war. Riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on 8 June, 1831. The Dean forest (mines) act passed 16 Aug. 1871.

DEAN (decanus), a name commonly given to the arch-presbyter, or eldest presbyter, in the 12th century; originally a military title, an officer over ten soldiers. In the church of England the dean and chapter of a cathedral nominally elect the bishop and form his council. By 13 & 14 Car. II. (1662), a dean must be in priest's orders; previously the office had occasionally been held by a layman, with special dispensation. The ancient office of "rural dean" has been much revived since 1850. The Deans' and Canons' resignation act passed 13 May, 1872.

DEATH, ordained as the punishment for murder, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* ix. 6.)

The Jews generally stoned their criminals (*Lev.* xx. 2) . . . . . B.C. 1490
Draco's code punished every offence with death 621
It was limited to murder by Solon 594
Drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons (*Stow*), about 450
Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the Younger, at the battle of Cunaxa, was by order of Artaxerxes exposed to the sun for eighteen days 401
Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III. . A.D. 1241
The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by sir Robert Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV. 1824-9
By the criminal law consolidation acts, death was confined to treason and wilful murder . 1861
The commission on capital punishment (appointed 1864) issued their report (recommending that penal servitude be substituted for death in some cases where murder was unpremeditated, and that executions should not be public) Dec. 1865
Capital punishment restricted in Italy . April, „
Its proposed abolition in Belgium was negatived, 18 Jan. 1867
"Capital Punishment within Prisons Bill" passed May, 1868. First case, 13 Aug. 1868, see *Executions.*
Abolition of the punishment of death in Great Britain proposed by Mr. Gilpin in the commons; negatived (127 to 23), 21 April, 1868; negatived (118 to 58), 29 July, 1869; negatived (167-54), 24 July, 1872
Capital punishment abolished in Saxony, 1 April, 1868
See *Beheading, Ravaillac, Damiens, Boiling, Burning, Hanging, Forgery, and Campbell's Acts.*

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF, see *Bills of Mortality, Public Health,* and *Registers.*

DEBATING SOCIETIES; several formed in the last century. The celebrated Oxford Union Society was founded in 1823, and many orators have been trained by it.

DEBTORS have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times. In the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of Dec. 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debt were issued in England. In the year ending 5 Jan. 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st of Jan. 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. When the new Bankruptcy act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation in Nov. 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined were released. Arrest of Absconding Debtors bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. In 1863 nearly 18,000 persons were imprisoned by order of the county courts: average time, 15 days, amount of debt, 3*l.* 10*s.* By an act passed 9 Aug. 1869, the imprisonment of fraudulent debtors was abolished, with certain exceptions, and nearly a hundred debtors were released by a judge's order in Jan. 1870. An act to facilitate the arrest of absconding debtors, passed 9 Aug. 1870. Imprisonment for debt in Ireland was abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872. See *Arrest, King's Bench, Bankrupts, Insolvents,* and *National Debt.*

7978 persons were committed to gaol by the county courts in 1871; 4438 in 1874.

DEBUSSCOPE, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, &c., made its appearance in 1860.

DECAMERONE (10 *days*), see *Boccaccio.*

DECAPITATION, see *Beheading.*

DECCAN (Dekhan or Dakhan), S. India, was invaded by the Mahometans in 1294. The first independent sultan was Alaudin. The natives revolted, and the dynasty of Bahmani was founded by Hasan Ganga in 1347. About 1686-90, Aurungzebe I. recovered the Deccan, but soon lost great part of it to the Mahrattas. The Nizam al Mulk,

his viceroy, became independent in 1717. A large part of the Deccan was ceded to the English in 1818.

DECEMBER (from *decem*, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B.C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181—192, December was called, by way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William I.; see *Year*.

DECEMVIRI, or Ten Men, appointed to draw up a code of laws, to whom for a time the whole government of Rome was committed, 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*). Two more tables were added, 450 B.C. The Decemviri at first ruled well, but the conduct of Appius Claudius towards Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign; and consuls were again appointed, 449 B.C.

DECENNALIA, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses. *Livy*. Celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, &c., see *Metric System*.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, see *Rights*.

DECORATED STYLE, see *Gothic*.

DECORATIVE ART. Its principles, enunciated by A. W. Pugin, in his "Designs," in 1835, have been advanced by Owen Jones, Redgrave, and others. Owen Jones's elaborate "Grammar of Ornament," was published in 1856. A Decorative Art society, founded in 1844, existed for a short time only.

DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John to John de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, and his successors, in 1203. He was the first Irish nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Hen. II. 1181, and was entrusted with the government of Ireland, 1185. The privilege was allowed to the baron of Kingsale by Will. III., Geo. III., and by Geo. IV. at his court held in Dublin, in Aug. 1821. The present baron is the 30th in succession.

DECRETALS. They formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Siricius to Himerus, a bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, 385. *Howel*. Certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150. *Hénault*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX. 1227; a sixth by Boniface VIII. 1297; the Clementines by Clement V. in 1313; employed by John XXII. in 1317; the Extravagantes range from 1422 to 1483.

DEDICATION of the Jewish tabernacle took place 1490 B.C.; of the temple, 1004 B.C.; of the second temple, 515 B.C. The Christians under Constantine built new churches and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331, *et seq*. The dedication of BOOKS (by authors to solicit patronage or testify respect) existed in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C., the friend and counsellor of Augustus, and a patron of Horace (*Ode* I. 1).

DEED, a written contract or agreement. The formula, "I deliver this as my act and deed," occurs in a charter of 933. *Fosbrooke*. Deeds in England were formerly written in Latin or French; the earliest known instance in English is the indenture between the abbot of Whitby and Robert Bustard, dated at York in 1343; see *English*.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS. Much new and interesting information respecting the animal life and temperature of the deep sea has been acquired by the dredgings on the coast of Norway by M. Sars, and by those of Dr. W. B. Carpenter and prof. (aft. sir) Wyville Thomson on our own coasts, near the Faroe isles, in 1868 and 1869, and in the Mediterranean by Dr. Carpenter in 1870. Living animals have been found at a depth of three miles. On 21 Dec. 1872, Dr. Wyville Thomson and a party of scientific men sailed in H.M.S. *Challenger* (Capt. G. S. Nares), to examine into the physical and biological condition of the great ocean basins and the direction of their currents. Deepest sounding then known was taken in the Atlantic, north of St. Thomas's, 3875 fathoms (4 miles, 710 yards), 24 March, 1873. On 10 Dec. 1874, capt. Thompson succeeded capt. Nares, who took the command of the new Arctic expedition. The *Challenger* returned, with valuable collections, 25 May, 1876, after a voyage of above 80,000 miles.

DEER are mentioned in a will of one Athelstan, dated 1045. Professor Owen thinks that fallow deer are not native, but were introduced here at an early period. There are now in England 334 deer parks, the oldest being probably lord Abergavenny's at Eridge, Sussex. See Evelyn Shirley's "Account of Deer Parks," July, 1867. 1658 deer in the royal parks, 1873.

DEERHOUND, an English yacht, while conveying arms to the Carlists, seized by the Spanish government vessel *Buenaventura*, off Biarritz, and captain and crew imprisoned, 13 Aug.; released about 18 Sept. 1873.

DEFAMATION is punishable by fine and imprisonment by statute of 1843. The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855).

DEFENCE ACT, a complete conscription act, authorising a levy *en masse*, 1803, was unsuccessful; new measures were taken in 1807-8. The *Defence of the Realm Act* passed 28 Aug. 1860, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, and the doubtful policy of the emperor Napoleon; see *Fortification*.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (*Fidei Defensor*), a title of the British sovereign, conferred by Leo. X. on Henry VIII. of England, 11 Oct. 1521, for the tract against Luther on behalf of the Church of Rome (then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholicæ*).

DEFENDERS, a faction in Ireland, which arose out of a quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, 4 July, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whit-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Bawn Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently

became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day-boys:* the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms; see *Diamond.*

DEGREES. Eratosthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 250 B.C. *Snellius;* see *Latitude* and *Longitude. Collegiate degrees* are coeval with universities. Masters and doctors existed, 826. Those in law are traced up to 1149; in medicine, to 1384; in music, to 1463. Middle class examinations for degrees were instituted at Oxford, 18 June, 1857; at Cambridge, 24 Nov. 1857; and girls were allowed to compete for degrees, Oct. 1863. Bill to enable Scotch universities to grant degrees to women rejected by the Commons, 3 March, 1875.

DEI GRATIA, see *Grace of God.*

DEIRA, a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; see *Britain,* p. 117.

DEISM, THEISM, or **MONOTHEISM** (Latin, *deus;* Greek, *theos,* God), the belief in one God, in opposition to polytheism and to the doctrine of the Trinity. About the middle of the 16th century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves *deists,* to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of Atheism (*which see*). The most distinguished deists were Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624; Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Hume, Holcroft, Paine, and Godwin. The "Progressive Brahmins," termed the Brahmo Somaj, or Theistic Church of India, opened a place of worship at Calcutta, 24 Aug. 1869. Their leader, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, was received at a public meeting in London as a reformer, 12 April, 1870, and subsequently preached in a Unitarian chapel, Finsbury, London. See *Voysey.*

DELAGOA BAY, S.E. Africa, claimed by Great Britain and Portugal. Having been referred to arbitration, it was awarded to Portugal by marshal MacMahon, Aug. 1875.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of North America, named after lord de la Warre, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay 1610. It was settled by Swedes, sent there by Gustavus in 1627; acquired by the Dutch, 1655; ceded to the English, 1664.

DELEGATES, COURT OF. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), such causes were for the future to be heard in this court, established by Henry VIII. 1533. *Stow.* This court was abolished in 1832, and appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, according to 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (1833); and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 38 (1843). See *Arches.*

DELFT (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bossu, about 1074; famous for "Delft earthenware;" first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Grotius was born here, 10 April, 1583; and here William, the great prince of Orange, was assassinated by Gerard, 10 July, 1584.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahometan power in India; it was taken by Timour in 1398. It is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling is said to have been collected. Similar calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi; but were defeated by general Lake, 11 Sept., and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension; see *India,* 1803. On 10 May, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi on 11 May, and, combined with other troops here, seized the city; proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul king, and committed frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defence it was exploded by order of lieut. Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes of this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till 20 Sept. following. The final struggle began on the 14th; brigadier (since sir R.) Archdale Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown; the gallant death of Salkeld at the explosion of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after: the latter were shot, and the former after a trial was sent for life to Rangoon, where he died 11 Nov. 1862. See *India,* 1857. A camp formed at Delhi by the earl of Mayo, the viceroy, Dec. 1871, was visited by the king of Siam, Jan. 1872. The prince of Wales visited Delhi, 11 Jan. 1876.

"DELICATE INVESTIGATION" into the conduct of the princess of Wales (afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV.), was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated 29 May, 1806. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer, and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglas, and other persons of rank, were the prompters, led to the publication called "The Book;" afterwards suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807 and in 1813; but not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the continent in 1814; see *Queen Caroline.*

DELIUM, Bœotia, N. Greece, the site of a celebrated temple of Apollo. Here, in a conflict between the Athenians and the Bœotians, in which the former were defeated, Socrates the philosopher is said to have saved the life of his pupil Xenophon, 424 B.C.

DELLA CRUSCA ACADEMY of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1582.—The **DELLA CRUSCA SCHOOL,** a term applied to some English residents at Florence, who printed inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1785. They came to England, where their works, popular for a short time, were severely satirised by Gifford in his "Baviad" and "Mæviad" (1792-5).

DELOS, a Greek isle in the Ægean sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian war, 477 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by the Pythia or priestess in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The Pythian games were first celebrated here 586 B.C. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alcmæonidæ. The

Persians (480 B.C.) and the Gauls (279 B.C.) were deterred from plundering the temple by awful portents. It was, however, robbed and seized by the Phocians 357 B.C., which led to the sacred war, and Nero carried from it 300 costly statues, A.D. 67. The oracle was consulted by Julian, but silenced by Theodosius.

DELPHIN CLASSICS, a collection of thirty-nine Latin authors in sixty volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*) son of Louis XIV., and published in 1674-91. Ausonius was added in 1730. The duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier,* edited all the Latin classics except Lucan. Each author is illustrated by notes and an index of words. An edition of the Delphin classics, with additional notes, &c., was published by Mr. Valpy of London, 1818, *et seq.*

DELUGE. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536; and began 7 Dec. 1656, and continued 377 days. *Genesis* vi. vii. and viii. The ark rested on Mount Ararat 6 May, 1657; and Noah left the ark 18 December following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C. *Blair.* The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to Dr. Hales:—

	B.C.		B.C.
Septuagint	3246	Clinton	2482
Jackson	3170	Playfair	2352
Hales	3155	Usher and Eng. Bible	2348
Josephus	3146	Marsham	2344
Persian	3103	Petavius	2329
Hindoo	3102	Strauchius	2293
Samaritan	2998	Hebrew	2288
Howard	2698	Vulgar Jewish	2104

In the reign of Ogyges, king of Attica, 1764 B.C., a deluge so inundated Attica, that it lay waste for nearly 200 years. *Blair.* Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.

The deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius.* It was often confounded by the ancients with the general flood: but considered to be merely a local inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Peneius, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, are stated to have saved themselves by climbing up mount Parnassus.

A general deluge was predicted to occur in 1524, and arks were built; but the season happened to be a fine and dry one.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO, colonies in British Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, 1580, were taken by the British, under major-general Whyte, 22 April, 1796, but were restored at the peace of Amiens, March, 1802. They again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and commodore Hood, Sept. 1803, and became English colonies in 1814. John Scott was appointed governor, 31 Dec. 1868; James R. Longden, 1874.

DEMOCRATS, advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos*, people, and *kratein*, to govern), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents *aristocrats*, from *aristos*, bravest or best). The name *Democrats* was adopted by the pro-slavery party in N. America (the southern states), and the abolitionists were called *Republicans*. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856. In 1860, the Republicans formed "Wide-awake" clubs for electioneering purposes, and succeeded in getting their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, elected president, 4 Nov.; see *United States*, 1860.

In the autumn of 1874, the democrats, free-traders, and opponents of negro-rule, once more obtained the majority in the elections for the next congress; a reaction in their favour against the republicans, protectionists, then powerful, see *United States*, 1875-6.

DENAIN (N. France). Here marshal Villars defeated the Imperialists, 24 July, 1712.

DENARIUS, the chief silver coin among the Romans, weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value 7¾*d.* sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten ases (see *As*). In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen ases. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii. *Digby.* A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei. *Lempriere.*

DENHAM MURDERS, see *Trials*, 1870.

DENIS, ST., an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church; the former abolished at the revolution, the latter the place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation by Dagobert, about 630; the remains of the saint Denis were placed there in 636. On 6, 7, 8 Aug. 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and in Oct. following, the bodies were taken from coffins and cast into a pit; the lead was melted, and the gold and jewels taken to Paris. By a decree of Bonaparte, dated 20 Feb. 1806, the church (which had been turned into a cattle-market) was ordered to be cleansed out and redecorated as "the future burial-place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and the duc de Berri and Louis XVIII. were buried here. The damage sustained in the war of 1870-1 has been well repaired.

DENISON'S ACT (18 & 19 Vict. c. 34), provides "for the education of the children of persons in receipt of out-door relief:" passed 26 June, 1855.

DENMAN'S ACT, LORD, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 85 (1843), relates to juries and witnesses.

DENMARK (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were Cimbri and Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtained its name from the Jutes; and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country. For their numerous invasions of Britain, &c., see *Danes.* Population of the kingdom of Denmark in 1860, 1,600,551; of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, 1,004,473; of the colonies, 120,283. By the treaty of peace, signed 30 Oct. 1864, the duchies were taken from Denmark; Schleswig and Holstein were to be made independent, and Lauenburg was to be incorporated, by its desire, with Prussia. For the result, see *Gastein* and *Prussia*, 1866. Population of the monarchy, 1 Feb. 1870, 1,784,741; of the colonies, Oct. 1860, 127,401.

Reign of Skiold, alleged first king	B.C. 60
The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnor Lodbrog, killed in an attempt to invade England	A.D. 794
Canute the Great conquers Norway	1016-28

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated *Callimachus* at the age of 23; and also *Anacreon, Sappho, Plautus, Terence,* and *Homer.* She died in 1720.

By the union of Calmar, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden made one kingdom under Margaret, 12 July, 1397
Copenhagen made the capital 1440
Accession of Christian I. (of *Oldenburg*), from whom the late royal family sprang 1448
Christian II. deposed; independence of Sweden under Gustavus Vasa acknowledged 1523
Lutheranism introduced in 1527; established by Christian III. 1536
Danish East India Company established 1612
Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperor 1629
Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes conquests . . 1658
The crown made hereditary and absolute . . . 1665
Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Schleswig, Tonningen, and Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the Swedes from Norway . . . . . 1716 *et seq.*
Copenhagen nearly destroyed by fire 1728
The peaceful reign of Christian VI. . . . 1730-46
Plot of the queen dowager against the ministers and Matilda (sister of our George III. and queen of Christian VII., a weak monarch). Matilda, entrapped into a confession of criminality to save the life of her supposed lover, Struenzee, condemned to imprisonment for life in the castle of Zell, 18 Jan. 1772
Count Struenzee and Brandt beheaded 28 April, ,,
Queen Matilda dies, aged 24 1775
Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent 1784
One-fourth of Copenhagen burnt . . . 9 June, 1795
Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen (*which see*). (Confederacy of the North, see *Armed Neutrality*, dissolved.) . . . . 2 April, 1801
Admiral Gambier and lord Catheart bombard Copenhagen; the Danish fleet surrenders . 7 Sept. 1807
Peace of Kiel: Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark for Norway . . . . 14 Jan. 1814
Pomerania and Rügen ceded to Prussia for Lauenburg 1815
Commercial treaty with England 1824
Frederick VI. grants a new constitution . . . 1831
Christian VIII. declares the right of the crown to Schleswig, Holstein, &c. . . . 11 July, 1846
Accession of Frederick VII. 20 Jan.; he proclaims a new constitution, uniting the duchies more closely with Denmark . . . . . 28 Jan. 1848
Insurrection in the duchies: a provisional government founded . . . . . 23 March, ,,
The rebels seize fortress of Rendsburg 24 March, ,,
They are defeated near Flensburg . 9 April, ,,
The Danes defeated by the Prussians (helping the duchies) near Dannawerke, Schleswig . 23 April, ,,
The North sea blockaded by Denmark . 1 Aug. ,,
Hostilities suspended: the European powers recommend peace . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Hostilities recommence . . . . . 25 March, 1849
Victory of the Danes over the Holsteiners and Germans . . . . . 10 April, ,,
Several conflicts with varying success . June, ,,
The king sanctions a new liberal constitution, 5 June, ,,
Armistice renewed at Malmo . . . . 10 July, ,,
Separate peace with Prussia . . . . 2 July, 1850
Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden . . . . . 4 July, ,,
Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners by the Danes . . . . . 25 July, ,,
Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all the great powers . . . . . 23 Aug. ,,
Bombardment of Friedrichstadt by the Holsteiners, and the town almost destroyed, but not taken, 29 Sept. to 6 Oct. ,,
Proclamation of the stadtholders of Schleswig-Holstein, placing the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic confederation 10 Jan. 1851
The integrity of the Danish monarchy and the independence of Schleswig and its old union with Holstein guaranteed by treaty . . . 18 Feb. 1852
Austrians evacuate Holstein, &c. . . . 2 March, ,,
Treaty of European powers. [The succession in the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg settled, and the integrity of the Danish kingdom guaranteed. Christian, duke of Augustenburg-Holstein renounced his rights for a compensation in money.] 8 May, ,,
The king promulgates a new constitution, 29 July, 1854; adopted . . . . . 1 Oct. 1855.
The sound dues abolished for a compensation (see *Sound*) . . . . . 14 March, 1857
Dissension between the government and the duchies, ... Oct. 1857-62
Fortification of Copenhagen decreed 27 March, 1858
New ministry appointed 3 Dec. 1859; resigns 9 Feb.; bishop Monrad forms a ministry . . 24 Feb. 1860
The assembly of Schleswig complain that the promise of equality of national rights in 1852 has not been kept, 11 Feb.; protest against the annexation to Denmark . . . . . 1 March, ,,
The Prussian chamber of deputies receive a petition, from Schleswig, and declare that they will aid the duchies, 4 May; at which the Danish government protests . . . . . 16 May, ,,
Correspondence ensues between the Prussian, Danish, and British governments; the Danish government declare for war, if German forces enter the duchies . . . . . Jan. 1861
Warlike preparations in Denmark . . . Feb. ,,
Decimal coinage adopted . . . . . June, ,,
Agitation in favour of union of Denmark with Sweden, June; the king of Sweden visits Denmark, and is warmly received . . . 17 July. 1862
Earl Russell recommends the government to give to Holstein and Lauenburg all that the Germanic confederation desire for them, and to give self-government to Schleswig . . . . 24 Sept. ,,
M. Hall, the Danish minister, declines to accede: stating that to do so would imperil the existence of the monarchy itself . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Princess Alexandra of Denmark married to the Prince of Wales at Windsor . . 10 March, 1863
The king grants, by patent, independent rights to Holstein, but annexes Schleswig . 30 March, ,,
Austria and Prussia protest against it . 17 April, ,,
Further diplomatic correspondence . . May, ,,
The king accepts the crown of Greece for his relative, prince William-George, and gives him sound political advice . . . . . 6 June, ,,
Death of the crown prince Frederick-Ferdinand, the king's uncle . . . . . 29 June, ,,
The German diet demands annulment of the patent of 30 March; (Holstein and Schleswig to be united with the same right;) and threatens an army of occupation . . . . . 9 July, ,,
The king replies that he will consider occupation to be an act of war . . . . . 27 Aug. ,,
Vain efforts for alliance with Sweden . . Aug. ,,
Extra levy for the army decreed . . 1 Aug. ,,
New constitution (uniting Schleswig with Denmark) proposed in the rigsraad . . . . 29 Sept. ,,
Death of Frederick VII. and accession of Christian IX. . . . . 15 Nov. ,,
Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claims the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein . . 16 Nov. ,,
Great excitement in Holstein; many officials refuse to take oath to Christian . 21 Nov. *et seq.* ,,
Saxony, Bavaria, Hesse, and other German powers resolve to support the prince of Augustenburg, 26 Nov. *et seq.* ,,
New constitution affirmed by the rigsraad, 13 Nov.; signed by king, 18 Nov.; published, 1, 2 Dec. ,,
The Austrian and Prussian ministers say that they will quit Copenhagen if the constitution of 18 Nov. is not annulled . . . . Dec. ,,
Great excitement in Norway: proposals to support Denmark . . . . . Dec. ,,
Prince Frederick's letter to the emperor Napoleon, 2 Dec.; an ambiguous reply . . . 10 Dec. ,,
Denmark protests against federal occupation . . . . . 19 Dec. ,,
900 representatives of different German states meet at Frankfort, and resolve to support prince Frederick as duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the inseparable union of those duchies . . 21 Dec. ,,
The federal execution takes place; a Saxon regiment enters Altona, 24 Dec.; and the federal commissioners assume administrative powers . 25 Dec. ,,
The Danes retire from Holstein, to avoid collision with federal troops . . . . 24 Dec. *et seq.* ,,
Prince Frederick enters Kiel, as duke of Schleswig and Holstein . . . . . 30 Dec ,,
The Danes evacuate Rendsburg . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Ministerial crisis: Hall retires, and bishop Monrad forms a cabinet . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,

Dissension among Germans: the Austro-Prussian proposition rejected by the diet . . 14 Jan. 1864
Austria and Prussia demand abrogation of the constitution (of 18 Nov.) in two days, 16 Jan.; the Danes require six weeks' time . . . 18 Jan. ,,
The German troops under marshal Wrangel enter Holstein . . . . . 21 Jan. ,,
The Prussians enter Schleswig, and take Eckenforde, 1 Feb. ,,
They bombard Missunde, 2 Feb.; which is burnt, 3 Feb. ,,
The Danes abandon the Dannewerke to save their army, 5 Feb.; great discontent in Copenhagen, 6 Feb. ,,
The Danes defeated by Wrangel at Oever-see; Schleswig taken; pr. Frederick proclaimed, 6 Feb. ,,
The allies occupy Flensburg, 7 Feb., commence their attack on Düppel . . . . . 13 Feb. ,,
The federal commissioners protest against the Prussian occupation of Altona . . . . 13 Feb. ,,
The Prussians enter Jutland; take Kolding, 18 Feb.; Danes fortify Alsen . . . 18 Feb. *et seq.* ,,
A conference on Danish affairs proposed by England; agreed to by allies . . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
A subscription for the wounded Danes begun in London . . . . . 24 Feb. ,,
De Gertach, general of the Danes . . . 1 Mar. 1864
Defeated at Sonderbygaard and Veill . 8 Mar. ,,
The rigsraad vote a firm address to the king, 26 Feb.; adjourned . . . . . 22 Mar. ,,
The Prussians bombard and take the village of Düppel, or Dybböl, 16, 17 March, and bombard Fredericia, 20 March; repulsed in an attack on the fortress . . . . . 28 Mar. ,,
The opening of the conference adjourned from 12 to 20 April, ,,
The Prussians take the fortress of Düppel, by assault, with much slaughter . . . . . 18 April. ,,
Meetings of the conference at London: result unfavourable to Denmark . . 25 April, *et seq.* ,,
The Danes retreat to Alsen; evacuate Fredericia and fortresses of Jutland . . . . 29 April, ,,
Agreement for an armistice for one month from 12 May . . . . . 9 May ,,
Jutland subjected to pillage for not paying a war contribution to Prussians . . . 6 May, *et seq.* ,,
The Danes defeat the allies in a naval battle off Heligoland . . . . . 9 May, ,,
The armistice prolonged a fortnight . 9 June, ,,
The conference ends . . . . . 22 June, ,,
Hostilities resumed, 26 June; the Prussians bombard Alsen; take the batteries and 2400 prisoners, 29 June, ,,
The Monrad ministry resigns; count Möltke charged to form an administration . 8-10 July, ,,
Alsen taken;—Jutland placed under Prussian administration;—Prince John of Denmark sent to negotiate at Berlin . . . . . 9 July, ,,
Formation of the Bluhme ministry . . 11 July, ,,
Armistice agreed to . . . . . 18 July, ,,
Conference for peace at Vienna . . . 26 July, ,,
Treaty of peace signed at Vienna;—the king of Denmark resigns the duchies to the disposal of the allies, and agrees to a rectification of his frontier, and to pay a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the war . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Proclamation of the king to the inhabitants of the duchies, releasing them from their allegiance, 16 Nov. ,,
Project of a new constitution presented to the chambers, 21 Dec.; rejected . . . 25 Feb. 1865
New ministry formed under count Frijsenborg, 6 Nov.; a new constitution proposed, 7 Nov. 1865; approved by the two chambers, 19 and 27 July; sanctioned by the king . . . . 28 July, 1866
Princess Dagmar married to prince Alexander of Russia . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
New rigsraad opened . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
The king visited England . . . . . March, 1867
The Danish West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, proposed to be sold to the United States for 1,500,000*l.*—proclamation in the islands dated 25 Oct. ,,
Proposed sale of St. Thomas's to the United States approved by the assembly (not carried out), 30 Jan. 1868
Marriage of the crown prince Frederic to the princess Louisa of Sweden . . . . 28 July, 1869
New ministry formed by M. Holsteinborg . 20 May, 1870
Denmark remains neutral in the Franco-Prussian war; fruitless visit of the duc de Cadore to Copenhagen . . . . . 4-11 Aug. ,,
Birth of a son to the crown prince . . 27 Sept. ,,
Destructive hurricane over the kingdom; loss of life and property . . . . . 12, 13 Nov. ,,
Parliament opened . . . . . 1 Oct. 1871
War budget reduced . . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
Meeting of the International at Copenhagen forbidden; chiefs arrested . . . . 5 May, 1872
Industrial exhibition opened . . . 13 June, ,,
Statue of Frederick VII., at Copenhagen, solemnly inaugurated . . . . . 6 Oct. 1873
A communistic party in the assembly (folkething) defeat the ministry, 4 Dec.; the king refuses to dismiss it . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
New ministry under Fonnesbeck . . . 14 July, 1874
The king visits Iceland (*which see*), July-Aug.; Edinburgh . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
Several ministerial changes 1875
J. B. S. Estrup, president of the ministry, 11 June, ,,

SOVEREIGNS.

A.D.
794. Sigurd Snogoje.
803. Hardicanute.
850. Eric I.
854. Eric II.
883. Gorino, the Old; reigned 53 years.
941. Harold, surnamed Blue Tooth.
991. Suenon, or Sweyn, the Forked-beard.
1014. Canute II. the Great, king of *Denmark* and *England*.
1035. Canute III.; son, Hardicanute of England.
1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.
1047. Suenon, or Sweyn II. (Denmark only).
1073. [Interregnum.]
1076. Harold, called the Simple.
1080. Canute IV.
1086. Olaus IV. the Hungry.
1095. Eric I. styled the Good.
1103. [Interregnum.]
1105. Nicholas I. killed at Sleswick.
1135. Eric II. surnamed Harefoot.
1137. Eric III. the Lamb.
1147. { Suenon, or Sweyn III.: beheaded. { Canute V. until 1157 (civil war).
1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.
1182. Canute VI. surnamed the Pious.
1202. Waldemar II. the Victorious.
1241. Eric IV.
1250. Abel: assassinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisons.
1252. Christopher I.: poisoned.
1259. Eric V.
1286. Eric VI.
1320. Christopher II.
1334. [Interregnum of seven years.]
1340. Waldemar III.
1373. [Interregnum.]
1376. Olaus V.
1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of *Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.*
1397. Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden.)
1412. Eric VII. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.
1438. [Interregnum.]
1440. Christopher III. king of *Sweden.*
1448. Christian I. count of *Oldenburg;* elected king of *Denmark*, 1448; of *Sweden*, 1457; succeeded by his son,
1481. John; succeeded by his son,
1513. Christian II. called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred: dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.
[Sweden separated from Denmark.]

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

1523. Frederick I. duke of Holstein, son of Christian I.; a liberal ruler.
1533. Christian III. son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
1559. Frederick II. son of Christian III.
1588. Christian IV. son.
1648. Frederick III.; changed the constitution from an elective to an HEREDITARY MONARCHY, vested in his own family, 1665.

1670. Christian V. son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son,
1699. Frederick IV.; leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
1730. Christian VI. his son.
1746. Frederick V. his son: married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
1766. Christian VII. his son. See p. 215.
1784. Prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
1808. Frederick VI. previously regent, now king.
1814. Norway annexed to Sweden, 14 Jan.

DENMARK.

1839. Christian VIII. (son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.)
1848. Frederick VII. son of Christian VIII.; 20 Jan.: born 6 Oct. 1808; *separated* from his first wife, Sept. 1837; from his second wife, Sept. 1846; married *morganatically* Louisa, countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; died 15 Nov. 1863.
1863. Christian IX. son of William, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; 15 Nov. (succeeded by virtue of the protocol of London, 8 May, 1852, and of the law of the Danish succession, 31 July, 1853.) He was born 8 April, 1818; married princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, 26 May, 1842. [He is descended from Christian III. and she from Frederick V.; both from George II. of England.]

Heir: Frederick (his son), born 3 June, 1843; married princess Louisa of Sweden, 28 July, 1869.

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), here a victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden), over marshal Ney, 6 Sept. 1813. The loss of the French exceeded 13,000 men, several eagles, and cannon; of the allies, 6000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic, on the 18th of October following, closed this disastrous campaign.

DENOMINATIONS, THE THREE (presbyterians, congregationalists or independents, and baptists), were organised in 1727 as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.

DEODAND (Latin, "*to be given to God*"): formerly anything which had caused the death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1846).

D'EON, CHEVALIER, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a *female*, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire; but at his death he was proved to be a male.

DEONTOLOGY, the knowledge of what is right, or the science of duty (from the Greek *to deon*, that which is proper), an element of the Utilitarian philosophy propounded by Jeremy Bentham in his "Deontology," published by Dr. Bowring in 1834.

DEPARTMENTS, see *France*.

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII. about 1512, and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond; the brethren of Trinity-house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. The dockyard, founded about 1513, was closed 31 March, 1869, having been purchased by Mr. T. P. Austin for 70,000*l*. He sold part of it to the corporation of London for 94,640*l*., for a market for foreign cattle, which was opened for use, 28 Dec. 1871. On 4 April, 1581, Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Golden Hind*, the ship in which Drake had made his voyage round the globe. The Deptford victualling-office was burnt 16 Jan. 1748-9; the store-house, 2 Sept. 1758; the red house, 26 Feb. 1761; and the king's-mill, 1 Dec. 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's house, Say's-court, while learning ship-building, &c., in 1698.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF, the title borne by the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till Jan. 1852; when it was named "*Corps Législatif.*"

DERBY was made a royal burgh by Egbert (about 828). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in 880. His heroic daughter, Ethelfleda, again expelled the Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son William Peveril. Lombe's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718; and in 1756, Jedediah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby, 3 Dec. 1745, and retreated thence soon after. The new town-hall was opened 29 May, 1866. The midland counties fine art exhibition was held here, and was opened by the duke of Devonshire, 5 May, 1870.

DERBY TRIALS. Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, Luddites, convicted at a commission of high treason, 15 Oct. 1817; and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, 7 Nov. following. 23 were tried, and 12 not tried.

21 prisoners indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red-soil mine; but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, 23 March, 1834.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS: the first formed after the resignation of lord John Russell, 21 Feb. 1852.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 27 Feb. 1852.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.*
Lord chancellor, lord St. Leonards (previously sir Edward Sugden).
President of the council, earl of Lonsdale.
Lord privy seal, marquis of Salisbury.
Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, Spencer Horatio Walpole, earl of Malmesbury, and sir John Pakington.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.
Board of control, John Charles Herries.
Board of trade, Joseph Warner Henley.
Postmaster-general, earl of Hardwicke.
Secretary-at-war, William Beresford.
First commissioner of works and public buildings, lord John Manners.
Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colchester, &c.
[Defeated on the budget, 16 Dec.; resigned 17 Dec. 1852; succeeded by the Aberdeen administration.]

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 Feb. 1858.

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby.
Lord chancellor, lord Chelmsford (previously sir F. Thesiger).
Chancellor of the exchequer, B. Disraeli.
Secretaries—foreign, earl of Malmesbury; *home*, Spencer H. Walpole (resigned March, 1859), T. Sotheron Estcourt; *colonies*, lord Stanley; in June, 1858, sir E. Bulwer Lytton; *war*, col. Jonathan Peel.
Presidents—of the council, marquis of Salisbury; *of board of control (India)*, 1, earl of Ellenborough (who resigned in May, 1858; he had sent a letter, on his own authority, censuring the proclamation of lord Canning to the Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a vote of censure); 2, in June, 1858, lord Stanley;—

* Born 1799; M.P. for Stockbridge (as Hon. E. G. S. Stanley) in 1820; chief secretary for Ireland, 1830-33; secretary for the colonies, 1833-4, and 1841-5; termed the "Rupert of debate" by lord Lytton in "the New Timon," 1845; succeeded his father as earl of Derby, 30 June, 1851; resigned, 25 Feb. 1868; died 25 Oct. 1869.

board of trade, Mr. Joseph W. Henley (resigned in March, 1859); earl of Donoughmore;—*board of works*, lord John Manners.
Lord privy seal, earl of Hardwicke.
First lord of the admiralty, sir John S. Pakington.
Postmaster, lord Colchester.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, duke of Montrose.
[This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence, 11 June, 1859; it was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*).]

THIRD ADMINISTRATION, CONSTITUTED 6 July, 1866.

First lord of the treasury, Edward, earl of Derby.
Lord chancellor, Frederick, lord Chelmsford.
President of council, Richard, duke of Buckingham; succeeded by John, duke of Marlborough, 8 March, 1867.
Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.
Secretaries—home, Spencer Horatio Walpole, resigned; Gathorne Hardy, 17 May, 1867;—*foreign*, Edward, lord Stanley;—*colonies*, Henry, earl of Carnarvon, resigned; Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 8 March, 1867;—*war*; lieut.-gen. sir Jonathan Peel, resigned; sir John Somerset Pakington, 8 March, 1867;—*India*, Robert, lord Cranborne, resigned; sir Stafford Henry Northcote, 8 March, 1867.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.
First lord of admiralty, sir John S. Pakington; succeeded by Henry Thomas Corry, 8 March, 1867.
Chief commissioner of works, &c., lord John Manners.
President of board of trade, sir Stafford Northcote; succeeded by Charles Henry, duke of Richmond, March, 1867.
Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, lord Naas (afterwards earl of Mayo)
President of poor-law board, Gathorne Hardy; succeeded by Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon (*not in cabinet*), 17 May, 1867.
Horatio Spencer Walpole, *without office*.
The above formed the cabinet, Feb. 1868.
Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.
Lord chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, William, earl of Devon; succeeded by colonel John Wilson Patten, June, 1867.
Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl (afterwards marquis) of Abercorn.
[The earl of Derby resigned through ill-health, 25 Feb. 1868; and Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry; see *Disraeli*.]

DERBY DAY (see *Races*), generally (not always) the Wednesday in the week preceding Whitsunday, the second day of the grand spring meeting at Epsom.

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM.

1846. Pyrrhus.
1847. Cossack.
1848. Surplice.
1849. Flying Dutchman.
1850. Voltigeur.
1851. Teddington.
1852. Daniel O'Rourke.
1853. West Australian.
1854. Andover.
1855. Wild Dayrell.
1856. Ellington.
1857. Blink Bonny.
1858. Beadsman.
1859. Musjid.
1860. Thormanby.
1861. Kettledrum.
1862. Caractacus.
1863. Macaroni.
1864. Blair Athol.
1865. Gladiateur, 31 May (a horse reared in France, the property of the comte de la Grange. He also won the St. Leger at Doncaster, 13 Sept.).
1866. Lord Lyon (16 May).
1867. Hermit (22 May).
1868. Blue Gown (27 May).
1869. Pretender (26 May).
1870. Kingcraft (1 June).
1871. Favonius (24 May).
1872. Cremorne (29 May).
1873. Doncaster (28 May).
1874. George Frederick (3 June).
1875. Galopin (26 May).
1876. Kisbér, or Mineral Colt (Hungarian, owner, Alex. Baltazzi), 31 May.

DERRICKS are lofty, portable crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in some cases depositing them at an elevation. They are extensively used in the United States, and were introduced into England as floating derricks for raising sunken vessels, by their inventor, A. D. Bishop in 1857.

DERRY (N. Ireland), a bishopric first at Ardfrath; thence translated to Maghera; and in 1158 to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by Londoners, who settled here in the reign of James I. The see is valued in the king's books at 250*l.* sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland. *Beatson.* The see of Raphoe was united to Derry, 1834; see *Bishops; Londonderry.*

DESIGN, SCHOOLS OF, established by government, began at Somerset-house, London, 1 Jan. 1837. In 1852 the head school was removed to Marlborough-house, and became eventually "the department of science and art," transferred to South Kensington in 1857. It is under the direction of the committee of council on education. See *Copyright.*

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of Ireland, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wratten, conspired to kill the king, and establish a republic, on the day of opening parliament, 16 Nov. 1802. Above 30 persons including soldiers were taken in custody; of those tried, 20 Jan. 1803, Despard and six others were executed, 21 Feb. He had been a distinguished officer under Nelson.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S DINNER SOCIETY, established early in 1869, to give weekly meat dinners. 16,822 dinners given in 1869; 147,858 dinners in 58 dining rooms in 1870.

DETROIT (N. America), the oldest city in the west, was built by the French about 1670.

DETTINGEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, 16 (or 27 O. S.) June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (52,000), commanded by king George II. of England and the earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under marshal Noailles and the duc de Grammont. The French passed a defile, which they should have merely guarded. The duc de Grammont with his cavalry charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity, that he was obliged to give way, and to repass the Maine, losing 3000 men.

DEVELOPMENT (or Evolution). Wolff put forth a theory of epigenesis in 1759; Lamarck, the naturalist, in 1809, propounded a theory that all animals had been developed from "monads," living minute particles; see *Species* and *Vestiges.* Buffon held a similar doctrine. In 1827 Ernst von Baer of Königsberg demonstrated that all mammals are developed from a minute egg not a hundredth of an inch in diameter. Mr. C. Darwin's views are given in his "Origin of Species," 1859; and "Descent of Man," 1871. He supposes that man was gradually evolved from the lowest created form of animal life. Hæckel, his most advanced follower, published in German a "History of Creation," 1873; a translation in English, 1875. Mr. Alfred Wallace published his work on Natural Selection in 1870.

DEVIL WORSHIP. Devil, Greek, *diabolos*, false accuser; Hebrew, *satan*, an adversary; *abaddon*, destroyer, &c. The worship of devils is frequently mentioned in the Bible (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15; 1 Cor. x. 20; Rev. ix. 20, &c.) Mr. Layard describes the Yezidees as recognising one supreme being, yet reverencing the devil as a king or mighty angel, to be conciliated (1841).

DEVIZES, Wilts; at Roundway Down, near here, sir William Waller and the parliamentarians were defeated, 13 July, 1643.

DEVONPORT, see *Dockyards* and *Plymouth*.

DEVONSHIRE, the country of the Damnonii or Dumnonii. Odun, earl of Devon, in 878, defeated the Danes, slew Ubbo or Hubba their chief, and captured his magic standard. A bishopric of Devonshire was founded in 909; see *Exeter*.

Richard de Redvers, first earl of *Devon*, son of Baldwin, sheriff of Devonshire, died 1137.
William Courtenay, the present earl, is descended from Robert de Courtenay and Mary de Redvers, daughter of William de Redvers, earl of Devon, in 1184.
William Cavendish, created first *earl of Devonshire*, 1618.
William Cavendish (his great grandson), created first *duke of Devonshire*, 1684, from him is descended William Cavendish, the present duke.

DEVONSHIRE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION, formed 16 Nov. 1756; dismissed 5 April, 1757.

First lord of the treasury, William, duke of Devonshire.
Chancellor of the exchequer, hon. Henry Bilson Legge.
Lord president, earl Granville (lord Carteret).
Privy seal, earl Gower.
Secretaries of state, earl of Holdernesse and Wm. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham, the virtual *premier*).
George Grenville, earl of Halifax, dukes of Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochfort, viscount Barrington, &c. The great seal in commission.

"DEVOUT LIFE." "Introduction à la Vie dévote," written by St. François de Sales, and published 1608. He was born 21 Aug. 1567; bishop of Geneva, 1602; died, 28 Dec. 1622.

DEW, the modern theory respecting it was put forth by Dr. Wells in his book, 1814.

DEWANGIRI, see *India*, 1865.

DIADEM, the band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and consecrated to the gods. At first it was made of silk or wool, set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, 272. *Tillemont.*

DIALECTIC SOCIETY, for the philosophical treatment of all questions, especially of those which lie at the root of the differences of opinion which divide mankind, was established early in 1867 by sir John Lubbock and others. The report of their committee on spiritualism was published in Nov. 1871.

DIALS. "The sun-dial of Ahaz," 713 B.C. (Isa. xxxviii. 8). A dial invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny.* The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Blair.* Dials set up in churches about A.D. 613. *Lenglet.* Mrs. Alfred Gatty's "Book of Sun Dials" was published in 1872.

DIALYSIS, an important method of chemical analysis, depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of substances in liquids, was made known in 1861, by its discoverer, professor Thomas Graham, then master of the mint.

DIA-MAGNETISM, the property possessed by nearly all bodies of behaving differently to iron, when placed between two magnets. The phenomena, previously little known, were reduced to a law by Faraday in 1845.

DIAMOND, a hamlet, Armagh, N. Ireland, where was fought the "battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795, between the "Peep-o'-day-boys" and the "Defenders," and many of the latter were killed. To commemorate this conflict the first Orange Lodge was formed immediately after. See *Defenders*.

DIAMONDS were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda, the realm of diamonds, were discovered in 1534. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'Isle at 224 millions; by others at 56 millions, and at 3½ millions; its true value (not being brilliant) was 400,000*l.*

The great RUSSIAN diamond weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it 104,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides an annuity for life to the owner of 4041*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catherine's favourite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia.
The PITT diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting, 106 carats: it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l.* in 1720.
The PIGOTT diamond (bought by Mr. Pitt, grandfather of Wm. Pitt) was sold for 9500 guineas, 10 May, 1802.
The diamond called the KOHINOOR, or MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT, was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1550, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterwards to the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Dhuleep Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, 3 July, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskilfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. Its shape and size resembled the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was re-cut in 1852, and now weighs 102½ carats.
The SANCI diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was bought by sir C. Jejeebhoy from the Demidoff family for 20,000*l.* in Feb. 1865.
A diamond, termed the STAR OF THE SOUTH, was brought from Brazil in 1855, weighing 254½ carats, half of which was lost by cutting.
Diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony, S. Africa, in March, 1867. A fine one, termed the "Star of South Africa," brought to England in 1869, was purchased by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. After cutting, it weighed 46½ carats, and was valued at 25,000*l.*, in June, 1870.
Rich diamond fields recently discovered near the Vaal and Orange rivers, Sept. 1870.
Great influx of diggers, and many fine diamonds found, Nov. Value of 141 diamonds found in 1869, 7,405*l.*; of 566 found in 1870, 124,910*l.*

INFLAMMABILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609. When exposed to a high temperature it gave an acrid vapour, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673. *Boyle.*
Sir Isaac Newton concluded from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible, 1675.
Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grow softer, 1695.
It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that diamonds contain nothing but pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the voltaic battery—by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by professor Faraday, in London, in 1848.
DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR.—In 1785, Bœhmer, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace, for 56,000*l.* The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The

countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 56,000*l.* De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer, Cagliostro, of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window-sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt.—De Rohan was tried and acquitted, 14 April, 1786. The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand wrote at the time, that he should not be surprised if this miserable affair overturned the throne.

Diamond Robbery. See *Trials*, 1871.

DIANA, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 552 B.C.; the chief architect being Ctesiphon. Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing it. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble), furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great, by Herostratus or Eratostratus, who confessed that his sole motive was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burnt by the Goths in their naval invasion, A.D. 256 or 262. In April, 1869, Mr. J. T. Wood discovered the site of the second temple; and since then sculptured marble columns have been removed to the British Museum.

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of tali and tessera among the Romans was played with dice. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played. Act to regulate the licences of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

In 1357, the kings of Scotland and France, being prisoners, and the king of Cyprus on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards Henry Picard, mayor of London, "kept his hall against all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard. The lady Margaret, his wife, did keepe her chamber to the same intent." The mayor restored to the king of Cyprus 50 marks which he had won from him, saying, "My lord and king, be not aggrieved; for I covet not your gold, but your play," &c. *Stow.*

DICHROOSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, professor Dové of Berlin, in 1860, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in coloured lights, polarisation of light, &c.

DICTATORS were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed, 501 B.C. Caius Marcius Rutilus was the first plebeian dictator, 356 B.C. This office became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a law forbidding a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B.C. *Morrison;* see *Encyclopædias.*

A Latin one was compiled by Varro, born . B.C. 116
Varro's work "de Linguâ Latinâ"; he died . . 28

The "Onomasticon," a collection of vocabularies in Greek, by Julius Pollux, was published about A.D. 177

The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages. *Niceron.* about 1560

John E. Avenar's *Dictionarium Hebraicum* was published at Wittenberg in 1589. Buxtorf's great work, *Lexicon Hebraicum*, &c., appeared . . 1621

The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1669

The great English dictionary by Samuel Johnson appeared in 1755

Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue was compiled in 1768

The following academies have published large dictionaries of their respective languages: the French academy, first in 1694; the Spanish, 1726; the Italian academy (della Crusca) 1729; and the Russian 1789-94

Schwan's great German-French dictionary appeared 1782

Richardson's English dictionary appeared . . 1836

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, which first appeared in 1788, is now superseded by Dr. W. Smith's classical series 1842-57

The Philological Society of London issued "proposals for a new English dictionary" 1859

The great German dictionary, by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm . . . . . 1854 *et seq.*

Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's Dictionary of English Etymology 1859-67

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible was published . 1860-3

The earliest known English-Latin dictionary is the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled by Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of Norfolk, in 1440; and printed by Pynson, as *Promptorius Puerorum*, in 1499. A new edition, carefully edited by Mr. Albert Way, from MSS., was published by the Camden Society . . 1843-65

The great French dictionary, by E. Littré . . 1863-72

The "Bonâ Fide French and English Dictionary" (4½ inches by 2⅜, weight 4 oz.), printed by Bellows, 1873

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July, 1694. It was again bombarded in 1794; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, 14 Sept. 1803.

"DIES IRÆ" ("Day of Wrath"), a Latin mediæval hymn on the day of judgment, is ascribed to various authors, amongst others to pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but is generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1385.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. 1356; see *Golden Bull; Würzburg* (1180); *Nuremberg* (1467); *Worms* (1521); *Spires* (1529); *Augsburg* (1530); *Ratisbon* (1541); *Frankfort* (1806, *et seq.*); and *Germany.*

DIETHEROSCOPE, an apparatus for geodesy and teaching optics, constructed by G. Luvini, of Tunis, and announced, April, 1876.

"DIEU-DONNÉ," the name given in his infancy to *Louis le Grand*, king of France, the queen, his mother, having been barren for 23 years previously, 1638. Also to the present comte de Chambord, son of the duchess of Berri, born 29 Sept. 1820. His father was assassinated, 14 Feb. 1820. One of the popes (672) was named *Adeodatus* or God's gift.

DIEU ET MON DROIT ("God and my right"), the royal motto of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, 20 Sept. 1198, when the French army was signally defeated. "*Dieu et mon droit*" appears to have been first assumed as a motto by Henry VI. (1422-1461); see *Semper Eadem*.

DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE, see *Calculating Machine*.

DIFFUSION OF GASES. In 1825, Döbereiner observed the transmission of hydrogen gas through a crack in a glass vessel, and professor Thomas Graham discovered the passage of gases through porous porcelain, graphite, and other substances, and established laws in 1832, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of *Atmolysis* and *Dialysis*. He died 16 Sept. 1869.

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, which published a number of books relating to history, science, and literature, and an atlas, in a cheap form, ridiculed as the "Sixpenny Sciences," was established by Lord Brougham, Mr. William Tooke, Mr. Charles Knight, and others. It published its "Library" 1827-48, and patronised the publication of the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopædia. Its proceedings were suspended in 1846. The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1799, for "the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 B.C. *Quintil.* The "Digest," so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the emperor Justinian, 529: it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff. *Pardon.* The "Digest of Law" commissioners signed their first report 13 May, 1867, recommending the immediate preparation of a digest of the English common law, statute law, and judicial decisions.

DIGITS, any whole number under 10: 1, 2, &c., are the nine digits. Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about 900; and were introduced by them into Spain in 1050, and thence into England about 1253. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed; see *Figures*.

DIJON, E. France, the ancient capital of Burgundy, is said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, fortified by the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and named *Divio*, about 274. It has been several times captured in war; and a castle was erected here by Louis XI. Dijon became the capital of the dukes of Burgundy about 1180. It was attacked by the Germans, under general Beyer, 30 Oct. 1870. The heights and suburbs were taken by prince William of Baden, and the town surrendered on 31 Oct.

DILAPIDATIONS, see *Ecclesiastical*.

DILETTANTI, SOCIETY OF, established in 1734 by the viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Dorset, and others who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's Athens (1762-1816), Chandler's Travels (1775-6), and several other finely illustrated works. The members dine together from time to time at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's. Mr. R. P. Pullan, on behalf of this society, excavated the temple of Bacchus at Teos, of Apollo Smintheus in the Troad, and of Minerva Polias at Priene, between 1861-70.

DIMITY, see *Damietta*.

DINNERS, see *Destitute*.

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity; of 28 dioceses, 20 are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York; see *Bishops*, and the sees severally. Diocesan conferences of the clergy and laity now frequent.

DIOCLETIAN ERA (called also the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign) was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the 6th century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, 29 Aug. 284.

DIOPTRIC SYSTEM (from the Greek, *dia*, through, and *optomai*, I see), an arrangement of lenses for condensing light in lighthouses, devised by Fresnel, about 1819, based on the discoveries of Buffon, Condorcet, Brewster, and others; see *Lighthouses*.

DIORAMA. This admired exhibition was first opened by MM. Bouton and Daguerre in Paris, 11 July, 1822; in London, 29 Sept. 1823. It was not successful commercially here, and was sold in 1848. The building in Regent's-park was purchased by sir S. M. Peto, in 1855, to be used as a Baptist chapel.

DIPHTHERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane), a disease resembling croup which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on the mucous membrane connected with the throat. It was named *diphtheritis* by Bretonneau of Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne, it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many persons were affected with it in England at the beginning of 1858.

DIPLOMACY, the art of managing the relations of foreign states by means of ambassadors, envoys, consuls, chargés d'affaires, &c.; see *Ambassadors* and *Consuls*. New regulations for the British diplomatic service were issued 5 Sept. 1862.

DIPLOMATICS, the foreign term for the science of palæography or ancient writings. Valuable works on this subject have been compiled by Mabillon (1681), De Vaines (1774), Astle (1781), De Wailly (1838), and other antiquaries.

"DIRECTORY FOR THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD" was drawn up at the instance of the parliament by an assembly of divines at Westminster, in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The general hints given were to be managed with discretion; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except *Amen*. It was adopted by the parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed by presbyterians.

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, established by the constitution of the 5th of Fructidor, an III.

(22 Aug. 1795), and nominated 1 Nov., was composed of five members (MM. Lépeaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot). It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred (*which see*), at the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire (9 Nov. 1799). It was deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Lebrun, assumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, 13 Dec. 1799; see *Consuls*.

DIRECTORY, the first LONDON, is said to have been printed in 1677. The "Post-office Directory" first appeared in 1800.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST (sometimes called CAMPBELLITES)* profess adherence to pure Scriptural doctrine and practice, reject human creeds and formularies, and admit to their communion all who recognise Christ's obedience and death, as "the only meritorious cause of the sinner's acceptance with God;" and are baptised by immersion in his name.

DISCIPLINE, ecclesiastical, originally conducted spiritually according to the divine commands in *Matt.* xviii. 15, 1 *Cor.* v., 2 *Thess.* iii. 6, and other texts, was gradually changed to a temporal character, as it now appears in the Roman, Greek, and other churches. The "First Book of Discipline" of the presbyterian church of Scotland was drawn up by John KNOX and four ministers in Jan. 1560-1. The more important "Second Book" was prepared with great care in 1578 by Andrew Melville and a committee of the leading members of the general assembly. It lays down a thoroughly presbyterian form of government, defines the position of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, &c.

DISCOUNT, see under *Bank of England*.

DISESTABLISHMENT. See *Church of Ireland*.

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London. The Royal General Dispensary, London, was established in St. Bartholomew's Close, in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 persons in 1861; about 17,000 in 1866. *Low's Charities*. Garth's satiric poem, "The Dispensary," published 1699.

DISPENSATIONS, ecclesiastical, were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the church, with indulgences, absolutions, &c., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517.

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN (for setting aside laws or their power) asserted by some of our sovereigns, especially by Charles II. (in 1672 for the relief of nonconformists) and by James II. in 1686, was abolished by the bill of rights, 1689. It has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the Bank Charter act, &c.; see *Indemnity*.

DISRAELI ADMINISTRATIONS† on the resignation of the earl of Derby through ill-health, 25 Feb., 1868, Mr. Disraeli reconstituted the ministry, 29 Feb. (see *Derby Administrations*, III.). As the elections gave a large majority to the liberal party, Mr. Disraeli's ministry resigned 2 Dec. He declined to take office with the present house of commons when Mr. Gladstone resigned, 12 March, 1873, and the latter resumed office.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 29 Feb. 1868.

First lord of treasury, Benjamin Disraeli.
Lord chancellor, Hugh MacCalmont, lord Cairns.
Lord president of the council, John, duke of Marlborough.
Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury.
Secretaries—home, Gathorne Hardy;—*foreign*, Edward, lord Stanley;—*colonies*, Richard, duke of Buckingham and Chandos;—*war*, sir John S. Pakington;—*India*, sir Stafford Henry Northcote.
Chancellor of exchequer, George Ward Hunt.
First lord of admiralty, Henry Thomas L. Corry.
Chief commissioner of works, lord John Manners.
President of board of trade, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.
Chief secretary for Ireland, Richard, earl of Mayo; made viceroy of India, Oct.; succeeded by col. J. Wilson Patten, 7 Nov. 1868.
President of poor-law board, Wm. Reginald, earl of Devon.
The above formed the Cabinet.
Postmaster-general, James, duke of Montrose.
Lord great chamberlain, Orlando, earl of Bradford.
Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, col. John Wilson Patten; succeeded by col. Thos. E. Taylor, 7 Nov. 1868.
Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, earl (afterwards marquis) of Abercorn.

MR. DISRAELI'S LETTER of 30 Oct. 1873, to lord Grey de Wilton, severely censuring the Gladstone ministry as having "harassed every trade, worried every profession, and assailed or menaced every class, institution, and species of property in the country;" and also stating that the country has "made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering;" was published 7 Oct. 1873. (See *Gladstone Administration*.)

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, received seals, 21 Feb. 1874.

First lord of the treasury, Benjamin Disraeli (earl of Beaconsfield, *and lord privy seal*, Aug., 1876).
Lord chancellor, Hugh, lord Cairns.
Lord president of the council, Charles Henry, duke of Richmond.
Lord privy seal, James, earl of Malmesbury; resigned, 12 Aug. 1876.
Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Edward, earl of Derby.
Secretary of state for India, Robert, marquis of Salisbury.
Secretary of state for the Colonies, Henry, earl of Carnarvon.
Secretary of state for war, Gathorne Hardy.
Secretary of state for home department, Robert Assheton Cross.
First lord of the admiralty, George Ward Hunt.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote.
Postmaster-general, lord John Manners.
(The above form the Cabinet.)
Lord lieutenant of Ireland, James, duke of Abercorn.
President of board of trade, sir Charles Adderley.
Vice-president of council (education), Dudley F. S., viscount Sandon.
Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, col. Thos. E. Taylor (now lord Ardgillan).
Commissioner of woods and forests, lord Henry Lennox, resigned July, 1876; Gerard James Noel, 14 Aug. 1876.

DISSECTION, see *Anatomy*.

DISSENTERS, the modern name of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformists* (*which see*). In 1851, in London, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of dissenters amounted to more than 554. (The Church of England had

* The term Campbellite originated through their first church at Brush Run, in America, having been set up by a Scotch presbyterian preacher from Ireland, named Thomas Campbell, and his son Alexander. In 1812 they renounced infant baptism, and were rebaptized by immersion. Their number in America is said to be about 600,000; and in the United Kingdom, where the movement began independently and simultaneously, about 5000. They have also a number of churches in the British colonies.

† Benjamin Disraeli (son of Isaac Disraeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," &c.,) born 21 Dec. 1805; published "Vivian Grey," 1825; M.P. for Maidstone, 1837-41; Shrewsbury, 1841-7; Bucks, 1847-68; Chancellor of Exchequer (see *Derby administrations*), Feb. 1852; Feb. 1858; July, 1866; installed lord rector of Glasgow university, 19 Nov. 1873; created earl of Beaconsfield, Aug. 1876.—Mrs. Disraeli created viscountess Beaconsfield, 28 Nov. 1868; died 15 Dec. 1872.

458; Roman Catholics, 35.) The great act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17) for the relief of dissenters from civil and religious disabilities was passed 9 May, 1828. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal act, so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c., was repealed. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (1836), dissenters acquired the right of solemnising marriages at their own chapels, or at a registry office; see *Worship*.

A Burials Bill to permit the ministers of dissenters to officiate at funerals in churchyards several times rejected; in the commons 248 to 234, 21 April, 1875; 279 to 248, 3 March, 1876; earl Granville's resolution in the lords rejected 148 to 92, 15 May, 1876.

The Rev. W. H. Fremantle having proposed to preach at Dr. Parker's city temple, and the bishop of London having disapproved, the opinion of two counsel (Messrs. Fitzjames Stephen and Benjamin Shaw), was taken. They declared it to be illegal for the clergy of the English church to take part in worship of dissenters, June, 1875.

Several clergyman take part in the dedication services of Christ church (formerly Surrey chapel) Blackfriars, middle of July, 1876.

DISSOLVING VIEWS. Henry Langdon Childe, the alleged inventor, died 15 Oct. 1874, aged 92.

DISTAFF (or Rock), the staff to which flax or any substance to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavisa, an Italian. *Stow*. St. Distaff's or Rock day, was formerly the first free day after the Epiphany (6th Jan.) because the Christmas holidays were over and women's work was resumed.

DISTILLATION, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1150; see *Alcohol*, *Brandy*. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the 16th century. *Burns*. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains the most recent improvements. An act to prevent the use of stills by unlicensed persons was passed in 1846. 118 licences to distillers were granted in the year ending 31 March, 1858 for the United Kingdom.

DISTRICT CHURCHES ACTS. By the one passed in 1865 certain new churches were constituted rectories, and by another act, passed in 1868 (the Bishop of Oxford's act) the new parishes not rectories were ordered to be styled vicarages.

DITCH, see *Expedition*.

"DIVERSIONS OF PURLEY" ("*Epea Pteroenta*" flying words) a collection of grammatical treatises by John Horne Tooke, published in 1786, named from the residence at Purley, near Wandsworth, Surrey.

DIVIDENDS OF PUBLIC STOCKS. By an act passed 11 Aug. 1869, these may be paid by post if the recipients desire it, as railway dividends are.

DIVINATION was forbidden to the Jews, B.C. 1451. (*Deut.* xviii. 9.) It was common among their neighbours: and is described by *Ezekiel* (xxi. 21) 493 B.C.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine totally foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, *e.g.*, by Hobbes the free-thinker (1642), by Salmasius (1640), by sir Robert Filmer (about 1653), in his *Patriarcha*, published in 1680, and by the High Church party generally about 1714; but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others.

DIVING-BELL (first mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, about 325 B.C.) was used in Europe about A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before 1662. Halley (about 1721) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton made use of the diving-bell in improving Ramsgate harbour, 1779-88. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, 1 June, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell in May, 1817. Latterly it has been employed in submarine surveys and harbour works. The "*talpa marina*," or sea-mole, a diving machine for laying down torpedoes, &c., being a cylinder provided with compressed air sufficient for two persons for 50 hours: was invented by Toselli, a Venetian, and was successfully tried in the bay of Naples, 26 Aug. 1871. *Diving Dress*, a close dress made by Mr. Siebe about 1836; used by sir C. W. Pasley in 1838. M. Cabirol, maker of one, died Dec. 1874.

DIVINING ROD (*virgula divina*, *baculatorius*), formed of wood or metal, was formerly believed, even by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances were alleged in 1851 by Dr. H. Mayo, in his work on "Popular Superstitions."

DIVINITY, see *Theology*.

DIVORCE was permitted by the law of Moses (*Deut.* xxiv. 1), 1451 B.C., but forbidden by Christ except for unchastity (*Matt.* v. 31, 32). It was put in practice by Spurius Carvilius Ruga at Rome, 234 B.C. At this time morals were so debased that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds; one, *à vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce); the other *à mensâ et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539. See *Supreme Court*.

Bill to prevent women marrying their seducers brought into parliament 1801

The commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report . . . . . April, 1857

In 1857 there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament; in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since 1846; 1858-67, 1279 dissolutions of marriage, 213 judicial separations.

From the establishment of the divorce court, to March, 1859, 37 divorces had been granted out of 288 petitions; from Nov. 1860 to July, 1861, 164.

By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, &c., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes court instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate court to be one. (if possible) . . . . . "

A full court sat—lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock, sir Cresswell Cresswell (judge of the Probate court) when five marriages were dissolved . 10 May, 1858

The above-mentioned act, amended by acts passed in consequence of the increase of the business of the court 1858-60

An act respecting divorces in Scotland passed . . 1861

Sir Cresswell Cresswell died in July; sir James P. Wilde (afterwards lord *Penzance*) was appointed successor in . . . . . Sept. 1863

Lord Penzance retired, Oct.; succeeded by sir James Hannen . . . . . Nov. 1872
The *Divorce Amendment act* passed 21 July, 1868.
Between 1856 and 1867 1279 dissolutions of marriage and 213 judicial separations were decreed.
On appeal, the House of Lords decide that proceedings may be taken for divorce from a wife insane (see Mordaunt case, *Trials*, 1870) . 22 June 1874

DIZIER, ST. (N.E. France). Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the emperor Charles V., 1544. The allies here defeated the French under Napoleon, 27 Jan. and 26 March, 1814.

DOBRUDSCHA, the N.E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854, the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*).

DOCETÆ, a sect of the 1st century, said to have held that Jesus Christ was God, but that his body was an appearance, not a reality.

DOCKS OF ENGLAND. The following are the principal commercial docks:—

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1660.
West India Docks commenced 3 Feb. 1800; opened 27 Aug. 1802, when the "Henry Addington," West Indiaman, first entered them, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe.
London Docks were commenced 26 June, 1802, and opened 20 Jan. 1805.
East India Docks commenced 1803; opened 4 Aug. 1806.
St. Katharine's Docks began 3 May, 1827; and 2500 men were daily employed on them until they were opened, 25 Oct. 1828.
Victoria Docks (in Plaistow marshes) completed and opened Nov. 1855; great enlargement proposed, July, 1876.
Magnificent docks at Liverpool and Birkenhead erected 1810-57.
Milwall Docks, near London, formally opened, 14 March, 1868.

ROYAL DOCK-YARDS.

Woolwich, an extensive one in 1509; closed 1 Oct. 1869.
Deptford dock-yard founded about 1513, closed 31 March, 1869.
Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth; much enlarged in 1870.
Portsmouth dock-yard established by Henry VIII.
Plymouth dock, now Devonport, about 1689. Great fire here, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the *Imogene* frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed; the relics and figure-heads of the favourite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt: the loss was estimated at 200,000*l.*, 27 Sept. 1840.
Sheerness dock-yard was built by Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men-of-war at Chatham in 1667. A fire occurred at Sheerness dock-yard, on board the *Camperdown*, 9 Oct. 1840.
Milford-Haven dock-yard, 1790; removed to Pembroke in 1814.—See *Hull*.
A great floating iron dry dock, which cost 250,000*l.*, was launched at North Woolwich, 3 Sept. 1868; and towed from the Medway by two ships of war, 23 June, 1869, and arrived at the Bermudas (in thirty-six days), 30 July.

DOCTOR. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom in the Greek church; and to Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great in the Latin church; see *Fathers*. Afterwards the title was conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets, viz.: Thomas Aquinas (Angelicus), Bonaventura (Seraphicus), Alexander de Hales (Irrefragabilis), Duns Scotus (Subtilis), Roger Bacon (Mirabilis), William Occam (Singularis), Joseph Gerson (Christianissimus), Thomas Bradwardine (Profundus), and so on. *Doctor of the Law*, was a title of honour among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207. *Spelman*. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge in the 8th century.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, the college for the professors of civil and canon law in the 8th century. In February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity-hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws), procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy-house and buildings in the parish of St. Benet, Paul's wharf, for the accommodation of the society. Other courts being held here, the whole place received the appellation of "DOCTORS' COMMONS." The original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666; in 1672 it was rebuilt on the old site. After the great fire, until 1672, the society held its courts at Exeter-house in the Strand. It was incorporated by charter in June, 1768. *Coote*. The buildings were pulled down in April, 1867, for a new street, and new erected. Till 1857 the causes taken cognizance of here were blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c.; see *Ecclesiastical Courts*, *Civil Law*, &c.

The new building in Knightrider-street being found too small, the wills were removed to Somerset-house, where the office was opened 24 Oct. 1874.

DOCTRINAIRES, a name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guizot, Molé, the duc de Broglie and others), who upheld constitutional principles, in opposition to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis-Philippe, and fell with him in 1848. The term has been applied in this country to the writers in the "Westminster Review" (1824, *et seq.*), Bentham, Molesworth, and others.

DODONA, Epirus. The temple of Jupiter here, renowned for its ancient oracle, delivered by the sound of wind in a grove of trees, was destroyed by the Ætolians, 219 B.C.

DODSON'S ACT (brought forward by Mr. John G. Dodson, and passed 1 Aug. 1861) provides that votes for electing members of parliament for the universities may be recorded by means of polling papers. The act was amended in 1868.

DOG. Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna.

Statute against dog stealing, 10 Geo. III. . . 1770
Dog-tax imposed, 1796; and again in 1808; 12s. a year realised 219,313*l.*, in 1866
Assessed taxes on dogs repealed, 29 Mar. 1867; an annual excise duty of 5s. imposed on all dogs more than six months old, to begin on 5 April, 1867
Employment of dogs in drawing carts, &c., abolished in London, 1839; in the United Kingdom . 1854
Dog shows held in London in 1861; since 1862 at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at the Crystal Palace, and other places.
"Dogs' temporary home" opened, Hollingsworth-street, London, N., 1861; removed to Battersea in 1871; about 2200 animals have been sheltered in a year.
As a nuisance, dogs at large unmuzzled in the metropolis were ordered to be seized by the police . . . . . July to 27 Nov. 1868

A new act, more stringent, passed . 24 July, 1871
Master McGrath, an excessively fleet hound, the property of Lord Lurgan, thrice won the Waterloo cup; was sent for the queen to see, 1 Mar., and died . . . . . 24 Dec. "
Dog Licences (annual 5*s.*) issued in financial year 1871-2, produced 279,425*l.*; in 1873-6, 343,257*l.*

DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days now commence on 3 July and end 11 Aug. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog-star with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

DOGE or DUKE. Venice was first governed by a doge named Anafesto Paululio, or Paoluccio, 697; see *Venice*. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Boccanegra, in 1339. *Muratori.*

DOGGER-BANK (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under admiral sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, 5 Aug. 1781.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE. Thomas Doggett, an eminent actor of Drury-lane, at the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George I., 1 Aug. 1715, gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day, and bequeathed at his death, in 1722, a sum of money to continue the custom.

DOIT. A silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. Some of those struck by Charles I. and II. are in the cabinets of the curious. The circulation of "doydekyns" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

DOLLAR, the German *thaler*. Stamped Spanish dollars (value 4*s.* 9*d.*) were issued from the Mint in March, 1797, but called in Oct. following. The dollar is the principal silver coin in the United States of North America, value 4*s.* 4*d.* British money.

DOLLY'S BRAE, see *Riots*, 1849.

DOM-BOC or DOOM-BOOK (*Liber Judicialis*), the code of law compiled by king Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901.

DOME'S-DAY BOOK or DOOM'S-DAY [*Domus Dei* book, *Stow*] (*Liber Censualis Anglicæ*), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I., 1080 (some say 1085), and completed in 1086. It was intended to be a register to determine the right in the tenure of estates*; and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book, formerly kept in the Chapter-house of Westminster, is now in the Public Record Office. It consists of two volumes, a greater and less, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. "This Dome's-day book was the tax-book of kinge William." *Camden.* The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Doom's-Day-Book. It was printed in four vols. folio, with introductions, &c., 1783-1816. Photo-zinco-graphic copies of various counties have been published since 1861. In Sept. 1872, government ordered a return of all the owners of land in England and Wales—in fact, a new Dome's-Day-Book; the work to be done by the Local Government Board.

The return for Scotland 1872-3, was published by government, April, 1874; for England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolis) in 1875; for Ireland, 1876.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, or the study of food and clothing, was introduced into the government educational department in 1874.

DOMINGO, ST., see *Hayti.*

DOMINICA (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, Feb. 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. Their admiral Villeneuve ineffectually attacked it in 1805. It suffered great damage by a hurricane in 1806.

DOMINICAL LETTER, noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1 Jan., are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A (1 Jan.), B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on. Generally to find the Dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter; in leap years count two letters. The letters for 1876, B, A; 1877, G; 1878, F; 1879, E; 1880, D, C.

DOMINICALS. See *Exeter.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, see *Hayti*, 1844-61.

DOMINICANS, formerly a powerful religious order (called in France, Jacobins, and in England, *Black friars*), founded to put down the Albigenses and other heretics by St. Dominic, approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Augustin's rules and the founder's particular constitution. In 1276 the corporation of London gave the Dominicans two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars. A Dominican establishment at Haverstock hill, near London, was consecrated 10 Oct. 1867.

DOMINION OF CANADA, see *Canada.*

DOMINOES, "a sport imported from France a few years back." *Strutt's Sports*, 1801.

DONATISTS, an ancient strict sect, formed about 313-318, by an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage: it became extinct in the 7th century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined them were re-baptized.

DONAUWERTH (Bavaria). Here the French and Bavarians were defeated by the duke of Marlborough, after a severe conflict, 2 July, 1704.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire), the Roman *Danum*, the Saxon *Donne ceastre*. The races here (held annually in September) began about 1703; see *Races.*

DONKEY SHOW. An exhibition of donkeys and mules belonging to the upper and lower classes took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, 9 Aug. 1864.

*Sir Martin Wright says, "to discover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his homage," *i.e.*, the question of military aid he was bound to furnish.

DON QUIXOTE, by Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second was printed. *Watts.*

DOOM'S-DAY BOOK, see *Dome's-day Book.*

DORADO, see *El Dorado.*

DORCHESTER (Oxfordshire) was once a bishopric, founded about 636. The first bishop Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons (*which see*), was succeeded in 650 by Agilbert. In 659 the see was divided by the king. Dorchester remained with Agilbert, and Wina, established at Winchester, in 660 obtained the whole. The see of Dorchester was revived about 764. In 1072 the bishop Remigius de Feschamp removed the see to Lincoln.

DORCHESTER (Dorsetshire), the Roman *Durnovaria*, the Saxon *Dorneeaster*. Here are found remains of a Roman theatre and of a British camp. Here Jefferies held his "bloody assize" (after Monmouth's rebellion) 3 Sept. 1685. Much excitement was caused by six labourers of Dorchester being sentenced to transportation 17 March, 1834, for administering illegal oaths.

DORIANS, Greeks, who claimed descent from Dorus, son of Hellen; see *Greece.* The return of the Dorians, named Heraclidæ, to the Peloponnesus is dated 1104 B.C. They sent out many colonies. To them we owe the Doric architecture, the second of the five orders.

DORKING, Surrey, an ancient town; the manor having been given by the Conqueror to earl Fitzwarren. An imaginary battle of Dorking in which the German invaders totally defeat the British army is the subject of a clever article, attributed to col. George Chesney, in Blackwood's Magazine for May, 1871. It provoked much controversy, and caused the publication of "Dame Europa's School," and similar pamphlets.

DORMANS (N. E. France). The Huguenots and their allies, under Montmorency, were here defeated by the duke of Guise, 10 Oct. 1575.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, an ancient town in Holland. Here happened an inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking down of the dykes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dollart, in Friesland, and in Zealand. The independence of the thirteen provinces was declared here in 1572, when William Prince of Orange was made stadtholder. A Protestant synod sat at Dort 13 Nov. 1618, to 25 May 1619; to which deputies were sent from England, and from the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

DORYLÆUM (Phrygia). Soliman, the Turkish sultan of Iconium, having retired from the defence of Nicæa his capital, was here defeated with great loss by the crusaders 1 July, 1097. *Michaud.*

DOUAY (N. France), the Roman Duacum, was taken from the Flemings by Philip the Fair in 1297; restored by Charles V. in 1368. It reverted to Spain, from which it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was captured by the duke of Marlborough in June 1710; and retaken by the French 8 Sept. 1712. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic English version of the Bible authorised by the pope, the text being explained by notes of Roman divines. The Old Testament was published by the English college at Douay in 1609; the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1568 by William Allen, afterwards cardinal. *Dodd.*

DOURO, a river (separating Spain and Portugal), which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on 12 May, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general. *Alison.*

DOVER (Kent), the Roman Dubris. Near here Julius Cæsar is said to have first landed in England, 26 Aug., 55 B.C., and its original castle to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II. The earliest named constable is Leopoldus de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred II., followed by earl Godwin, Odo the brother of William I., &c. In modern times, this office, and that of warden of the Cinque Ports, have been frequently conferred on the prime minister for the time being,—*e.g.*, lord North, Mr. Pitt, lord Liverpool, and the duke of Wellington. The earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general for India, appointed in Jan. 1853, died 19 Dec. 1860. Lord Palmerston, appointed constable March, 1861, died 18 Oct. 1865. Earl Granville appointed Dec. 1865. See *Tunnels.*

The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboyl, or Corbois, about	1130
At Dover, king John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate	13 May, 1213
The pier projected by Henry VIII.	1533
Charles II. landed here from his exile	26 May, 1660
The foot barracks burnt by accident	30 July, 1800
Admiralty pier commenced	1844
Railway to London opened	7 Feb. 1844
Part of the cliff fell, 27 Nov. 1810; and 13 Jan.	1853
A submarine telegraph laid down between Dover and Calais by Brett	28 Aug. 1850
A telegraph between Dover and Calais opened,	13 Nov. 1851
Easter volunteer review here	22 April, 1867
Dover College inaugurated by earl Granville	4 Oct. 1871
Suffragan bishop, Edward Parry, D.D.	1870

DOWER, the gifts of a husband to a wife before marriage (*Genesis* xxxiv. 12). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of king Edmund, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands or tenements for her life, 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1551. By the Dower act passed in 1833, the power of the wife over her dower was much diminished.

DOWN (N. E. Ireland). An ancient see, first bishop St. Cailan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, consecrated to the Trinity, was re-dedicated to St. Patrick about 1183. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*); and the see of Dromore was united to both by the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland; for this and other crimes he was impeached and beheaded in 1541. *Beatson.*

DOWNS, see *Naval Battles*, 1652-3.

DRACO'S LAWS (enacted by him when archon of Athens, 621 B.C.), on account of their

severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished as severely as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B. C.

DRAFTS (or cheques). In 1856, drafts crossed with a banker's name were made payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of a decision to the contrary in the case of Carlon *v.* Ireland, 12 Dec., 1855. In 1858 the crossing was made a material part of a cheque, but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not plainly appear, and a penny stamp was ordered to be affixed to drafts on bankers, commencing 25 May. In the case of Simmonds *v.* Taylor, May, 1858, it had been decided that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft, who had stolen it.

The "*Cheque-bank*," established for issuing drafts for limited amounts, opened 23 July, 1873.
The payment of a stolen draft crossed on one banker and presented by another banker declared legal; Smith *v.* Union Bank of London: verdict for defendants, 29 Nov. 1875.
Crossed Cheques act passed, 15 Aug. 1876.

DRAGONNADES, the fierce persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV. by dragoons, by the minister Louvois, 1684, was consummated by the revocation of Henry IVth's edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685, which drove 50,000 families from France. *Duruy.*

DRAGOONS. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon." *Meyrick.* The DRACONARII were horse-soldiers, who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of *dragoons* was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681. "King Charles II. at the Restoration established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of *Horse Guards*, and two regiments of Foot Guards; and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland." *Captain Curling.*

DRAINAGE OF LAND, in England, is of early date—remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England in 1621, and amidst much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Great Levels; see *Levels.* In the present century great progress has been made in drainage. In 1861 was passed "an act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes;" see *Sewers.*

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Falmouth 13 Dec. 1577, circumnavigated the globe, and returned to England after many perils, 3 Nov. 1580. He was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, 19 July, 1588. He died at Panamá, 28 Jan. 1596, during an expedition against the Spaniards.

DRAMA, ANCIENT. Both tragedy and comedy began with the Greeks.

The first comedy performed at *Athens*, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold . . . B. C. 562
The chorus introduced 556
Tragedy first represented at Athens by Thespis, on a waggon (*Arund. Marb.*) 536
Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens "Alcestis," and was rewarded with a goat (*tragos*). *Pliny* . . . . . "
Æschylus introduced dresses and a stage 486
The drama was first introduced into *Rome* on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticus and C. Licinius Stolo: the magistrates, to appease the deities, instituted games called the "Scenici;" actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute . 364
Anaxandrides, first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues upon the stage; composed about 100 plays, of which 10 obtained the prize; died B. C. 340
Plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot; he gave singing and dancing to different performers 240
The greatest ancient dramatic writers were—*Greek*, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides (tragedy), and Aristophanes (comedy), 525—427; *Latin*, Plautus and Terence (comedy), 184—160; Seneca (tragedy) . . . . . 7 B. C.—A. D. 65

DRAMA, MODERN, arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England. Stories from the Bible (*Mystery Plays*), represented by the priests, were the origin of sacred comedy. *Warton.*

Gregory Nazianzen, father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama on the Passion of Christ, to counteract heathen profanities about 364
Fitzstephen, in his "Life of Thomas à Becket," asserts that—"London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and *the representation of miracles*, wrought by holy confessors;" he died about 1190.
The Chester Mysteries performed . . . about 1270
The Coventry, Chester, Townley, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.
Plays performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks, and "miracles" represented in the fields . . 1397
The "Passion of Christ" a *miracle-play*, still frequently performed at Ober-Ammergau in Bavaria, is said to have had its origin after a pestilence in 1633
This play was witnessed by the prince of Wales and other distinguished persons in the summer and autumn 1871
[The "Passion-play" is still performed in Spain, with painful realism, 1873.]
Allegorical characters introduced in the 15th century.
Skelton and others wrote "Moralities" . about 1500
The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X. (*Voltaire*) 1515
First royal licence for the drama in England (to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester) to act plays at the Globe, Bankside 1574
Shakespeare began to write . . . . about 1590
A licence granted to Shakespeare and others . . 1603
Plays opposed by the Puritans in 1633, suspended during the commonwealth, 1649; restored . . 1660
Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and sir William Davenant's. The first was at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens, 1662. Till this time, boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe*, in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1666
Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the parent of Covent-garden 1695
Act for the revision of plays and for licensing them previously to being performed 1737
Authors' Dramatic Copyright Protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15, 10 June, 1833; extended to operas, 1 July 1842

See *Theatres, Covent-garden, Drury-lane*, and *Copyright.*

DRAMATIC COLLEGE, for the benefit of distressed actors and their children, was proposed 21 July, 1858, at the Princess's theatre, by Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Kean, B. Webster, and others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money, with certain stipulations, was declined Jan. 1859. The first stone of the building at Maybury near Woking, was laid by the prince consort, 1 June, 1860; and on 29 Sept. 1862, seven annuitants were

installed. The central hall was opened by the prince of Wales, 5 June, 1865. The queen is the patron. The viceroy of Egypt was present at the annual fête at the Crystal Palace, July 1867, and gave 500*l.* to the college.

DRAPIER'S LETTERS, by dean Swift, published in 1723-4 against *Wood's Halfpence* (*which see*).

DREADNOUGHT. In this ship, which was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, was established a hospital for the seamen of all nations, by the Seamen's Hospital Society established 1821. The old vessel was replaced by others. The removal of the men to Greenwich hospital was proposed in 1867; effected, April 1870.

DREAMS are mentioned in Scripture, *e. g.*, Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B. C. (*Gen.* xxxvii. and xli.), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 603 and 570 B. C. (*Daniel* ii. and iv.). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphictyon of Athens, 1497 B. C.

Thomas, lord Lyttelton, dreamt that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted, he observed to the company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed and rose no more. He died 27 Nov. 1779, aged 35. [The whole story is now discredited, 1874].

DREDGING; see *Deep Sea*.

DRED SCOTT CASE; see *United States*, 1857.

DREPANUM (Sicily). Near this place the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal totally defeated the Roman fleet under Publius Claudius, 249 B. C.

DRESDEN, termed the German Florence, became the capital of Saxony in 1548.*

Alliance of Dresden between Saxony and Denmark and Russia . . . 28 June,	1709
Peace of Dresden between Hungary, Prussia, and Saxony . . . . . 25 Dec.	1745
Taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1756; by the Austrians	1759
Bombarded in vain by Frederick . . . July,	1760
Held by Austrians . . . . June—July,	1809
Severe contests between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French commanded by Napoleon . . . 26, 27 Aug.	1813
The allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle, general Moreau received his mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia 27 Aug.	"
Marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops, surrendered Dresden to the allies . . 11 Nov.	"
During a political commotion the king abdicated, and prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared regent . . . . . 9 Sept. *et seq.*	1830.
An insurrection 3 May; suppressed . . 6 May,	1849

DRESS. The attire of the Hebrew women is censured in *Isaiah* iii., about 760 B.C. Excess in dress among the early Romans was restrained by sumptuary laws: and also in England by numerous statutes, in 1363, 1465, 1570, &c. (see *Cap*). *Stow.* Fairholt's "Costume in England" contains a history of dress with numerous illustrations derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, &c. A "dress-making company" was established in London, 6 Feb. 1865, with the view of improving the condition of the workwomen.

Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls, and in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which, on great court days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of 6600*l.*; *and he had a* suit of armour *of solid silver*, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

King James's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, had his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*.

The *court dress* of civilians, previously that of the time of the Georges, was modified by the lord chamberlain, lord Sydney, in 1869.

The BLOOMER COSTUME, introduced into America in 1849, by Mrs. Ann Bloomer, and worn there by many of the women. It resembled male attire, being an open-fronted jacket and loose trowsers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The Bloomer dress was adopted by a few females in the west of London, in August, 1851; but though recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon totally discontinued.

DREUX (N. W. France). Here Montmorenci defeated the Huguenots under Condé, 19 Dec. 1562. Here is the burying-place of the Orleans family since 1816. The duke of Guise, aged 18, the last surviving child of the duc d'Aumale, was buried here 27 July, 1872. The bodies of king Louis Philippe and others of his family were brought here from England and buried, 9 June, 1876.

DRILL REVIEW of children; see *Education*, 1870.

DRILLING-MACHINES, in agriculture. One was invented by Jethro Tull, early in the last century.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS. Many were erected in Liverpool in 1857. An association for their erection in London was formed in April, 1859, by lord John Russell, the earl of Carlisle, Mr. S. Gurney, and others. The first of the numerous fountains since erected is that near St. Sepulchre's church, Skinner-street, 21 April, 1859. The magnificent fountain in Victoria-park, London, was inaugurated by the donor, Miss (afterwards baroness) Burdett-Coutts, 28 June, 1862. A remarkable drinking-fountain (the gift of the maharajah of Vizianigram), was inaugurated in Hyde-park, 29 Feb. 1868; another in Regent's-park, the gift of a Parsee, Aug. 1869.

DROGHEDA (Central Ireland, E.), formerly Tredagh, a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. Here was passed Poynings' law (*which see*) in 1494. In the reign of Edward VI. an act was passed for the foundation of a university here. The town was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691, and Cromwell took it by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, 12 Sept. 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. It surrendered to William III. in 1690.

DROMORE, BISHOPRIC OF (N. E. Ireland), founded by St. Coleman, first bishop, about 556. By an extent returned 15 James I., this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l.* Jeremy Taylor

* Dresden china was invented by John Frederick Böttger (or Böttcher), an apothecary's boy, about 1709. He died 13 March, 1719. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, with battles, &c., was presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Prussia, in 1816.

was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and of this see in 1661. In 1842 Dromore was united to Down by the Irish Church Temporalities act of 1833.

DRONTHEIM, capital of Norway, founded by Olaf I. about 998.

DROWNING, an ancient punishment. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire, before 450 B.C. *Stow.* It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A.D. 370; and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The wholesale drownings of the royalists in the Loire at Nantes, by command of the brutal Carrier, Nov. 1793, were termed *Noyades.* 94 priests were drowned at one time. He was condemned to death in Dec. 1794. Societies for the *recovery of drowning persons* were first instituted in Holland, in 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768; the third in Hamburg, in 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is: *Lateat scintillula forsan*—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid." François Texier, of Dunkerque, after saving 50 lives at different times, was drowned in a storm, Oct. 1871.

DRUGS, sales regulated by Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1875. See *Pharmacy.*

DRUIDS. Priests, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (Brit. *derw*). They administered sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing, 55 B.C., and were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61.

DRUM: the invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." It was used by the Egyptians; and brought by the Moors into Spain, 1713. The drum, or drum capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Morland, in 1685. *Anderson.*

DRUMCLOG (W. Scotland). Here the covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse, on 1 June, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott, in "Old Mortality."

DRUMMOND LIGHT; see *Lime-light.*

DRUNKARDS were to be excommunicated in the early church, 59 (1 *Cor.* v. 11). In England, a canon law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By 21 James I., c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks. See *Temperance* and *Tee-totaller.*

A commission to inquire into the prevalence of intemperance granted by the lords on the motion of the archbishop of Canterbury, 30 June, 1876.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE derives its origin from a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt and called the Phœnix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, 25 April, 1662. The actors were called "the king's servants," and ten of them, called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with lace; see under *Theatres.*

DRUSES, a warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 996, and fled to Palestine to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors: they eat pork and drink wine, and do not practise circumcision, pray, or fast. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which doubtless both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbours the Maronites (*which see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but in the meantime a religious fury seized the Mahometan population of the neighbouring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. Fuad Pacha with Turkish troops, and general Hautpoul with French auxiliaries, invaded Lebanon in Aug. and Sept. The Druses surrendered, giving up their chiefs, Jan. 1861. See *Damascus* and *Syria.*

DUALIN, a new explosive substance (said to be from four to ten times more powerful than gunpowder), composed of varying proportions of cellulose (woody fibre), nitro-starch, nitro-mannite, and nitro-cellulose; invented by Carl Ditmar, a Prussian, and made known in 1870. This name is also given to another explosive compound, invented by Mr. Nobel, composed of ammonia and sawdust, acted on by nitro-sulphuric acid.

DUALISM, a term applied to the principles of the advocates for a separate government of Hungary under the emperor of Austria; effected in 1867.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland, anciently called Ashcled, said to have been built 140. Auliana, daughter of Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth-bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana). Alpinus is said to have brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town," about 155; see *Ireland* and *Trinity Colleges.*

Christianity established by St. Patrick, and St. Patrick's cathedral founded about	448
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes	798
Named by king Edgar in the preface to his charter "*Nobilissima Civitas*"	964
Battle of Clontarf (*which see*) . . . 23 April,	1014
Dublin taken by Ramond le Gros, 1170, for Henry II. who soon after arrives	1171
Charter granted by this king	1173
Christ church built, 1038; rebuilt	1190
Slaughter of 500 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (see *Cullens Wood*)	1209
Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to king John	1210
Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205; finished	1213
John de Decer first provost; Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold first bailiffs (see *Mayor*)	1308
Thomas Cusack, first mayor	1409
Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy	1500
Christ church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. (see *Christ Church*)	1541
Bailiff changed to sheriffs; John Ryan and Thomas Comyn, first	1548
Trinity college founded	1591
Charter granted by James I.	1609
Convocation which established the Thirty-nine articles of religion	1614
Besieged by the marquis of Ormond, defeated at battle of Rathmines (*which see*) . . 2 Aug.	1649
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse . . . . . Aug.	"
Chief magistrate styled lord mayor	1665
Blue coat hospital incorporated	1670
Essex bridge built by sir H. Jervis	1676
Royal hospital, Kilmainham, founded	1683
James II. arrives in Dublin, 24 March; proclaimed 4 May,	1689
Great gunpowder explosion	1693
Lamps first erected in the city	1698

Infirmary, Jervis-street, founded 1728
Parliament-house begun 1729
Foundling hospital incorporated 1739
St. Patrick's spire erected (see *St. Patrick*) . . 1749
Royal Dublin Society originated, 1731; incorporated 1749
Hibernian society 1765
Marine society 1766
Queen's bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1763; rebuilt 1768
Act for a general pavement of the city . . . 1773
Royal exchange begun, 1769; opened . . . 1779
Order of St. Patrick instituted 1783
Bank of Ireland instituted (see *Bank*) . . . . ,,
Police established by statute 1786
Royal academy incorporated . . . . . ,,
Custom house begun, 1781; opened 1791
Dublin library instituted . . . . . ,,
Fire at the parliament house 1792
Carlisle bridge erected 1794
City armed association 1796
New Four law courts opened . . . . . ,,
The rebellion; arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald, in Thomas-street . . . . . 19 May, 1798
Union with England (see *Union*) . . . 1 Jan. 1801
Emmett's insurrection . . . . . 23 July, 1803
Hibernian Bible society 1806
Bank transferred to College-green 1808
Dublin institution founded 1811
Riot at the theatre . . . . . 16 Dec. 1814
Visit of George IV. . . . . 12 Aug. 1821
The "Bottle riot" . . . . . 14 Dec. 1822
Hibernian academy . . . . . 16 Aug. 1823
Dublin lighted with gas . . . . . 5 Oct. 1825
Rd. Whately made archbishop (very active in education) 1831
Great custom-house fire . . . . . 9 Aug. 1833
Railroad to Kingstown 1834
British Association meet here . . . . 6 Aug. 1835
Dublin new police act . . . . . 4 July, 1836
Cemetery, Mount Jerome, consecrated 19 Sept. ,,
Royal arcade burnt . . . . . 25 April, 1837
Poor-law bill passed . . . . . 31 July, 1838
Awful storm raged . . . . . 6 Jan. 1839
O'Connell's arrest (see *Trials*) . . . . 14 Oct. 1843
He is found guilty, 12 Feb.; liberated in Sept. 1844
His death at Genoa . . . . . 15 May, 1847
Arrest of Mitchell, of the "United Irishman" newspaper . . . . . 13 May, 1848
State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher in Dublin . . . . . 15 May, ,,
[These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, and found *guilty*.]
Trial of Mitchell; *guilty* . . . . . 26 May, ,,
"Irish Felon" newspaper first published, 1 July, ,,
"Nation" and "Irish Felon" suppressed, 29 July, ,,
Conviction of O'Doherty . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
The queen visits Dublin . . . . . 6 Aug. 1849
Royal exchange opened as a city hall . 30 Sept. 1852
Dublin industrial exhibition, which owed its existence to Mr. Dargan, who advanced 60,000*l.* for the purpose, was erected by Mr. (afterwards sir) John Benson, in the Dublin society's grounds, near Merrion-square. It consisted of one large and two smaller halls, lighted from above. It was opened by earl St. Germains, the lord-lieutenant . . . . . 12 May, 1853
Visited by the queen and prince Albert, 30 Aug.; and closed on . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Acts passed to establish a national gallery, museum, &c. . . . 10 Aug. 1854; and 2 July, 1855
Arrival of lord Eglinton—disgraceful contest between the Trinity college students and the police; the latter severely blamed . . . . 12 March, 1858
Demonstration at the funeral of the rebel M'Manus, ... 10-12 Nov. 1861
Fine art exhibition proposed, 20 July, 1860; opened by the lord-lieutenant, the earl of Carlisle, 24 May, 1861; visited by the prince of Wales, 1 July; and by the queen and prince consort . 22 Aug. ,,
National association for social science met, 14-22 Aug. ,,
Lord Rosse installed as chancellor of the university, ... 17 Feb. 1863
Abp. Whately dies, 8 Oct.; succeeded by Rd. Chenevix Trench . . . . . Nov. ,,
Statue of Oliver Goldsmith inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant, 5 Jan.; who opens the national gallery of Ireland . . . . . 30 Jan. 1864
New Richmond hospital, to be called the "Carmichael School of Medicine," founded by lord Carlisle (Mr. Carmichael, the surgeon, bequeathed 10,000*l.* to it) . . . . . 29 March, 1864
Industrial exhibition opened by the lord chancellor, ... 25 May, ,,
The O'Connell monument founded . . 8 Aug. ,,
St. Patrick's cathedral restored by Mr. Benjamin L. Guinness; re-opened . . . . 24 Feb. 1865
The international exhibition opened by the prince of Wales . . . . . 9 May, ,,
The newspaper "The Irish People" seized, and several Fenians taken in custody. (See *Fenians*, and *Ireland*.) . . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
International exhibition closed . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Great fire: Mrs. Delany and five others burnt; fire-brigade blamed . . . . . 7 June, 1866
Great banquet to John Bright . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Meeting of Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, ... 27 Aug. 1867
Two policemen shot (probably by Fenians), 31 Oct. ,,
Funeral demonstration for Allen, Gould, and Larkin, the Fenians . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
Visit of prince of Wales (see *Ireland*) . 15 April, 1868
Sir Benjamin L. Guinness, benefactor, died 19 May, ,,
Church congress held . . . 29 Sept.—2 Oct. ,,
Public entry of earl Spencer as lord-lieutenant, ... 16 Jan. 1869
Smith O'Brien's statue unveiled . . . 26 Dec. 1870
State funeral of lord mayor Bulfin (died in office), ... 16 June, 1871
Fine art and industrial exhibition opened by the duke of Edinburgh . . . . . 5 June, 1872
Closed by the lord-lieutenant, earl Spencer, 30 Nov. ,,
Spencer dock inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant, ... 15 April, 1873
Great fire; rioting suppressed by the military, ... 7 June, ,,
Conference on "Home Rule" in the Rotondo, ... 18-21 Nov. ,,
International Rifle Match, Irish and Americans; Americans won . . . . . 29 June, 1875
Statue of Henry Gratton unveiled . . 6 Jan. 1876

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory, bishop in 1121, became *archbishop* in 1152. It was united to Glandalagh in 1214. George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archbishop. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Henry VIII., at 534*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Irish. Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to Dublin, 1846; see *Bishops*.

DUCAT, a coin so called because struck by dukes. *Johnson*. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy. *Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia, 1140. *Du Cange*. Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in 1240.

DUCKING-STOOL; see *Cucking-stool*.

DUELLING took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first formal duel in England, between William count of Eu and Godfrey Baynard, took place 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. Francis I. challenged the emperor Charles V. 1528 without effect. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792; and has been abolished in England, by the

* "As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric."—*Sir J. Barrington.* A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law. *Hamilton.*

influence of public opinion, aided by the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845. "The British Code of Duel," published in 1824, was approved by the duke of Wellington and others. See *Battel, Wager of, Combat*, and *Jarnac*.

MEMORABLE DUELS.

Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought . . . . . 15 Nov. 1712
[This duel was fought with small swords, in Hyde-park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]
Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed . . 1728
Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed . 1748
S. Martin wounded Mr. Wilkes, M.P. . 16 Nov. 1763
Lord Byron killed Mr. Chaworth . . 26 Jan. 1765
Lord Townsend wounded lord Bellamont, 1 Feb. 1773
Comte d'Artois wounded by duc de Bourbon, at Paris . . . . . 21 March, 1778
Mr. Donovan and capt. Hanson; the latter killed, 13 Nov. 1779
Charles James Fox wounded by Mr. Adam, 30 Nov. ,,
Col. Fullerton wounded lord Shelburne, 22 March, 1780
Rev. Mr. Allen killed Lloyd Dulany . . 18 June, 1782
Col. Thomas killed by col. Gordon . 4 Sept. 1783
Lord Macartney wounded by major-general Stuart, 8 June, 1786
Mr. M'Keon killed George N. Reynolds, 1787; executed . . . . . 16 Feb. 1788
Mr. Purefoy killed col. Roper . . . . Dec. ,,
Duke of York and col. Lennox, aft. duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause) . 26 May, 1789
Sir George Ramsay and captain Macrea: sir George killed 1790
Mr. Curran and major Hobart . . . . 1 April, ,,
Mr. Maeduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed 4 June, ,,
Mr. Harvey Aston and lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded . . . . . 25 June, ,,
Mr. Anderson killed Mr. Stevens . . 20 Sept. ,,
Mr. Julius killed Mr. Graham . . 19 July, 1791
Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality, 1 March, 1792
Earl of Lonsdale and captain Cuthbert; no fatality 9 June, ,,
M. de Chauvigny wounded Mr. Lameth . 8 Nov. ,,
Mr. Carpenter killed by Mr. Pride . 20 Aug. 1796
Lord Valentia wounded by Mr. Gawler . 28 June, ,,
Wm. Pitt and Geo. Tierney . . . 27 May, ,,
Henry Grattan wounded Isaac Corry . 15 Jan. 1800
Lieut. Willis killed major Impey . . 26 Aug. 1801
George Ogle and Bernard Coyle; no fatality . . 1802
Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; sir Richard wounded . . . . . 8 June, ,,
Capt. Mac Namara killed col. Montgomery, 6 April, 1803
Gen. Hamilton and col. Aaron Burr (in America); the general killed 1804
Capt. Best killed lord Camelford 6 (died 10) March, ,,
Surgeon Fisher killed lieut. Torrens . 22 March, 1806
Baron Hompesch wounded Mr. Richardson, 21 Sept. ,,
Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull; both wounded 5 May, 1807
Mr. Alcock killed Mr. Colclough; and lost his reason 8 June, ,,
M. de Granpré and M. Le Pique, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed . . . 3 May, 1808
Major Campbell and captain Boyd; latter killed (former hanged, 2 Oct. 1808) . . 23 June, ,,
Lord Paget and captain Cadogan; neither wounded 30 May, 1809
Lord Castlereagh wounded Geo. Canning 21 Sept. ,,
Mr. Clarke killed George Payne . . . 6 Sept. 1810
Ensign de Balton killed capt. Boardman, 4 March, 1811
Lieut. Stewart killed lieut. Bagnal . . 7 Oct. 1812
Mr. Edward Maguire killed lieut. Blundell, 9 July, 1813
Captain Stackpole (of "Statira" frigate) and lieut. Cecil; the captain killed (arose on account of words spoken four years previously) . April, 1814
Mr. D. O'Connell killed Mr. D'Esterre . 31 Jan. 1815
Colonel Quentin and colonel Palmer . 7 Feb. ,,
Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting 31 Aug. ,,
Major Greene and Mr. Price, in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented . . . 1816
Lieut. Conroy killed lieut. Hindes . 8 March, 1817
Major Lockyer killed Mr. John Sutton . 10 Dec. ,,
Mr. O'Callaghan killed lieut. Bayley . . 12 Jan. 1818
Mr. Grattan and the earl of Clare . . 7 June, 1820
Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
Mr. Christie killed Mr. Scott . . . . 16 Feb. 1821
M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont . . . 9 April, ,,
Mr. James Stuart killed sir Alexander Boswell, 26 March, 1822
The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford; no fatality . . . . . 2 May, ,,
Gen. Pepe wounded gen. Carascosa . 28 Feb. 182
Mr. Westall killed capt. Gourlay 182
Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton; no result 1 July, 182
Mr. Hayes killed Mr. Bric . . . 26 Dec . ,,
Rev. Mr. Hodson wounded Mr. Grady . Aug. 1827
Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea; no injury . . . . . 21 March, 1829
Capt. Helsham killed lieut. Crowther . 1 April, ,,
Mr. W. Lambrecht killed Mr. O. Clayton . 8 Jan. 1830
Capt. Smith killed Mr. O'Grady . . 18 March, ,,
Mr. Storey wounded Mr. Matthias . 22 Jan. 1833
Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter wounded, and died on the 18th . 10 May, ,,
Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; 2 shots each . . . . . 4 May, 1835
Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour; no fatality 29 May, ,,
Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor of the "Morning Chronicle;" 2 shots each . 19 Nov. ,,
Capt. Dickson wounded gen. Evans . . 8 April, 1836
Emile de Girardin killed Armand Carrel (both journalists) . . . . . 24 July, ,,
Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close (Mr. Scott's second); the latter wounded 23 May, ,,
The earl of Cardigan and captain Tuckett; 2 shots each; the latter wounded; the earl was tried in the house of lords and acquitted, 16 Feb. 1841) 12 Sept. 1840
Captain Boldero and hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality . . . . . 15 July, 1842
Lieut. Munroe killed col. Fawcett 1 (died 3) July, 1843
Lieut. Hawkey killed lieut. Seton . 20 May, 1845
Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon at Paris, for a newspaper attack . . . Oct. 1862
Paul de Cassagnac and M. Lissagaray, journalists; (latter run through) . . . . 4 Sept. 1868
Don Enrique de Bourbon killed by the duc de Montpensier, near Madrid, after much provocation, 12 March, 1870
Paul de Cassagnac (wounded) and M. Ranc, Paris, 7 July 1873
Prince Soutza kills N. Ghika at Fontainebleau, 27 Nov. ,,
Duels (often nominal) still frequent in France 1875-6

DUKE, from Latin *dux*, a leader. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces*. *Camden*. In *Genesis* xxxvi. some of Esau's descendants are termed *dukes*. *Duke-duke* was a title given to the house of Sylvia, in Spain, on account of its possessing many duchies.

Edward the Black Prince made *duke of Cornwall* 17 March, 1337
Robert de Vere was created marquis of Dublin and *duke of Ireland*, 9 Rich. II. 1385
Robert III. created David, prince of Scotland, duke of Rothsay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, 1398, and is now borne by the prince of Wales.
Cosmo de' Medici created *grand-duke* of Tuscany, the first of the rank, by pope Pius V. 1569

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey) called God's-gift college, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened 13 Sept. 1619. Alleyn was its first master, and died in 1626. In 1686 Wm. Cartwright, an actor, gave a library and some portraits, and on 20 Dec. 1810 sir Francis Bourgeois bequeathed his collection of pictures, the gallery for which was erected by sir John Soane, and opened in 1812. Sir Francis died 8 Jan. 1811. In 1857, an act was passed by which the college was reconstituted. Two schools were established; and the number of the

almspeople increased. In 1860 the annual income was 11,482*l.* The new school buildings, founded 26 June, 1866, were opened by the prince of Wales, 21 June, 1870. The Endowed Schools Commissioners put forth a draft scheme for remodelling the charity about Oct. 1872.

DUMB, see *Deaf and Dumb*.

DUMBLANE or **DUNBLANE** (Perth), an ancient city, near which took place a conflict called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army under the duke of Argyle, and the Scots rebels under the earl of Mar, 13 Nov. 1715. Both claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and king John Baliol were defeated by Warrenne, earl of Surrey, 27 April, 1296, and Scotland was subdued. Near here also Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Charles II. 3 Sept. 1650.

DUNCIAD, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland). On 5 Oct. 1318, at Foughard near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

DUNDEE (E. Scotland), on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165—1214), to his brother David, earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. The town was taken by the English in 1385; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1651; and visited by queen Victoria in 1844. It has thriven since 1815, through its extensive linen manufactories; at one of these (Edwards's) a steam explosion took place on 15 April, 1859, when twenty persons were killed. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here. Population in 1861, 90,425; in 1871, 118,974.

The Baxter park, the gift of sir David Baxter, opened by earl Russell . . . . 9 Sept. 1863
The British association met here . . . 4 Sept. 1867
While preparing for building the great Tay bridge of the N. British railway six men were killed, 27 Aug. 1873
The Albert Institution opened by the earl of Dalhousie . . . . . 1 Nov. "
The Queen-street calendering works burnt, loss between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* . . . 20 Dec. "
New wet dock (Victoria) opened by lord Strathmore . . . . . 26 Aug. 1875

DUNES, see *Dunkirk*.

DUNGAN-HILL (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by colonel Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, 8 Aug. 1647.

DUNKELD (Perthshire) was made a bishopric by David I. in 1127; the ancient Culdee church, founded by king Constantine III., becoming the cathedral. The beautiful bridge over the Tay, erected by Thomas Telford, was opened in 1809.

DUNKIRK (N. France), founded in the 7th century, was taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 1652, and retaken from them by the English and French after Turenne's victory over them under Condé on the *dunes* (or sands), 14 June, 1658, and put into the hands of the English, 25 June following. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l.* to Louis XIV., 17 Oct.; restored 1662, and was one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but the works were demolished in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The works were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763; but in 1783 they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege Dunkirk; but the duke of York was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, 7 Sept. 1793. It was made a free port in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex), famous for the tenure of the manor (made by Robert Fitz-Walter, 1244), "that whatever married couple will go to the priory and kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a flitch of bacon."

The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since when to 1855 it had only been demanded five times.
The last claimants previous to 1855 were John Shakeshanks and his wife, 20 June, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the flitch to witnesses of the ceremony (5000 persons).
Flitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping-Ongar, and the Chevalier Chatelaine and his lady, 19 July, 1855.
The lord of the manor opposed the revival, but Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense, and superintended the ceremonials.
A flitch was awarded in 1860 and 9 July, 1873; on 17 July, 1876, to James Henry and Mary Boosey.

DUNSE (S. Scotland). Here on 18 June, 1639, by treaty between the Scots commission and Charles I., their demands were acceded to, and they agreed to disband their army. Disputes arose, and the treaty was not carried into effect.

DUNSINANE (Perthshire). On the hill was fought the battle between king Macbeth formerly the thane of Glammis, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, 27 July, 1054. Edward the Confessor had sent Siward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father Duncan, the usurper had murdered. Macbeth was defeated, and it was said was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1056 or 1057.

DUPES (day of), 11 Nov. 1630, when Richelieu energetically and adroitly frustrated the plan for his ruin, formed by the queen Marie de Medicis and Gaston, duke of Orleans, and others, during the king's illness.

DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY. See under *Electric Telegraph*.

DÜPPEL or **DYBÖL**. See under *Denmark*, 1864.

DUPPLIN (Perthshire). Here Edward Balliol and his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, 11 Aug. 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

DURBAR, an East Indian term for an audience-chamber or reception. On 18 Oct. 1864, a durbar was held at Lahore by the viceroy of India, sir John Lawrence, at which 604 of the most illustrious princes and chieftains of the north-west province were present, magnificently clothed. Similar ones were held in 1866, 1867, and on 27 March, 1869, at Umballah.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, governor of Bombay, held a great durbar of the princes of Western India at Poona . . . . . 6 Oct. 1868
The earl of Mayo, the viceroy, held a solemn durbar at Ajmere in Rajpootana . . . . 22 Oct. 1870

DURHAM, an ancient city, the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, and *Durême* of the Normans. The BISHOPRIC was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 995; whither it had been transferred from Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 875, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne, and interred in Durham cathedral. The palatine privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, were taken by the crown in June 1836. Durham was ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland in 1070, and was occupied by the Northern rebels in 1569; and by the Scots in 1640. In 1650 Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the cathedral. Near Durham on 17 Oct. 1346, was fought the decisive battle of *Neville's cross* (*which see*). This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l.* Present income 8000*l.*

College founded in 1290; abolished at the Reformation.
Cromwell established a college, 1657; which was suppressed at the Restoration 1660
Present *University* established in 1831, opened Oct. 1833; chartered . . . . . June, 1837
Certain new ordinances, recommended by a commission, 1862, set aside 1863

RECENT BISHOPS.

1791. Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826.
1826. Wm. Van Mildert (the last prince bishop), died 21 Feb. 1836.
1836. Edward Maltby, resigned in 1856; died 3 July, 1859, aged 90.
1856. Charles Thomas Longley became; archb. of York, May, 1860.
1860. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers (transd. from Carlisle); died 10 Aug. 1861.
1861. Charles Baring (PRESENT bishop).

DURHAM LETTER, see *Papal Aggression*.

DUST AND DISEASE. A controversy respecting the connection between them originated with a lecture on the subject by professor Tyndall at the Royal Institution, 21 Jan. 1870, when he demonstrated the presence of organic matters in the dust of the atmosphere in conformity with the experiments of Pasteur and other eminent philosophers. Professor Huxley, at the meeting of the British Association, 14 Sept. 1870, expressed his opinion that contagious diseases are propagated by germs in the atmosphere, in agreement with some physicians, and with prof. Tyndall's experiments, 1875-6.

DUTCH REPUBLIC, see *Holland*.

DUUMVIRI, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud 520 B.C. to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen; the added five called *quinque viri*.

DWARFS: ANCIENT. Philetas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B.C., as a poet and grammarian, was said to have carried weights in his pockets, to prevent his being blown away. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Ælian.* Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freedmaid of Julia's, was of the same height. *Pliny.* Aug. Cæsar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature. *Sueton.* Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high; "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature." *Vos. Institt.*

MODERN DWARFS.—John d'Estrix, of Mechlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high.
Geoffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth of 18 inches high, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1626. He challenged Mr. Crofts to fight a duel, but the latter came armed with a squirt. At another meeting the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653.
Count Borowlaski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided for many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England in 1837.
Charles Stratton (termed general Tom Thumb), an American, was exhibited in England, 1846. In Feb. 1863, in New York, when 25 years old and 31 inches high, he married Lavinia Warren, aged 21, 32 inches high. He, his wife, and child, and commodore Nutt, another dwarf, came to England in Dec. 1864, and remained there some time.
Mr. Collard, aged 22, smaller than Stratton, sang at concerts in London, and was termed the "Pocket Sims Reeves," May, June, 1873.

DYEING is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English sent their goods to be dyed in Holland, till the art was brought to them it is said in 1608. "Twe dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art *in the north*" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse in 1848, led to M. Marnas procuring *mauve* from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline, from coal-tar, has led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (mauve, magenta, red, green, black, &c.); see *Aniline*.

DYNAMITE, a new explosive compound, consisting of 75 parts of silicious earth saturated with 25 parts of nitro-glycerine (*which see*). It is suitable for mining purposes, and was tried and approved at Merstham 14 July, 1868. It was invented by A. Nobel to obviate danger. Its manufacture is very dangerous.

Thirteen men killed by explosion of dynamite in a railway tunnel at Cymmer, S. Wales, 21 April, 1876.
A man named Thomson, Thomassin, or Thomas, consigned a cask of dynamite to Bremenhafen, to be conveyed by the North German Lloyd steamer *Mosel*. With it he sent a clock-work machine, which would in eight days give the cask a blow powerful enough to explode the dynamite and destroy the ship. From some cause the machine went off and exploded in the dock, killing above 80 and wounding about 200 persons, chiefly emigrants and their friends, 11 Dec. 1875. Thomson committed suicide, dying 16 Dec. 1875, after confessing his crime, his object being to obtain the paltry sum for which he had insured his goods. It appears that similar machines were known in 1873.

DZOUNGARIA, a region of Central Asia, N. of China, with about 2,000,000 inhabitants, fierce, warlike Mahometans. After being long tributary to China, they rebelled in 1864, massacred the Chinese residents, and set up their countryman Abel Oghlan, as sultan. As he was unable to restrain predatory attacks upon the Russians, the czar declared war in April 1871. After a brief campaign in May and June, and several conflicts in which the Russians were victors, the sultan surrendered himself to general Kolpakoviski, 4 July, and the country was annexed to the Russian empire.

E.

EAGLE, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I. about 1272, was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The *American* gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, began 6 Dec. 1792; an eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about 2*l.* 1*s.*—The *standard of the eagle* was borne by the Persians, at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear, 102 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.; as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; see *Knighthood*.

EARL (Latin, *comes*), introduced at the conquest, superseded the Saxon ealdorman, and continued the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes in 1337 and 1351, and Richard II. created marquises (1385), both above earls. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III. in 1037, and sir John de Courcy created baron of Kingsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II. 1181.

EARL MARSHAL of England, the eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last *lord* marshal was John Fitz-Alan, lord Maltravers. *Camden.* Richard II. in 1397 granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham by the style of *earl* marshal. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry lord Howard the dignity of hereditary earl marshal. The earl marshal's court was abolished in 1641. (See *Howard.*)

EARL MARISCHAL of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office was never out of the Keith family. It was reserved at the Union, and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it reverted to the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marischal, in 1715.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY began to publish in 1864.

EARRINGS were worn by Jacob's family, 1732 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxv. 4.)

EARTH, see *Globe.* "Earth to Earth" discussion in 1875; advocacy of cremation, see *Burials.*

EARTHENWARE, see *Pottery.*

EARTHQUAKES. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, 435 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with water, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed earthquakes to electricity. They are probably due to steam generated by subterraneous heat. An elaborate Catalogue of earthquakes (from B.C. 1606 to A.D. 1842), with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858. In 1869 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 470 and 530 feet per second.*

One which made Eubœa an island . . . B.C.	425
Helice and Bura in Peloponnesus swallowed up .	373
The chasm in the Roman Forum into which Quintus Curtius leaped, was *probably* an earthquake . .	364
Duras, in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants: and 12 cities in Campania also buried . . .	345
Lysimachia and its inhabitants buried about . .	283
Ephesus and other cities overturned . . A.D.	17
One accompanied the eruption of Vesuvius when Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried . .	79
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned . . . . . 105 or	106
Antioch destroyed	115
Nicomedia, Cæsarea, and Nicea overturned . .	126
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged	157
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins	358
One felt by nearly the whole world	543
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished	557
In Africa; many cities overturned	560
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation	742
In France, Germany, and Italy	801
Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken .	936
One felt throughout England	1089
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed	1114
Catania, in Sicily, overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins	1137
One severely felt at Lincoln	1142
In Syria, &c., 20,000 perished	1158
At Calabria; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea . . Sept.	1186
In Cilicia, 60,000 perished	1268
One again felt throughout England; Glastonbury destroyed	1274
In England; the greatest known there . 14 Nov.	1318
At Naples; 40,000 persons perished . 5 Dec.	1456
Constantinople; thousands perished . . 14 Sept.	1509
At Lisbon; 1500 houses and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighbouring towns engulfed, 26 Feb.	1531
One felt in London; part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell . . . . . 6 April,	1580
In Japan; several cities made ruins, and thousands perish . . . . . 2 July,	1596
In Naples; 30 towns or villages ruined; 70,000 lives lost . . . . . 30 July,	1626
Awful one at Calabria . . . . . 27 March,	1638
Ragusa ruined; 5000 perished . . 6 April,	1667
At Schamaki, lasted 3 months; 80,000 perished . ,,	
At Rimini; above 1500 perished . . 14 April,	1672
One severely felt at Dublin, &c. . . . . 17 Oct.	1690
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep, and 3000 perished . . . . . 7 June,	1692
One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages; of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost. . . . . Sept.	1693

* Mrs. Somerville states that about 255 earthquakes have occurred in the British Isles; all slight. To avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman, for the 8th of April, 1750, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde-park.

Aquila, in Italy, ruined ; 5000 perished 2 Feb. 1703
Jeddo, Japan, ruined ; 200,000 perished . . . ,,
In the Abruzzi ; 25,000 perished . . 3 Nov. 1706
At Algiers ; 20,000 perished . . May & June, 1716
Palermo nearly destroyed ; nearly 6000 lives lost 1 Sept. 1726
Again in China ; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin . . . . . 30 Nov. 1731
In Naples, &c. ; 1940 perished . . . 29 Nov. 1732
Lima and Callao demolished ; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins . . . . . 28 Oct. 1746
In London, &c., a slight shock . . . . 19 Feb. 1750
Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, ruined . 21 Nov. 1751
Adrianople nearly overwhelmed . . . 29 July, 1752
At Grand Cairo ; half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up . . . . . Sept. 1754
Quito destroyed . . . . . April, 1755
Kaschan, N. Persia, destroyed ; 40,000 perished, 7 June, ,,
Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste ; and 2000 houses in the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 5000 miles ; even to Scotland . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Comorn, Pesth, &c., much damaged . 28 June, 1763
In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles ; Baalbec destroyed ; here 20,000 perished . . 30 Oct. 1759
At Martinico ; 1600 persons perished . . Aug. 1767
At Guatemala ; Santiago, with its inhabitants, swallowed up . . . . . 7 June, 1773
A destructive one at Smyrna . . . . 3 July, 1778
At Tauris ; 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried 1780
Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown : thousands perished . . . . 5 Feb. 1783
Ezinghian, near Erzeroum ; destroyed, and 5000 persons buried in its ruins . . 23 July, 1784
St. Lucia, W. Indies ; 900 perished . . 12 Oct. 1788
At Borgo di San Sepolcro ; many houses and 1000 persons swallowed up . . . . 30 Sept. 1789
In Naples ; Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco . . . . . June, 1794
The whole country between Santa Fé and Panamá destroyed, including Cuzco and Quito ; 40,000 people buried in one second . . 4 Feb. 1797
Cumana, S. America, ruined . . . . 14 Dec. ,,
At Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace, and many buildings . . . . 26 Sept. 1800
From Cronstadt to Constantinople . 26 Oct. 1802
A violent one felt in Holland . . end of Jan. 1804
At Frosolone, Naples ; 6000 lives lost . 26 July, 1805
At the Azores ; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place, 11 Aug. 1810
Awful one at Caracas (*which see*) . 26 March, 1812
Several throughout India ; district of Kutch sunk ; 2000 persons buried . . . . 16 June, 1819
Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns greatly damaged ; thousands perish . . ,,
Aleppo destroyed ; above 20,000 perish ; shocks on 10 & 13 Aug., and 5 Sept. 1822
Coast of Chili permanently raised . . 19 Nov. ,,
In Spain ; Murcia and numerous villages devastated ; 6000 persons perish . . . . . 21 March, 1829
Canton and neighbourhood ; above 6000 perished, 26 & 27 May, 1830
In the duchy of Parma ; 40 shocks at Borgotaro ; and at Pontremoli many houses thrown down, 14 Feb. 1834
Concepcion, &c., in Chili ; destroyed . 20 Feb. 1835
In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed ; 1000 persons buried . . . . . 29 April, ,,
In Calabria ; 100 perish at Castiglione . 12 Oct. ,,
At Martinique ; nearly half of Port Royal destroyed ; nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged . . . . . 11 Jan. 1839
At Ternate ; the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost . . . . . 14 Feb. 1840
Awful and destructive earthquake at mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia ; 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished . . . . . 27 July, 1840
Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town ; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost . . . . 7 May, 1842
At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was entirely destroyed . . . . . 8 Feb. 1843
At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons . . . . 28 Feb.—7 March, 1851
At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed . . . . . 2 April, ,,
In South Italy ; Melfi almost laid in ruins ; 14,000 lives lost . . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Philippine isles ; Manilla injured . 16-30 Sept. 1852
In N.W. of England, slight . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Thebes, in Greece, nearly destroyed . . 18 Aug. 1853
St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed . 16 April, 1854
Anasaca, in Japan, and Simoda, in Niphon, destroyed ; Jeddo much injured . . . 23 Dec. ,,
Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed . 28 Feb. 1855
Several villages in Central Europe destroyed, 25, 26 July, ,,
Jeddo, Japan, nearly destroyed . . 11 Nov. ,,
At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluccas, volcanic eruption and earthquake ; nearly 3000 lives lost . . . . . 2 March, 1856
In the Mediterranean : at Candia, 500 lives lost ; Rhodes, 100 ; and other islands, 150 . 12 Oct. ,,
In Calabria,* Montemurro and other towns destroyed, and about 10,000 lives lost . 16 Dec. 1857
Corinth nearly destroyed . . . . 21 Feb. 1858
At Quito ; about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed, 22 March, 1859
Erzeroum, Asia Minor ; thousands perished, 2 June—17 July, ,,
At San Salvador ; many buildings destroyed, no lives lost . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
In Cornwall, slight . . 21 Oct. 1859 ; 13 Jan. 1860
In Perugia, Italy ; several lives lost . 8 May, 1861
At Mendoza, South America ; about two-thirds of the city and 7000 lives lost . . 20 March, ,,
In Greece ; N. Morea, Corinth, and other places injured . . . . . 26 Dec. ,,
Guatemala ; 150 buildings and 14 churches destroyed . . . . . 19 Dec. 1862
Rhodes ; 13 villages destroyed, about 300 persons perished, and much cattle and property lost, 22 April, 1863
Manilla, Philippine isles ; immense destruction of property ; about 10,000 persons perish, 2, 3 July, ,,
Central, west, and north-west of England, at 3 *h.* 23 *m.* A.M. 6 Oct. ,,
At Macchia, Bendinella, &c., Sicily ; 200 houses destroyed, 64 persons killed . . 18 July, 1865
Slight earthquake near Tours and Blois, in France, 14 Sept. 1866
Argostoli, Cephalonia ; above 50 perished, 4 Feb. 1867
At Mitylene ; about 1000 killed . 8, 9 March, ,,
Djocja, Java ; above 400 perished ; town destroyed 10 June, ,,
The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Tacna, and Chencha, and many small towns in Peru and Ecuador destroyed ; about 25,000 lives lost, and 30,000 rendered homeless ; loss of property estimated at 60,000,000*l.* . . . . 13-15 Aug. 1868
[About 11,000*l.* collected in London to relieve the sufferers.]
Slight earthquake in W. England and S. Wales ; felt at Bath, Swansea, &c. . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
In Santa Maura, an Ionian isle, the town Santa Maura destroyed ; about 17 persons perished, 28 Dec. 1869.
At Quebec, not much damage . . . 20 Oct. 1870
In Calabria ; several villages destroyed, early in Oct. ,,
N. W. England ; houses shaken, crockery broken, evening, 17 March ; slight shock in Yorkshire, 22 March, 1871
California ; several small towns destroyed ; about 30 killed . . . . . 26, 27 March, 1872

* In the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000 !—*Lacaita.*

Lehree, Eastern Catchi, Sind frontier, India, destroyed; about 500 killed . . 14, 15 Dec. 1872
San Salvador nearly destroyed; about 50 killed; the rest escaped through timely warning 19 March 1873
North of Italy: at Feletto, near Conegliano, Venetia, church destroyed; about 50 killed; lives lost at Belluno, &c.; shock felt at Venice, Verona, &c. . . . . 29 June ,,
Azagra, Spain: 200 killed by a landslip . 22 July 1874
Antigua and other places in Guatemala destroyed; great loss of life . . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Kara Hissa and other places in Asia Minor; great destruction of life . . . . 3-5 May 1875
Smyrna, and neighbourhood; many perish, 12 May ,,
San José de Cucuta, and other towns near Santander on the boundary of Colombia, destroyed: about 14,000 lives said to be lost . 16-18 May ,,
Lahore and vicinity, India; several killed 12 Dec. ,,

EAST ANGLES, the sixth kingdom of the Heptarchy, commenced by Uffa, 526; ended with Ethelbert in 792; see *Britain*. The bishop's see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630, was eventually settled at Norwich (*which see*) about 1094.

EASTER, instituted about 68, the festival observed by the church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection, so called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*, whose festival was in April. After much contention between the eastern and western churches, it was ordained by the council of Nice, 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. "Easter-day is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March: so that, if the said fourteenth day be a Sunday, Easter-day is not that Sunday but the next." Easter-day may be any day of the five weeks which commence with March 22 and end with April 25. The dispute between the old British church and the new Anglo-Saxon church respecting Easter was settled about 664.—Easter Sunday, 1876, 16 April; 1877, 1 April; 1878, 21 April; 1879, 13 April; 1880, 28 March.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein, April 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by captain Cook, March 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

EASTERN (or GREEK) CHURCH, see *Greek Church*.

EASTERN EMPIRE. After the death of the emperor Jovian, in Feb. 364, the generals at Nice elected Valentinian as his successor; who, in June, made his brother Valens emperor of the West; the final division was in 395, between the sons of Theodosius. The eastern empire ended with the capture of Constantinople, and death of Constantine XIII., 29 May, 1453; see *Turkey*.

Nestorius, the bishop, nominated the first patriarch of Constantinople . . . . . 9 July, 381
Theodosius the Great succours Valentinian II., the western emperor, and defeats the tyrant Maximus, at Aquileia 388
Valentinian II. slain by Arbogastes the Frank, who makes Eugenius emperor 392
Eugenius defeated and slain by Theodosius, who re-unites the two empires . . . . 6 Sept. 394
Death of Theodosius; the empire *finally divided* between his sons—Arcadius receives the east, Honorius the west . . . . . 17 Jan. 395
Constantinople walled by Theodosius II. . . . 413
Alaric the Goth begins to ravage the empire . . ,,
Violent religious dissensions; Theodosius II. establishes schools, and revives learning . . 425
The Theodosian code promulgated 438
The councils of Ephesus, 431, 449; of Chalcedon . 451
Frequent sanguinary conflicts between the Blues and Greens, circus factions at Constantinople, 498-529
The Justinian code published 529
War with Persia; beginning of the victorious career of Belisarius, the imperial general . . 529-531
He suppresses the "Nika" ("conquer") insurrection of the circus factions; 30,000 Greens slain, and Constantinople burnt 532
Dedication of St. Sophia 537
Victories of Belisarius in Africa, Italy, and the East 533-541
Recalled through Justinian's jealousy, 542; again, 548; again, 549; disgraced 562
Beginning of the Turkish power in Asia . . . 545
The Slavonians ravage Illyria 551
Narses defeats Totila and the Goths near Rome . . 552
Death of Belisarius, aged 84; of Justinian (83) . 565
Victories of Maurice and Narses in the East, 579 *et seq.*
Disaffection of Narses 561
Severe contests with the Avars 594-620
Narses burnt at Constantinople 606
The flight (Hejira) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, where he establishes himself as a prophet and prince . . . . . 16 July, 622
Victorious career of Heraclius II. . . . . 622 *et seq.*
He recovers his lost territories 627
The Saracens invade the empire, 632; defeat Heraclius at Aiznadin, 633; at Yermuk, 636; take Alexandria, 640; and the Greek provinces in Africa 648
Constans purchases peace with them 660
They besiege Constantinople seven times . 672-677
The Bulgarians establish a kingdom in Mœsia (now Bulgaria), 678; they ravage the country up to Constantinople 711
The Saracens vainly invest Constantinople, 716, 718; defeated 720
Leo III. the Isaurian, forbids the worship of images: (this leads to the Iconoclast controversy, and eventually to the separation of the eastern and western churches) 726
A great invading Arab force (90,000) defeated by Acronius 739
The monasteries dissolved 770
Destruction of images throughout the empire decreed, 754; image-worship restored by the empress Irene (for which she was canonized) 787
The empire loses the exarchate of Italy, 752; Dalmatia, 825; Sicily and Crete 827
Image-worship persecuted, 830; restored, 842; forbidden at Constantinople by one council, 869; restored by another 879
South Italy annexed to the empire 890
Five emperors reigning at one time 928
Naples added to the empire . . . . . ,,
Basil subdues the Bulgarians 987, 1014
Bulgaria annexed to the empire 1018
The Turks invade Asia Minor 1068
The Normans conquer South Italy 1080
The first crusade; Alexis I. recovers Asia . . 1097
The Venetians victorious over the Greeks . . . 1125
The Hungarians repelled, 1152; peace made with the Normans in Sicily 1156
Wars with the Turks and the Venetians . . . 1172
Cyprus lost to the empire 1190
The fourth crusade begins 1202
Revolt of Alexis against his brother Isaac; the crusaders take Constantinople, and restore Isaac and his son Alexis IV. . . . . 19 July, 1203
Alexis Ducas murders Alexis IV. and usurps the throne; the crusaders take Constantinople, kill Alexis, and establish the Latin empire, under Baldwin, count of Flanders . . . . 9 May, 1204
Empire of Nice founded by Theodore Lascaris . ,,
Kingdom of Epirus and Ætolia established . . 1208
Constantinople recovered, and the empire re-established by Michael Palæologus . . 25 July, 1261
Establishment of the Turkish empire in Asia, under Othman I. 1299
The Genoese trade in the Black sea 1303
The Turks ravage Mysia, &c., 1340 and 1345; and settle in the coast of Thrace 1353

The sultan Amurath takes Adrianople, and makes it his capital, 1362; and, by treaty, greatly reduces the emperor's territories 1373
All the Greek possessions in Asia lost . . . 1390
Sultan Bajazet defeats the Christians under Sigismund of Hungary, at Nicopolis . 28 Sept. 1396
The emperor Manuel vainly solicits help from the western sovereigns 1400
A Turkish pacha established at Athens . . . 1401
The Greek empire made tributary to Timour, 1402; who subjugates the Turkish sultan, and dismembers his empire, 1403; death of Timour, on his way to China 1405
Dissension amongst the Turks defers the fall of Constantinople, 1403-12: Mahomet I. aided by the emperor Manuel, becomes sultan . . . 1413
Amurath II. in vain besieges Constantinople, 1422; peace made 1425
John Palæologus visits Rome and other places, soliciting help in vain 1437-40
Accession of Constantine XIII., last emperor . 1448
Accession of Mahomet II. 1451; begins the siege of Constantinople, 6 April; takes it . 29 May, 1453
(He granted the Christians personal security and free exercise of their religion.) See *Turkey*.

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valens.
379. Theodosius I. the Great.
395. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.
408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.
450. Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family.
457. Leo I. the Thracian.
474. Leo II. the Younger, died the same year.
,, Zeno, called the *Isaurian*.
491. Anastasius I. an Illyrian, of mean birth.
518. Justin I. originally a private soldier.
527. Justinian I. founder of the Digest.
565. Justin II. nephew of Justinian.
578. Tiberius II. renowned for his virtues.
582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered with all his children, by his successor,
602. Phocas, the Usurper, a centurion, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610.
610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.
641. (Heracleonas) Constantine III. reigned a few months; poisoned by his step-mother Martina.
,, Constans II.; assassinated in a bath.
668. Constantine III. (or IV.) Pogonatus.
685. Justinian II. son of the preceding; abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties: dethroned and mutilated by his successor.
695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Aspimar.
698. Tiberius III. Aspimar.
705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.
711. Philippicus-Bardanes: assassinated.
713. Anastasius II.: fled on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterwards delivered up to Leo III. and put to death.
716. Theodosius III.
718. Leo III. the Isaurian.
[In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]
741. Constantine IV. (or V.) Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son.
775. Leo IV.
780. Constantine V. (or VI.) and his mother Irene.
790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.
792. Irene again, jointly with her son, and afterwards alone, 797; deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.
802. Nicephorus I. Logothetes: slain.
811. Stauracius: reigns a few days only.
,, Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.
813. Leo V. the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor,
820. Michael II. the Stammerer.
829. Theophilus, son of Michael.
842. Michael III. Porphyrogenitus, and the Sot, son of the preceding; murdered by his successor.
867. Basil I. the Macedonian.
886. Leo VI. the Philosopher.
911. Alexander and Constantine VI. (or VII.) Porphyrogenitus, brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age; the former dying in 912, Zoë, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.
919. Romanus Lecapenus, usurper, associates with him his sons:
920. Christopher, and
928. Stephen and Constantine VII. (or VIII.)
[Five emperors now reign: Christopher dies, 931; Romanus exiled by his sons Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]
945. Constantine VII. (or VIII.) reigns alone: poisoned by his daughter-in-law, Theophania, 959.
959. Romanus II. son of preceding: contrived his father's death; banished his mother, Helena.
963. Nicephorus II. Phocas: married Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.
969. John I. Zimisces, celebrated general; takes Basil II. and Constantine VIII. (or IX.), sons of Romanus II., as colleagues; John dies, supposed by poison, and
976. Basil II. and Constantine VIII. reign: the former dies in 1025; the latter in 1028.
1028. Romanus III. Argyropulus: poisoned by his profligate consort Zoë, who raises
1034. Michael IV. the Paphlagonian, to the throne: on his death Zoë places
1041. Michael V. Calaphates, as his successor: Zoë dethrones him, has his eyes put out, and marries
1042. Constantine IX. (or X.) Monomachus, and Zoë reign jointly: Zoë dies, 1050.
1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
1056. Michael VI. Stratiotes, or Strato: deposed.
1057. Isaac I. Comnenus: abdicates.
1059. Constantine X. (or XI.) Ducas.
1067. Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV. Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
1071. Michael VII. Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI. (or XII.)
1078. Nicephorus III.; dethroned by
1081. Alexis or Alexius I. Comnenus, succeeded by
1118. John Comnenus, his son Kalos: died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
1143. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John.
1180. Alexis II. Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.
1183. Andronicus I. Comnenus, causes Alexis to be strangled, and seizes the throne; put to death by
1185. Isaac II. Angelus-Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother,
1195. Alexis III. Angelus, the Tyrant: deposed, and his eyes put out; died in a monastery.
1203. Isaac II. again, with his son, Alexis IV.; deposed.
1204. Alexis V. Ducas, murders Alexis IV.; is killed by the crusaders.

LATIN EMPERORS.

1204. Baldwin I. earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor; made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.
1206. Henry I. his brother: dies in 1217.
1216. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
1228. Baldwin II. his brother, a minor, and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPERORS AT NICE.

1204. Theodore Lascaris I.
1222. John Ducas Vataces.
1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son.
1259. John Lascaris, and (1260) Michael VIII. Palæologus.

GREEK EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

1261. Michael VIII. now at Constantinople: puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.
1282. Andronicus II. Palæologus the Elder, son of preceding: deposed by
1328. Andronicus III. the Younger, his grandson.
1341. John Palæologus I. under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus: the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
1347. John Cantacuzenus abdicates.
1355. John Palæologus I. restored.
1391. Manuel II. Palæologus, his son; succeeded by his son and colleague.
1425. John Palæologus II. The throne claimed by his three brothers.
1448. Constantine Palæologus XII. (XIII. or XIV. (some of the other emperors being called *Constantine* by some writers) killed, when Constantinople was taken, 29 May, 1453.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, for the advocacy of the interests of all the inhabitants of India, founded 7 Nov. 1866. A journal is published.

EAST INDIA STOCK DIVIDEND REDEMPTION ACT passed 15 May, 1873. It finally abolished the company on 1 June, 1874, and made needful arrangements.

EAST INDIES, see *India*.

EAST LONDON MUSEUM, see *Bethnal Green*.

EAST SAXONS, see *Britain*, p. 117.

EBELIANS, a German revivalist sect, which began at Königsberg in Prussia, about 1836, its leaders being archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel, who were tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives in 1839. The sentence was annulled in 1842, it is said by royal influence. The sect is popularly termed "Mucker," German for *hypocrites*. Their theory and practice of spiritual marriage is described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Spiritual Wives," 1868.

EBIONITES, heretics, in the 1st century, a branch of the Nazarenes, were of two kinds: one believed that our Saviour was born of a virgin, observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jews; the other believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity. Photinus revived the sect in 342.

EBONITE (vulcanised india-rubber), see *Caoutchouc*.

EBRO, a river in Spain—the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, under Lannes, near Tudela, 23 Nov. 1808; and also of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war (1809—1813).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONS: appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1584; by James I. in Scotland, 1617; by the English parliament in 1641; and by James II. to coerce the universities in 1687. The present Ecclesiastical Commissioners (bishops, deans, and laymen) for the management of church property, were appointed in Feb. 1835; incorporated in 1836; and their proceedings regulated in 1840 and 1841. The law relating to them was amended in 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until 1085, after the Norman conquest; see *Arches and Consistory Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (*which see*) in 1857, the following were the causes cognisable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incest, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DILAPIDATIONS, law respecting amended, by acts passed in 1871 and 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, Church of England semi-official journal; sent gratuitously to all dignitaries and incumbents; established 10 July, 1838.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH, see *Rome, Modern*.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60 (1851), repealed 24 July, 1871; see *Papal Aggression*.

ECHO. The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second, to form an echo. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's is a well-known example. The *Echo*, independent evening paper, price ½*d.*, established Dec. 1868.

ECKMÜHL (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (40,000); Napoleon and marshal Davoust (hence prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the archduke Charles, 22 April, 1809.

ECLECTICS (from Greek, *eklego*, I choose), ancient philosophers (called *Analogetici*, and also *Philalethes*, the lovers of truth), who, without attaching themselves to any sect, chose what they judged good from each: of them was Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. Also a Christian sect, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

ECLIPSE (the race-horse), see *Races*.

ECLIPSES. Their revolution was calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. The first eclipse recorded happened 19 March, 721 B.C., at 8*h.* 40*m.* P.M., according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. A list of eclipses to the year 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates.*"

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

The Nineveh eclipse (recorded, according to sir Henry Rawlinson, on a Nineveh tablet in the British Museum) . . . . . 15 June, 763
That predicted by Thales; see *Halys* (*Pliny*, lib. ii. 9), believed to have occurred . . 28 May, 585
[Sir G. B. Airy thinks the date should be 610; others say 603 or 584 B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.]
Eclipse of Xerxes, when setting out on his expedition against Greece . . . . . 17 Feb. 478
One at Athens (*Thucydides*, lib. iv.) 424
Eclipse of Agathocles (*Airy*) . . . . 15 Aug. 310
Total one: three days' supplication decreed at Rome (*Livy*) 188
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (*Josephus*) A.D. 3 April, 33
One observed at Constantinople 968
At the battle of Sticklestadt . . . 29 July, 1030
In France, when it was dark at noon-day (*Du Fresnoy*) . . . . . 29 June, 1033

In England: a total darkness (*W. Malmsb.*), 20 Mar. 1140
Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning (*Camden*) . . . . . 23 June, 1191
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by coloured glasses . . . . . "
Observed in Scotland; termed the "black hour" . . . . . 7 June, 1433
Observed in Scotland; termed "Mirk Monday" . . . . . 8 April, 1652
Total eclipse, visible in England; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon . . . . . 3 May, 1715
Last total eclipse observed in England; seen near Salisbury . . . . . 22 May, 1724
Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe . . . . . 7 Sept. 1802
Total eclipses—17 July, 1833; 8 July, 1842; 28 July, 1851.
An annular eclipse; it was seen and photographed at Oundle; but not seen well at other places . . . . . 15 March, 1858
Total eclipse of the sun; well seen by Sir G. B. Airy, astronomer royal, and others in Spain; Mr. Warren De la Rue took photographs, 18 July. 1860
Total eclipse of the sun of the longest possible duration; (the Royal Society provided means for its observation in India, by col. Walker, Mr. Herschel, and others) . . . . . 18 Aug. 1868
During the solar eclipse, 18 Aug. 1868, as observed in India, M. Janssen invented a method of studying the phenomena of the sun at any time, by employing several spectroscopes, whereby the spectrum is lengthened and the dazzling brilliancy diminished. Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer had suggested a similar method of observation in 1866, but did not use it till 20 Oct. 1868, being then not aware of M. Janssen's discovery.
The solar eclipse well observed in North America, ... 7 Aug. 1869
Two expeditions to observe the solar eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870, sent out by the British government, were not successful . . . . . 22 Dec. 1870
The solar eclipse well observed at Ceylon and in southern India . . . . . 12 Dec. 1871
[The same eclipses (about 70) recur in a period of 18 years 10⅓ days.]
Except the total eclipse, 12 Aug. 1999, there can be no total eclipse of the sun visible in England for 250 years: *July*, 1871. *Hind.*

OF THE MOON.

The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (*Ptolemy* iv.) . . . . . B.C. 721
A total one observed at Sardis (*Thucydides*, vii.) . 413
Again, in Asia Minor (*Polybius*) 219
One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (*Livy*, xliv.) 168
One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (*Tacitus*) . . . . . A.D. 14

ECNOMUS, see *Himera.*

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, a military academy at Paris, established in 1794, and reorganised and given its present name on 1 Sept. 1795. The "Journal" (1795-1867) contains profound mathematical papers. The school was reorganised 4 Sept. 1816. The pupils helped to defend Paris in 1814 and 1830.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM (or Museum of Domestic and Sanitary Economy), at Twickenham, open free, was established chiefly by the agency of Mr. Thos. Twining, in 1860. It originated from the Paris exhibition of 1855.

ECONOMIST, London weekly journal, devoted to financial matters, first appeared 2 Sept. 1843.

ECORCHEURS (Flayers), bands of armed adventurers who desolated France and Belgium during the 15th century, beginning about 1435. Amongst their leaders were Chabannes, comte de Dammartin, the bastard of Armagnac, and Villandras; and they at one time numbered 100,000. They are said to have stripped their victims to their shirts, and flayed the cattle. They were favoured by the English invasion and the civil wars.

ECUADOR, see *Equator.*

EDDAS (thought formerly to mean *Oldemoder*, or "mother of mothers," by others, "art,") two books of songs and sagas (prose and verse) containing the Scandinavian mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Frea, &c.), written by skalds or bards about the 11th or 12th centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, &c. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE (or EDYSTONE) **LIGHT-HOUSE**, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity-house to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. The first lighthouse was commenced under Mr. Winstanley, in 1696; finished in 1699; and destroyed in the dreadful tempest of 27 Nov. 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and others perished. It was rebuilt by act of parliament, and all ships were ordered to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards towards supporting it, 1708. This lighthouse was burnt 4 Dec. 1755; and one on a better plan, erected by Mr. Smeaton, finished 9 Oct. 1759. The woodwork of this, burnt in 1770, was replaced by stone.

EDEN, ship burnt; see *Wrecks*, 1873.

EDESSA (now Orfah), a town in Mesopotamia, said by some, to have been built by Nimrod; by Appian, to have been built by Seleucus. It became famous for its schools of theology in the 5th century. It was made a principality by the crusaders, and was taken by the Saracens, 1145; by Nur-ed-deen, in 1144; and the Turks in 1184. Its ancient kings or rulers were named Abgarus and Mannus.

EDGECOTE, see *Banbury.*

EDGEHILL FIGHT (23 Oct. 1642), Warwickshire, between the royalists under prince Rupert and the parliament army under the earl of Essex, was the first important engagement in the civil war. Charles I. was present, and the earl of Lindsay, who headed the royal foot, was mortally wounded. The king lost 5000 dead. The action was indecisive, though the parliament claimed the victory.

EDICTS, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; originated with the Romans. The PERPETUAL EDICT: Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this body of laws for the prætors, promulgated 132.

EDICT OF NANTES, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his protestant subjects, 13 April, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1652. It was revoked by Louis XIV. 22 Oct. 1685. This act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England and Germany thousands of industrious artisans. It also caused a fierce insurrection in Languedoc. See *Camisards.* Some of the refugees settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others settled in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses, and carried on the silk manufacture and jewellery; then little understood in England.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Lun Edin*,

"the hill of Edin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing on a rock 300 feet high at the west end of the town, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

Christianity introduced (reign of Donald I.) . . 201
Edinburgh taken by the Anglo-Saxons . . . 482
Taken by the Picts 685
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore 1074
Besieged by Donald Bain 1093
Holyrood abbey founded by David I. 1128
Edinburgh constituted a burgh . . . about 1128
Castle surrendered to Henry II. of England . . 1174
A parliament held here under Alexander II. . . 1215
City taken by the English 1296
Grant of the town of Leith to Edinburgh . . 1329
Surrenders to Edward III. 1356
St. Giles's cathedral built 1359
City burnt by Richard II., 1385; and by Henry IV. 1401
James II. first king crowned here 1437
Execution of the earl of Athol . . . . . ,,
Annual fair granted by James II. 1447
City strengthened by a wall 1450
Charter of James III. 1477
Edinburgh made the metropolis by James III. . 1482
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated . . . 1505
Charter of James IV 1508
[The palace of Holyrood was built in the reign of James IV.]
High school founded, about 1518
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburgh and Leith . . May, 1544
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared . 1547
Tolbooth built 1561
Marriage of queen Mary and lord Darnley . . 1565
David Rizzio murdered 1566
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder . . . . . 10 Feb. 1567
Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell 15 May, ,,
Mary's forced resignation; civil war . . . 1570
Death of John Knox 1572
University chartered; see *Ed. University* 14 April, 1582
Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood-house 27 Dec. 1591
Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king . . 1596
James VI. leaves Edinburgh as king of England, 5 April, 1603; he revisits it . . . . 16 May, 1617
George Heriot's hospital founded by his will . . 1624
Charles I. visits Edinburgh . . . . . June, 1633
Riots in Greyfriars church at the reading the English Liturgy . . . . . 23 July, 1637
Parliament house finished 1640
Charles again visits the city 1641
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell . Dec. 1650
"*Mercurius Caledonius*," first Edinburgh newspaper, appeared 1661
Coffee-houses first opened 1677
Merchants' Company incorporated 1681
College of Physicians incorporated . . . . . ,,
Earl of Argyll beheaded . . . . . 30 June, 1685
African and East India Company incorporated . 1695
Bank of Scotland founded . . . . . ,,
Union of the kingdoms 1707
Royal bank founded 1727
Board of trustees of trade and manufactures appointed . . . . . ,,
Royal Infirmary incorporated 1736
Affair of Captain Porteous (see *Porteous*) 7 Sept. ,,
Medical Society instituted 1737
The young Pretender occupies Holyrood 17 Sept. 1745
Battle of Preston Pans . . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
Modern improvements, "New town," commenced . 1753
Magistrates assigned gold chains 1754
Royal Exchange completed 1761
Foundation of the North Bridge . . . . 21 Oct. 1763
Theatre Royal erected 1769
Great fire in the Lawn-market 1771
Register-office, Princes-street, commenced . . . 1774
Calton-hill observatory founded . . . 25 July, 1776
Great commotion against popery . . . . 2 Feb. 1779
Society of Antiquaries 1780
Royal Society of Edinburgh incorporated . . . 1783
South Bridge commenced . . . . . 1 Aug. 1785
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated . . . 1788
First stone of present university laid . . 16 Nov. 1789
Robertson, the historian, dies here . . 11 June, 1793
Bridewell, Calton-hill, erected 1796
Holyrood, an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his brother, afterwards Charles X. . . . 1795 to 1799
New Bank of Scotland commenced . . . 3 June, 1801
"*Edinburgh Review*" first published . 10 Oct. 1802
New system of police established 1805
Alarming riots here . . . . . 31 Dec. 1811
Nelson's monument completed 1815
Gas company incorporated 1818
Water company incorporated 1819
Professor Playfair dies . . . . . 20 July, ,,
Society of Arts instituted 1821
Union Canal completed 1822
George IV.'s visit; foundation of the national monument . . . . . 15-27 Aug. ,,
Royal Institution erected 1823
Destructive fires . . . . . June and Nov. 1824
Scottish Academy founded 1826
Lord Melville's monument erected 1828
Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway opened . July, 1831
Statue of George IV. erected 1832
Death of sir Walter Scott . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal published . . . ,,
Association of the Fine Arts 1833
The British Association meets here . . 8 Sept. 1834
Edinburgh and Granton railway begun . . . 1836
Art-union of Scotland 1837
Monument to sir Walter Scott commenced . . . 1840
Society of Arts, founded 1821; incorporated . . 1842
Edinburgh and Glasgow railway opened . Feb. ,,
Queen Victoria visits Edinburgh, &c., 31 Aug.-15 Sept. ,,
Secession, and formation of the Free Church, 18 May, 1843
New College instituted . . . . . ,,
North British railway commenced 1844
The monument to the political martyrs of 1793-4, laid by Mr. Hume . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Walter Scott's monument completed 1845
N. British railway opened . . . . 18 June, 1846
British Association (2nd time) meets . 31 July, 1850
The queen again visits Edinburgh . 29 Aug. ,,
Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the Scotch national gallery . . . . 30 Aug. ,,
Meeting to vindicate Scottish rights . 2 Nov. 1853
Old buildings near Lawn-market burnt . 5 Aug. 1857
Act passed for building new Post-office . . July, 1858
National gallery opened . . . . 21 March, 1859
Agitation against Ministers' Annuity tax . Sept. ,,
Lord Brougham elected chancellor of the university, Edinburgh . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Ministers' tax abolished, and other arrangements made which did not give satisfaction: riots ensued . . . . . Nov. 1860
20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen in Queen's Park . . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
Industrial Museum Act passed . . . . 28 Aug. ,,
Edinburgh visited by empress Eugénie, 20 Nov. ,,
The prince consort lays foundation of new Post-office and industrial museum . . . 23 Oct. 1861
Fall of a house in High-street, 35 persons killed, 24 Nov. ,,
Accident on Edinburgh and Glasgow railway—17 killed; above 100 wounded . . . 13 Oct. 1862
Lord Palmerston's visit . 31 March-4 April, 1864
Theatre royal burnt: George Lorimer, dean of guild, and seven other persons, killed by fall of wall, while endeavouring to extricate others, 13 Jan. 1865
Statues of Allan Ramsay and John Wilson inaugurated . . . . . 25 March, ,,
New Post-office opened . . . . . 7 May, 1866
National museum of science and art opened by prince Alfred (who is created duke of Edinburgh, &c., the first royal prince whose leading title was Scotch, 24 May) . . . . . 19 May, ,,
Great reform demonstration . . . . 17 Nov. ,,
Explosion in the Canongate, at Hammond's, a fire-work-maker's; 5 killed, many injured . 9 Oct. 1867
Visit of Mr. Disraeli, chancellor of the exchequer, conservative demonstration . . 29, 30 Oct. ,,
Meeting to propose restoration of St. Giles's cathedral . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,

Visit of John Bright, made freeman . 3 Nov. 1868
The prince of Wales installed as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct.; laid the foundation of the new royal infirmary . . 13 Oct. 1870
The annuity-tax abolition act passed . . 9 Aug. ,,
Meeting of British Association (3rd) . . 2 Aug. 1871
Scott centenary celebrated . 9 (for 15) Aug. ,,
Restoration of St. Giles's cathedral begun, 17 June, 1872
Lady Burdett Coutts made a burgess . 15 Jan. 1873
The earl of Derby elected lord rector of the university . . . . . 14 Nov. 1874
Theatre Royal destroyed by fire . . . 6 Feb. 1875
Advocates' library injured by fire . 3 March ,,
Southminster theatre burnt . . . . 14 March ,,
Freedom of city given to right hon. W. E. Forster, 5 Nov. ,,
Earl of Derby's address as lord rector, . 17 Dec. ,,
Statue of Dr. Livingstone unveiled . . 15 Aug. 1876
Albert Memorial inaugurated by the queen, 17 Aug. ,,

EDINBURGH, BISHOPRIC OF, was created by Charles I. when in Scotland in 1633; and William Forbes, minister of Edinburgh, first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the revolution, in 1689. Edinburgh became a post-revolution bishopric in 1720; see *Bishops*.

EDINBURGH'S, DUKE OF, Annuity Act, passed 5 Aug. 1873. It gave power to the queen to grant an additional annuity to the duke of 10,000*l.* on his marriage to the grand duchess Marie Alexandrovna, and an annuity of 6,000*l.* to the grand duchess if she should survive the duke. The marriage took place 23 Jan. 1874.

EDINBURGH REVIEW (by Francis Jeffrey, rev. Sydney Smith, Henry Brougham, and other whigs) published first on 10 Oct. 1802.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburgh, in 1581, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds in 1558. In 1582 the university was chartered by James VI. afterwards James I. of England. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grandmaster of the masons of Scotland, 16 Nov. 1789. In 1845, the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents. Dr. Lyon Playfair elected the first M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's university in conformity with the act of 1868, 4 Dec. 1868. Great movement to extend the university; meeting in London: large subscriptions, 7 Dec. 1874.

EDMUNDS' CASE, see under *Patents*.

EDOM, see *Idumæa*.

EDUCATION, the art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, &c. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded; see *Arts, Schools, Oxford, Cambridge, Endowed Schools, &c.*

William of Wykeham planted the school at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford 1370
Eton college founded by Henry VI. 1443
After the reformation, education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth . 1535-65
Christ's hospital, the bluecoat school, established, 1553
Westminster school founded by Elizabeth . . 1560
Foundation of Rugby school by Lawrence Sheriff, 1567; of Harrow school by John Lyon . . 1571
The Charterhouse founded by Thomas Sutton . 1611
Many charity schools founded in opposition to Romish ones . . . . . about 1687
Queen Anne, a zealous friend of education, founded the Greycoat school, Westminster, and cordially supported parochial charity schools (one established at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1688) . 1698
Nearly 2000 of these schools established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge 1698-1741
Robert Raikes set up *Sunday Schools* about . . . 1781
In 1833 there were 16,828 of these schools, with 1,548,890 scholars.
Sunday School Union formed 1802
Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor 1796
He had 90 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in 1798
To provide teachers, he invented the monitorial system. In consequence of his exertions the present British and Foreign School Society was founded with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," &c. 1805
This, being unexclusive, was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for Educating the Poor," on Dr. Bell's system 1811
Infant Schools began . . . . . about 1815
The Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (afterwards lord) Brougham, published their reports on Education, in 37 volumes folio, 1819-40
Irish National School System (to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants) organised mainly by archbishop Whately and the Roman Catholic archbishop Murray 1831
In 1834, the government began ANNUAL GRANTS (the first 20,000*l.*), which continued till 1839, when the Committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money. The grant for Public Education in Great Britain, in 1852, was 150,000*l.*; 1856-7, 451,213*l.*; 1860, 798,951*l.*; 1861, 803,794*l.*; 1864, 705,404*l.*; 1867, 705,865*l.* For Ireland, 1860, 270,722*l.*; 1861, 285,377*l.*; 1863, 316,770*l.* From 1839 to 1860, 3,655,067*l.* were granted for education. The grant for education, science, and art, in 1861, was 1,358,996*l.*; for 1867-8, 1,487,554*l.*; 1872, 1,551,560*l.*; 1874-5, 2,228,470*l.*, (in addition, 3,060,566*l.*, were locally raised); 1876-7, England, 707,055*l.*; Scotland, 438,227*l.*; Ireland, 649,949*l.*
In 1836, the Home and Colonial School Society was instituted, and about 1843 were formed the Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education. In 1851, out of a population of 17,927,609, there were 2,466,481 day scholars. Primary schools in Great Britain, 1854, 3825; 1863, 7739.
Ragged School Union established 1844
Educational Times, monthly, established . Oct. 1847
A great educational conference took place at Willis's Rooms, the prince consort in the chair, 22-24 June, 1857
The Industrial Schools act passed in . . . . . ,,
Middle Class Examinations from the university of Oxford began, June, 1858. The examiners granted the degree of A.A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, &c.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued 1858
Report of commissioners on popular education (appointed 1858), published 18 March, 1861, led to the Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, adopted 21 July, 1861, to come into operation, after 31 March, 1862. It decreed regular examinations of the pupils, payment by results, evening schools for adults, and other changes, which raised a storm of opposition from the clergy and schoolmasters. The subject was much agitated in parliament (25, 28 March, 1862); but eventually a compromise was effected, 5 May, 1862
Official instructions for the administration of the Revised Code issued . . . . . Sept. ,,
"*Conscience-clause*," founded on the Endowed

Schools act, March, 1860, introduced by the Committee of Council on Education for parishes where only one school is required. It provided for the admission of children of dissenters, and exempted them from religious teaching, and attendance at public worship . . . . . , Nov. 1863
(Report, 10 June, 1865).
It has been much opposed by the clergy ever since, and created much controversy in 1866-7
College and Public School Commission Report, signed . . . . . 16 Feb. 1864
Royal Commission appointed, to inquire into the state of education in Scotland. First meeting at Edinburgh . . . . . 14 Nov. ,,
Miss Burdett Coutts proposes the establishment of small village-schools, to be taught by "ambulatory" teachers . . . . . Jan. 1865
Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of benefiting schools unassisted by the state . . . . . 28 Feb. ,,
Training ship established for homeless boys of London; 50 boys placed there by Boys' Refuge committee. See *Chichester* . . . 18 Dec. 1866
Foundation of the London College of the International Education Society laid by the prince of Wales . . . . . 10 July, 1867
Four establishments in England, France, Germany, and Italy proposed; the idea is attributed to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Michel Chevalier 1862
Committee appointed at a meeting for establishment of higher *schools for middle classes* in London, by means of funds of lapsed charities, &c., 7 Nov.; nearly 28,000*l.* subscribed by end of Dec. 1865; 51,349*l.* received . . . . . Oct. 1866
The subscribers incorporated by charter; their first school opened by lord mayor and others in Bath-street, St. Luke's . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Great prosperity reported at the annual meeting, 18 March, 1867
Resolutions moved in the lords by earl Russell (asserting that every child has a right to education, and recommending appointment of a cabinet minister of education), withdrawn . . 2 Dec. ,,
Important report of schools inquiry commissioners signed . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Conference at Manchester recommend compulsory education, to be paid for by rates . 15 Jan. 1868
Public Schools bill brought into the commons 7 Feb. ,,
Public Elementary Education bill brought into the lords by duke of Marlborough, 24 March; withdrawn . . . . . 18 May, ,,
Technical Education.—Minute of Committee of Education, recommending the foundation of scholarships for giving scientific instruction to artisans . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Mr. (now sir Joseph) Whitworth's offer to found 30 scholarships of annual value of 100*l.* each, for instruction of young men in mechanics, &c., 18 March, accepted by the lords of the council, 27 March, ,,
Foundation of the first new building for a middle class school in London laid by the lord mayor, Lawrence (*very successful*, 1873) . . 15 Dec. ,,
Public Schools Act (modifying the government of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury schools) passed 31 July, 1868; amendment acts . 9 Aug. 1869-70-73
New statutes for them issued . . . Oct.-Nov. 1869
National Education League (advocating compulsory secular education by the state), first met at Birmingham . . . . . 12, 13 Oct. ,,
National Education Union for supplementing the present denominational system, first met at Manchester . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Conference of masters of city companies at the Mansion-house, to promote technical education, 5 Nov. ,,
Conference at the Society of Arts to reconcile the League and the Union . . . . . 7 Feb. 1870
Scientific instruction and advancement commission appointed . . . . . 19 May, ,,
First "drill-review" of London charity schools, and others, at the Crystal Palace . . . 21 June, ,,
Elementary Education Bill introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster, 17 Feb.; after much discussion, and opposition from the dissenters, it passed, and received the royal assent . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
[Amended in 1872, 1873, and 1876].

10,000*l.* voted by the Christian Knowledge Society in aid of Church of England schools . 20 Oct. 1870
First election of Metropolitan school-board (lord Lawrence, chairman) . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
National university for industrial and technical training proposed . . . . . Oct. ,,
[Meeting held to promote it, 5 July, 1871.]
London or Metropolitan school-board elected, 29 Nov. ,,
Regulations for school-boards issued . . 21 Dec. ,,
Primary schools in Great Britain: in 1855, 4800; in 1860, 7272; in 1870, 10,949.
Annual grant for primary schools in Great Britain: in 1861, 813,442*l.*; in 1865, 636,806*l.*; in 1870, 912,451*l.*
New Revised Code discussed . . . . March, 1871
London School-board Education Scheme proposed, 23 June, ,,
At the London school-board, after sharp discussion, the religious difficulty respecting payment for poor children at denominational schools settled for a year . . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
Arrangements for erecting or adapting buildings for new schools made by London school-board, Dec. ,,
Conference of masters of grammar schools at Highgate . . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Mr. Dixon's and the nonconformists' censure on the Elementary Education Act; negatived in the commons, 355-94 . . . . . 5 March, 1872
Scientific instruction: royal commission appointed, May, 1870; reported . . April, 1871, April, ,,
Education (Scotland) Act passed . . . 10 Aug. ,,
The London school-board determine to open separate schools for dirty unruly children . . 20 Nov. ,,
"Society for Organization of Academical Study" proposed by sir B. C. Brodie, Dr. Carpenter, Prof. Rolleston and others at a meeting, 16 Nov. ,,
Irish University Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 13 Feb. 1873
First London board-school (at Whitechapel) opened, 12 July, ,,
College for northern counties at Knutsford; foundation laid . . . . . 24 Sept. ,,
College for higher education of women, opened at Girton, *which see* . . . . . Oct. ,,
Great meeting for religious denominational education at St. James's hall . . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Second Metropolitan school-board elected; religious party the strongest (Charles Reed, M.P. chairman) 27 Nov. ,,
The universities nominate a board for the examination of pupils from public schools . . Dec. ,,
Domestic Economy.—Study of food and clothing introduced into government educational department 1874
Mr. Dixon's compulsory attendance bill rejected (320—156) . . . . . 1 July, ,,
Result of first university examination of 221 schools: Winchester, 34 certificates; Manchester, 27; Marlborough, 15; Eton, 13; Sherborne, 11; Wellington college, 10; Rugby, 6, &c.; Christ's Hospital and others, 1: published . . . Sept. ,,
London school-board occupy their new building on Victoria Embankment . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
New code of raised standards for schools issued, March, 1875
Nuneham college at Cambridge for women opened, 18 Oct. ,,
First annual conference of teachers . . 14 Jan. 1876
Mr. Dixon's bill for universal school-boards and compulsory education rejected by the commons (281—260) . . . . . April, ,,
Elementary Education Amendment Act introduced by lord Sandon, 18 May; a clause permitting unnecessary school-boards to be suppressed, introduced by Mr. Pell, carried, 24 July; 3rd reading (119—46), 5 Aug. (considered reactionary) royal assent . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
International congress on education at Philadelphia, July, ,,

ÉGALITÉ (*Equality*), see *Orleans*.

EGGS. The duty on imported eggs was repealed in 1860, whereby the revenue lost about 20,000*l.* a year. Number imported into Great Britain: in 1861, 203,313,360; in 1865, 364,013,040; in 1869, 442,172,640; in 1870, 430,842,240.

EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT, see *Tournament*.

EGYPT.*

The early seat of political civilization. 1st epoch; the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. to the conquest by Cambyses, 525 B.C. 2nd epoch, to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, 323 B.C. 3rd epoch, to the death of Cleopatra and the subjugation by the Romans, 30 B.C., see *Alexandria* and *Cairo*. Population (1874) of Egypt proper, about 5,252,000; Nubia, 1,000,000; total, with other territories, 16,922,000.

Dynasty of Menes (conjectural) . . B.C. 2717 or 2412
Mizraim builds Memphis (*Blair*) 2188
Egypt made four kingdoms, *viz.*, Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (*Abbé Lenglet, Blair*) 2126
Athotes invents hierogiyphics 2122
Busiris builds Thebes (*Usher*) 2111
Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (*Usher, Lenglet*) 2100
The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 260 years (*Usher*); the dynasty of Shepherd kings begins 2080
The Lake of Mœris constructed 1938
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt 1920
Syphoas introduces the use of an alphabet (*Usher*) 1891
Memnon invents Egyptian characters? (*Blair, Lenglet*) 1822
Amenophis I. acknowledged king of all Egypt (*Lenglet*) 1821
Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave 1728
He interprets the king's dreams 1715
His father and brethren settle here 1706
Rameses III., or Sesostris, reigns: he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (*Lenglet*) uncertain 1618
Settlement of the Ethiopians (*Blair*) 1615
Rameses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labours, dies (*Lenglet*) 1492
The persecution of the Jews; the exodus of the Israelites 1491
Amenophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (*Lenglet, Blair*) . . . . . ,,
Reign of Ægyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Egypt (*Blair*) . 1485
Reign of Thuoris (the Proteus of the Greeks); his faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, probably denoted his policy 1189
Pseusennes (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels . . . 971
The dynasty of kings called *Tanites* begins with Petubastes (*Blair*) 825
The dynasty of *Saites* (*Blair*) 781
Sebacon (the Ethiopian) invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (*Usher*) 737
The Dodekarchy (12 rulers) expelled by Psammetichus the Powerful 650
He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege of antiquity (*Usher*) 647
Necho begins the canal between the Arabian gulf and the Mediterranean sea (*Blair*) 610
This canal abandoned after costing the lives of 120,000 men (*Herodotus*) 609
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries . . 581
Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (*Diod. Siculus*) 571
The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (*Usher*) 535
The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammenitus by Cambyses (*Blair*) 526
Dreadful excesses of Cambyses; he puts the children of the grandees, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (*Herodotus*) . . . 524
He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perish in the burning sands (*Justin*). . . . ,,
Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (*Blair*) 487
A revolt under Inarus (*Blair*) 463
Successful revolt under Amyrtæus, who is proclaimed king (*Lenglet*) 414
Egypt again reduced by Ochus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (*Usher*) 350
Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and founds Alexandria 332
Ptolemy I. (Lagus) Soter, re-establishes the monarchy 323
Ptolemy II. Philadelphus (with his father) 285; alone [the museum of Alexandria founded; the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures made; the Pharos completed] 283-247
Ambassadors first sent to Rome 269
Ptolemy III. Euergetes, reigns 247
Overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyses had taken from the Egyptian temples (*Blair*) 246
Ptolemy IV. Philopator . . . . . Nov. 222
Battle of Raphia; Ptolemy defeats Antiochus, king of Syria 217
Ptolemy V. Epiphanes . . . . . Nov. 205
Embassy to Rome 200
Ptolemy VI. Philometor . . . . . Oct. 181
At the death of Philometor, his brother Physcon (Ptolemy VII. Euergetes) marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometor in its mother's arms . . Nov. 146
His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, compel him to fly 130
He defeats the Egyptians and recovers his throne, 128; dies 117
Ptolemy VIII. Soter II. and Cleopatra his mother, ,,
Alexander I. and Cleopatra 107
Ptolemy VIII. restored 89
Revolt in Upper Egypt; Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (*Diod. Siculus*) 82
Alexander II. and Cleopatra I. 81
Ptolemy IX. Auletes 80
Berenice and Tryphæna 58
Auletes restored, 55: leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy and Cleopatra 51
During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II., Alexandria is besieged by Cæsar, and the library nearly destroyed by fire (*Blair*) . . . 47
Cæsar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign 46
Cleopatra poisons her brother, and reigns alone . 43
She appears before Marc Antony, to answer for this crime; fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt 41
Cleopatra in Syria 36
Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium (*Blair*) . . . . . 2 Sept. 31
Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province . . . . . Sept. 30
Egypt visited by Adrian, 122; by Severus . A.D. 200
Monachism begun in Egypt by Antony 305
Destruction of the temple and worship of Serapis, 389
Egypt conquered by Chosroes II. of Persia . . . 616
Invasion of the Saracens under Amrou . June, 638
Conquest of Alexandria . . . . 22 Dec. 640
Cairo founded by the Saracens 969
Conquest by the Turks 1163-96
Government of the Mamelukes established . . 1250
Selim I., emperor of the Turks, conquers Egypt . 1517
It is governed by beys till a great part of the country is conquered by the French, under Bonaparte (see *Alexandria*) 1798-99
The invaders dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government restored 1801
Mehemet Ali massacres the Mamelukes, and obtains the supreme power . . . . 1 March, 1811
Arrival of Belzoni, 1815; he removes statue of Memnon, 1816; explores temples, &c. 1817
Formation of the Mahmoud canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile 1820

* Three magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), *Description de l'Egypte*, 1809-22; in Italy, Rosellini's *Monumenti dell' Egitto*, 1832-44; and in Prussia, Lepsius' *Denkmäler aus Ægypten*, 1848-56. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

Mehemet Pacha revolts and invades Syria . . 1831
His son Ibrahim takes Acre, 27 May; overruns Syria; defeats the Turks at Konieh . 21 Dec. 1832
He advances on Constantinople, which is entered by Russian auxiliaries, 3 April; war ends with convention of Kutayah . . . 4 May, 1833
Mehemet again revolts, claiming hereditary power; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib 24 June, 1839
England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia undertake to expel Ibrahim from Syria; Napier bombards Beyrout, 10 Sept.; Acre taken by the British and Austrian fleets, under sir R. Stopford, 3 Nov.; the Egyptians quit Syria . 21 Nov., *et seq.* 1840
Peace restored by treaty; Mehemet made hereditary viceroy of Egypt, but deprived of Syria 15 July, 1841
Ibrahim Pacha dies (see *Suez*) . . 10 Nov. 1848
The Suez canal begun 1858
Malta and Alexandria telegraph opened . 1 Nov. 1861
The viceroy Said visits Italy, France, and England, May to Sept.; returns to Alexandria . 1 Oct. 1862
Sultan of Turkey visits Egypt . . 7 April, 1863
Increased cultivation of cotton in Egypt . 1863-67
At the demand of the sultan, the viceroy sends troops to repress the insurgents in Arabia, May, 1864
Opening of part of the Suez canal (*which see*), 15 Aug. 1865
Direct succession to the viceroyalty granted by the porte . . . . . 21 May, 1866
Designated "sovereign" by the sultan 9 June, 1867
Egyptian legislative chamber opened with a speech from the viceroy . . . . . 27 Nov. 1866
Viceroy invested with Order of the Bath (as G.C.B.) by lord Clarence Paget . . . . 30 Jan. 1867
The viceroy visits Paris . . . 16 June-5 July, "
He arrives in London 6 July; received by the queen at Windsor, 8; by lord Derby, 10; by the lord mayor, 11; departs . . . . 18 July, "
The viceroy (now termed the Khedive) visited England, ... 22 June, 1869
Present at the inauguration of the Suez canal, 17 Nov. "
The differences between the sultan and himself respecting prerogatives arranged, the viceroy giving up the power of imposing taxes and of contracting loans . . . . Dec. "
Sir Samuel Baker appointed sole commander of a military expedition to suppress the slave-trade up the Nile, with absolute authority over the country south of Gondokoro (for four years from 1 April, 1869) . . . . 10 May, "
Departure from Khartoum . . . . 8 Feb. 1870
Many delays and impediments; proceeds to explore White Nile . . . . . 11 Aug. "
Arrives at Gondokoro, 15 April; names it Ismailia, and officially annexes it to Egypt . 26 May, 1871
War with the warlike and treacherous Baris of Belinian; beats them in several engagements, July-Sept. "
Supported by his model corps, "the forty thieves," he quells disaffection and mutiny in his troops, Oct. "
Sends vessels with women, children, and sick, to Khartoum . . . . . 3 Nov. "
Makes peace with the Baris, and returns to Gondokoro . . . . . 19 Nov. "
Advances south; suffers much by negro treachery, and inefficiency of his Egyptian troops: heroism of lady Baker . . . . Jan.-Feb. 1872
Arrives at the African Paradise, Faliko; meets there his enemy, Abou Saoud, the slave-dealer, 6 March; at Masindi, in Unyoro . 25 April, "
Received by Kabba Rega, the young king; who attempts to poison Baker's party, and attacks them in the night; he is defeated, and Masindi burnt . . . . . 8 June, "
Baker marches to Foweera; received by Raongi, enemy of Kabba Rega, 18 July; returns to Faliko, and suppresses an insurrection of slave-dealers, probably incited by Abou Saoud . . 2 Aug. "
Slave-trade apparently subdued; "peace and prospect of prosperity" . . . . 31 Dec. "
Baker returns to Gondokoro, 1 April; receives honours from the khedive at Cairo, 25 Aug.; arrives in London . . . . . 9 Oct. 1873
Col. Gordon appointed his successor; Abou Saoud his subordinate . . . . . "
Baker's work, "Ismailia," published . . Nov. 1874

The first stone of the new port laid by the khedive, 15 May, 1871
The khedive's son, prince Hassan, made D.C.L. at Oxford . . . . . 13 June, 1872
The khedive visits the sultan; Constantinople rejoices . . . . . 25 June, "
The sultan, by a firman, renders the khedive practically independent; (he must not coin money, make treaties, or build iron-clads) . 8 June, 1873
First Egyptian budget produced; asserted revenue, 10,166,000*l.*; expenditure, 9,040,000*l.* . Oct. "
Mr. Acton and Mr. Pennell employed to arrange finances of Egypt . . . . spring of 1875
International court of justice opened by the khedive, 28 June, "
The khedive's shares of Suez canal (*which see*) purchased by the British government; announced, Nov. "
Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia surprised and defeated with much slaughter; announced, 28 Nov. "
Rt. hon. Stephen Cave sent on special mission to Egypt . . . . . Dec. "
New (Gregorian) style adopted; mixed courts opened . . . . . 1 Jan. 1876
Resignation of Nubar Pasha, able minister of commerce, announced . . . . . 4 Jan. "
The Abyssinians defeated after 3 days' conflict; treat for peace . . . . . March, "
Mr. Cave's report—(refers to waste and extravagance; great works undertaken with insufficient means; loss by adventurers; military expenditure; and necessity for intervention of superior power to restore credit and restrain expenditure); sent 13 March; published in *Times* . . 4 April, "
The khedive decrees consolidation of his debt, 91,000,000*l.*, at 7 per cent., and a sinking fund, 7 May; decrees signed . . 14 and 25 May "
His son Hassan received by the queen . 27 June, "
Decisions of the international law court not accepted by the government; the court closed by M. Haakman; he is superseded . . July, "

KHEDIVES OR HEREDITARY VICEROYS (nearly independent).

1806. Mehemet Ali Pacha; abdicated Sept. 1848; dies 2 Aug. 1849.
1848. Ibrahim (adopted son), Sept.; dies 9 or 10 Nov. 1848
" Abbas (his son), 10 Nov.; dies 14 July, 1854.
1854. Said (brother), 14 July; dies 18 Jan. 1863.
1863. Ismail (nephew), 18 Jan. (born 31 Dec. 1830); "intelligent, industrious, hospitable, and frugal." (*S. Cave*).
Heir, his son, Mechmet Tewfik, invested with the star of India by the prince of Wales, 25 Oct. 1875.

EGYPTIAN ERA, &c. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning 26 Feb. 747 B.C., and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 30 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding to the 29 Aug., which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years 125 days. The canicular or heliacal period of the Egyptians and Ethiopians (1460 years) began when Sirius or the dog star emerged from the rays of the sun, on 20 July, 2785 B.C., and extended to 1325 B.C. This year comprised 12 months of 30 days, with 5 supplementary days.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (Honour's broad-stone), a strong Prussian fortress on the Rhine, formerly belonged to the electors of Treves. It was often besieged. It surrendered to the French general Jourdain, 24 Jan. 1799. The fortifications were destroyed on its evacuation, 9 Feb. 1801, at the peace of Luneville. The works have been restored since 1814.

EIDER, a river separating Schleswig from Holstein, was passed by the Austrians and Prussians, 4 Feb. 1864.

EIDOGRAPH, see *Pantograph*.

EIKŌN BASILIKĒ ("the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to king Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partially, if not wholly, by bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king: it was published in 1648, and sold with great rapidity.

EISENACH DECLARATION, see *Germany*, 1859.

EISTEDDFODD, see *Bards*.

ELAM, see *Persia*.

EL ARISCH, Egypt, captured by the French under Reynier, 18 Feb. 1799. A convention was signed here between the grand vizier and Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, 28 Jan. 1800. He beat the Turks at Heliopolis on 20 March; and was assassinated on 14 June following.

ELBA, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by admiral Nelson in 1796; but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, 5 April, 1814. He secretly embarked hence with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of 25 Feb. 1815, landed in Provence, 1 March, and soon after recovered the crown; see *France*, 1815. Elba was resumed by the grand duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

ELCHINGEN, Bavaria. Here Ney beat the Austrians, 14 Oct. 1805, and was made duke of Elchingen.

ELCHO SHIELD, see *Volunteers*.

ELDERS (in Greek, *presbuteroi*), in the early church equivalent with *episcopoi*, or bishops (see 1 *Tim.* iii. and *Titus* i.), who afterwards became a distinct and superior order. Elders in the presbyterian churches are laymen.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organised various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes; about 1560. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

ELEASA, Palestine. Here Judas Maccabæus was defeated and slain by Bacchides and Alcimus, and the Syrians, about 161 B.C. (1 *Macc.* ix.)

ELEATIC SECT, founded at Elea in Sicily, by Xenophanes, of Colophon, about 535 B.C., whither he had been banished on account of his wild theory of God and nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c. *Strabo.* Zeno (about 364) was an Eleatic.

ELECTIONS PETITIONS. The laws respecting them were consolidated in 1828, 1839, and 1844. An act passed in 1848 was amended in 1865. By the act of 1868, 3 new judges were appointed, and three to be selected from all the judges to try election cases; justices Willes and Blackburn, and baron Martin were the first appointed, Nov. 1868.

ELECTOR PALATINE, see *Palatinate*.

ELECTORS for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a-year in land, 8 Hen. VI. 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Act depriving excise and custom-house officers and contractors with government of their votes, 1782; see *Customs*. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Great changes were made by the *Reform Acts* of 1832, 1867, and 1868. County elections act, 1836; see *Bribery*. The forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland lost their privilege in 1829. By Dodson's act, passed in 1861, university electors are permitted to vote by sending balloting papers.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. In the reign of Conrad I. king of Germany (912-918), the dukes and counts, from being merely officers, became gradually independent of the sovereign, and subsequently elected him. In 919 they confirmed the nomination of Henry I. duke of Saxony by Conrad as his successor. In the 13th century seven princes (the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the elector Palatine), assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor. *Robertson.* An eighth elector (Bavaria) was made in 1648; and a ninth (Hanover) in 1692. The number was reduced to eight at 1777 (by the elector palatine acquiring Bavaria) and increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. On the dissolution of the German empire, the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-1806; see *Germany*.

ELECTRIC CLOCK; see p. 248.

ELECTRICITY, from the Greek *ēlektros*, electrum, amber. The electrical properties of rubbed amber are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C.; see *Magnetism*.

FRICTIONAL OR STATIC ELECTRICITY.

Gilbert records that other bodies besides amber generate electricity when rubbed, and that all substances may be attracted 1600
Otto von Guericke constructed the first electric machine (a globe of sulphur), about . . . 1647
Boyle published his electrical experiments . . 1676
Stephen Gray, aided by Wheeler, discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light bodies being produced by frictional electricity at a distance of 666 feet), the fact of electric induction, and other phenomena 1720-36
Dufay originated his dual theory of two electric fluids: one *vitreous*, from rubbed glass, &c., the other *resinous*, from rubbed amber, resin, &c.; and shewed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified, about 1733
The Leyden jar (vial or bottle) discovered by Kleist, 1745, and by Cunæus and Muschenbroek, of Leyden; Winckler constructed the Leyden battery . 1746
Desaguliers classified bodies as electrics and non-electrics 1742
Important researches of Watson, Canton, Beccaria and Nollet 1740-7
Franklin announced his theory of a single fluid, terming the vitreous electricity *positive*, and the resinous *negative*, 1747; and demonstrated the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite . . . . . June, 1752
At a pic-nic, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle" 1748
Professor Richman killed at St. Petersburg, while repeating Franklin's experiments Aug. 1753
Beccaria published his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and Æpinus his mathematical theory 1759

Electricity developed by fishes investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others, about . . 1773
Lichtenberg produced his electrical figures . . 1777
Electro-statics: Coulomb applied the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force . . . 1785
Electro-chemistry— water decomposed by Cavendish, Fourcroy, and others 1787-90
Discoveries of Galvani and Volta (see *Voltaic Electricity*, below) 1791-3
Œrsted, of Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetic action (see *Electro-Magnetism*, next column) 1819
Thermo-Electricity (currents produced by heat), discovered by Seebeck: it was produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1821; the Thermo-electrometer invented by Snow Harris, 1827; the Thermo-multiplier constructed by Melloni and Nobili, 1831. [Marcus constructed a powerful thermo-electric battery in 1865.]
Faraday produced a spark by the sudden separation of a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet (see *Magneto-Electricity*, next column) 1831
Wheatstone calculated the velocity of electricity, on the double fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second 1834
Armstrong discovered, and Faraday explained, the electricity of high pressure steam, which produces the hydro-electric machine 1840
ELECTRIC MACHINES. Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur, about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass, about 1675; Hawksbee improved the machine, about 1709; Bose introduced a metallic conductor, 1733; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber, 1741; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1742; for which a plate was substituted about 1770; Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1785; Dr. H. M. Noad set up at the Panopticon, Leicester-square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery [in possession of Mr. Edwin Clark, 1862] 1855
The *Hydro-Electric* machine, by Armstrong, was constructed 1840
Holtz's induction machine 1865
The ELECTROPHORUS, a useful apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity, was invented by Volta in 1775, and improved by him in . . . 1782
C. F. Varley's "reciprocal electrophorus" invented 1862
Sir William Thomson's "electric replenisher" described . . . . . Jan. 1868
Mr. Apps' great inductorium, or induction coil, giving the largest sparks ever seen, exhibited at the Royal Polytechnic Institution . 29 March, 1869
ELECTROSCOPE and ELECTROMETER, as the terms signify, are apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of electrical excitation. Pith-balls were employed in various ways as electroscopes by Gilbert, Canton, and others. Dr. Milner invented an electrometer similar to Peltier's, 1783. The gold leaf electrometer was invented by rev. A. Bennet, 1789, and improved by Singer, about 1810; Lane's discharging electrometer is dated 1767; Henley's, 1772; Bohnenberger's electroscope, 1820; Peltier's induction electrometer, about 1848

GALVANISM, OR VOLTAIC-ELECTRICITY, AND ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other 1762
Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; and M. Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the galvanic battery 1791
Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of discs of zinc and silver, and moistened card 1800
By the voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water, and Dr. Henry decomposed nitric acid, ammonia, &c. . . . . ,,
Behrens formed a dry pile of 80 pairs of zinc, copper, and gilt paper 1805
By means of the large voltaic battery of the Royal Institution, London, Davy decomposed the alkali potash, and evolved the metal potassium, 6 Oct. 1807
Zamboni constructed a dry pile of paper discs, coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other 1809
Children's battery fused platinum, &c. . . . . ,,
Davy exhibited the voltaic arc 1813
Wollaston's thimble battery ignited platinum wire, 1815
Multipliers or rheometers, popularly termed "galvanometers," invented by Ampère and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cumming, 1821; De la Rive, 1824; Ritchie (torsion), 1830; Joule (magnetic), 1843.
Faraday described his discovery of electro-magnetic rotation . . . . . Jan. 1822
Ohm enunciated his formulæ relating to the galvanic current 1827
Improvement in constructing the *Voltaic battery* made by Wollaston, 1815; Becquerel, 1829; Sturgeon, 1830; J. F. Daniell, 1836; Grove (nitric acid, &c.), 1839; Jacobi, 1840; Smee, 1840; Bunsen (carbon, &c.), 1842; Grove (gas battery), 1842.
Faraday read the first series of his "Experimental Researches on Electricity" at the Royal Society, 21 Nov. 1831
Faraday demonstrated the nature of electro-chemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of a galvanic battery depend on the size and number of plates employed 1834
Wheatstone invented his electro-magnetic chronoscope 1840
Copper-Zinc Couple (*which see*) constructed by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe . . . 1872
ELECTRO-MAGNETISM began with Œrsted's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1819; proved by Ampère, who exhibited the action of the voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and of terrestrial magnetism upon the voltaic current; he also arranged the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invented a galvanometer, and imitated the magnet by a spiral galvanic wire 1820
Arago magnetised a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery . . . . . ,,
The first electro-magnet 1825
Induction of electric currents discovered by Faraday and announced 1831
Becquerel invented an electro-magnetic balance . ,,
Faraday discovered the electro-magnetic rotative force developed in a magnet by voltaic electricity, 1831; experiments on the induction of a voltaic current, &c. 1834-5
Sturgeon made a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire 1837
Joseph Henry announced his discovery of secondary currents . . . . . 2 Nov. 1838
Breguet used electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments, about 1854
MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY (the converse of Œrsted's discovery of electro-magnetism), discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet; and found that an electric current existed in a copper disc rotated between the poles of a magnet 1831
The *Magneto-Electric* machine arose out of Faraday's discovery, and was first made at Paris by Pixii, 1832; and in London by Saxton 1833
Magneto-electricity applied to electro-plating by Woolwich 1842
Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil constructed, about 1850
H. Wilde's description of his machine (a powerful generator of dynamic electricity, by means of permanent magnets) and the magneto-electric machine (constructed in 1865) sent to the Royal Society by professor Faraday and reported, 26 April, 1866
The light (resembling bright moon-light) exhibited on the top of Burlington house . 2 March, 1867
Dynamo-magneto-electric machines, by Wheatstone and Siemens, described at the Royal Society, Feb.; by Ladd . . . . . 14 March, ,,

"Faraday as a Discoverer," by professor Tyndall, published . . . . . March, 1868
Trial of Siemens' dynamo-electric light in the torpedo service at Sheerness reported successful, 18 Dec. 1871
Gramme's magneto-electric machine described . 1875

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown by Watson and others 1747
Telegraphic arrangements were devised by Lesarge, 1744; Betancourt, 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1796; Sœmmering, exhibited 29 Aug. 1809; Ronalds 1816
Ampère invents his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the galvanic battery 1820
F. Ronalds publishes an account of his electric telegraph (died, aged 85, 8 Aug. 1873) . . . 1823
Professor Wheatstone constructs an electro-magnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals are conveyed through nearly four miles of wire . . June, 1836
Telegraphs invented by Schilling, Gauss, and Weber (magneto-electric), 1833; by Steinheil and by Masson, 1837; by Morse (died 1872). . . . 1837
The magnetic needle telegraph patented by (aft. sir Wm. F.) Cooke and (aft. sir) Charles Wheatstone. (The Society of Arts Albert gold medal was awarded to them in June, 1867) . 12 June, ,,
Mr. Cooke set up the telegraph line on the Great Western Railway, from Paddington to West Drayton, 1838-9; on the Blackwall line, 1840; and in Glasgow 1841
Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph patented . . . . . ,,
The first telegraph line in America set up from Washington to Baltimore 1844
The murderer Tawell apprehended by means of the telegraph 1845
The electric telegraph company established (having purchased Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraphic inventions) 1846
Gutta percha suggested as an insulator by Faraday 1847
Professor Charles Wheatstone drew plans of a projected *submarine telegraph* between Dover and Calais 1840
Mr. John Watkins Brett (on behalf of his brother, Jacob Brett, the inventor and patentee), submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success 1847
He obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial, 1847; took place . . 28 Aug. 1850
The connecting wires (27 miles long) were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta-percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed.
New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened; the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London stock exchange within business hours, and guns were fired at Dover by communication from Calais, 13 Nov. 1851

Duplex Telegraphy—two messages transmitted along a single wire at the same time in opposite directions first accomplished by Dr. Gintl, Austrian, 1853; by Messrs. Siemens, 1857; in the same direction, by Stark, of Vienna, 1855; apparatus perfected by Stearns, an American; applied to British telegraphs 1873

Communications complete between Dover and Ostend and between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, May, 1853
Holyhead and Howth . . . . . June, 1854
Paris and Bastia . . . . . Nov. ,,
London and Constantinople . . . . May, 1858
Cromer and Emden 1858
Aden and Suez . . . . . May, 1859
Malta and Alexandria . . . . 28 Sept. 1861
England and Bombay, opened . . . 1 March, 1865
Marsala, Sicily, and La Calle, Algeria. 21 June, ,,

Over-house electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City and West-end by Messrs. Waterlow, in 1857, extended throughout London 1859-73
House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electro-chemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1855; the American combination system (of the preceding), which can convey 2000 words an hour, adopted by the American telegraph company, Jan. 1859
Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented 1860
It was stated that there are in work 15,000 miles of electric telegraph wire in Great Britain; 80,000 on the continent of Europe; and 48,000 in America; and altogether about 150,000 miles laid down in the world . . . . . July, 1862
Bonelli's typo-electric telegraph, made known and company established, 1860; and tried between Liverpool and Manchester, 1863; promised revival, June, 1864
An "electric telegraph" conference, at which 16 states (not Great Britain) were represented, met at Paris . . . . . March, 1865
The Telegraph Act (see *Telegraph*) passed 31 July. 1868
It enabled H.M.'s postmaster-general to acquire, work, and maintain electric telegraphs; postal telegraphy began . . . . . 5 Feb. 1872
Messages rise from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 a year . 1875
The "shilling telegraph" said not to pay . July, ,,
Society of Telegraph Engineers established, 28 Feb. 1872
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. A plan to unite Europe and America by telegraph was entered at the government registration office in June, 1845, by Mr. J. Watkins Brett and Mr. Jacob Brett, who made proposals to the government, which were not accepted. This plan was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, with the concurrence of the British and American governments.
2500 miles of wire were manufactured, and tested in March, 1857
The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland on . . . . . 5 Aug. ,,
The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on 11 Aug. after 300 miles of wire had been *paid out*, it snapped again (and the vessels returned to Plymouth) . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
A second attempt to lay the cable failed through a violent storm, ... 20-21 June, 1858
The third voyage was successful. The junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on 5 Aug., were from the queen of England to the president of the United States, and his reply . . . . . 5 Aug. ,,
This event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but, unfortunately, the insulation of the wire gradually became more faulty, and the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased on 4 Sept. ,,
A new company was formed 1860
The *Great Eastern* steamer, engaged to lay down 2300 miles of wire, with 25,000 tons burden, sailed for Valentia, Ireland, from the Thames, commanded by capt. Anderson, accompanied by professor Wm. Thomson and Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, to superintend the paying out the cable, 15 July, 1865
After connecting the wire with the land, the *Great Eastern* sailed from Valentia . . 23 July, ,,
Telegraphic communication with the vessel (interrupted by two faults, due to defective insulation, caused by pieces of metal pressed into the gutta-percha coating, which were immediately repaired) finally ceased on 2 Aug. The apparatus for raising the wire proving insufficient, the vessel returned, and arrived at the Medway 19 Aug.

Atlantic telegraph company reconstituted as the Anglo-American telegraph company limited, March, 1866

The *Great Eastern*, with a new cable, sailed from the Medway, 30 June; the shore-end at Valentia was spliced with the main cable, and the *Great Eastern* sailed, 13 July; 1200 miles of cable had been laid, 22 July; the cable was completely laid at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and a message sent to lord Stanley, 27 July; message from the queen to president of the United States sent, 28 July, "From the queen, Osborne, to the president of the United States, Washington. The queen congratulates the president on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England." To which he replied . . . . . 30 July, "

The lost cable of 1865 recovered, 2 Sept.; and its laying completed at Newfoundland . 8 Sept. "

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Liverpool . 19 Sept. "

Messrs. Samuel Canning, Daniel Gooch, and capt. Anderson knighted . . . . . Oct. "

[It was stated (in Sept. 1866) that the engineer of the cable passed signals through 3700 miles of wire by means of a battery formed in a lady's thimble.]

The U. S. congress voted a gold medal to Cyrus Field, for his exertions connected with Atlantic telegraphs . . . . . 7 March, 1867

At a dinner given to Cyrus Field at Willis's Rooms, London, telegraphic messages were exchanged between the company and lord Monck, viceroy of Canada and president Johnson . . 1 July, 1868

French Atlantic Telegraph company formed; French government grant concession for 20 years, from 1 Sept. 1869, to Julius Reuter and baron Emile d'Erlangen . . . . . 8 July, "

Anglo-Danish telegraph (Newbiggin to Copenhagen) completed . . . . . 31 Aug. "

European end of the French Atlantic cable laid at Brest, 17 June; the American end at Duxbury, Massachusetts . . . . . 23 July, 1869

Reported union between the Anglo-American and French Atlantic telegraph companies . Jan. 1870

Telegraph between Bombay and Suez completed . "

Result of the "Derby" race sent to Calcutta in five minutes . . . . . 24 May, 1871

Statue of Morse at New York uncovered, 10 June, "

Fourth international telegraph conference opened at Rome, under the auspices of the Italian government . . . . . 18 Dec. "

Telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, Australia, completed . . . . . 22 Aug. 1872

Message from the mayor of Adelaide received by the lord mayor of London, and replied to, 21 Oct. "

The *fourth* Atlantic telegraph cable laid by the *Great Eastern*, from Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland . . 8 June—3 July, 1873

The Brazil telegraph cable completely laid, 22 Sept. "

"*Faraday*," a great electric cable ship, built for Siemens Brothers, launched at Newcastle (see *Steam*), 17 Feb.; sails to lay the "Direct United States Company's" cable, 16 May; laid shore end in Nova Scotia, 31 May; in New Hampshire, 8 June; connected with Newfoundland, July . 1874

The *sixth* Anglo-American telegraph laid by the *Great Eastern* . . . . . Aug.-Sept. 1874

The *fifth* international telegraph conference opened at St. Petersburg . . . . . 1 June, 1875

A new international telegraphic convention came into operation . . . . . 1 Jan. 1876

Direct line between New Zealand and London, completed 18 Feb.; communication between lord mayor and mayors of Wellington and Dunedin, 23 Feb. "

ELECTRIC CLOCK, &c. Professor Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up for some time in front of the office of the electric telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time-ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. In 1860, Mr. C. V. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich observatory with that of the South-eastern station, London, that they could be controlled by electricity.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. Apparatus for regulating the electric light were devised in 1846, and shown by Staite and Petrie in 1848; by Foucault soon after. Jules Duboscq's *Electric Lamp* (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris exhibition in 1855; and was first employed by professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colours, in . . 1856

The works of new Westminster bridge were illuminated by Watson's electric light, in 1858

M. Serrin, of Paris, exhibited his improved electric lamp, in 1862

The *Magneto-Electric* light (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced), by means of apparatus devised by Professor Holmes, was successfully tried at the South Foreland lighthouse, Dover, in 1858 and 1859

The French government ordered eight lighthouses on their coast to be illuminated by electric light, April, 1861

MM. Dumas and Benoit constructed an *electric safety lamp* in 1862

ELECTRIC LOOM. M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854, devised a plan of employing magnets and electro-magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1859, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by professor Faraday, on . . . . . 8 June, 1860

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY. Aristotle and Pliny refer to the powers of the torpedo; Walsh and Ingenhouss, the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, and the researches of Matteucci about 1830, have greatly advanced the science.

Fowler experimented on animals with galvanism, 1793; and Aldini, 1796, who produced muscular contractions in a criminal recently executed, 1803; Ure did the same 1818

Du Bois Reymond lectured on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current, developed by action of the human muscles, in . . . . . May, 1855

Dr. Burdon Sanderson announced his discovery of electricity in plants to the British Association at Bradford . . . . . Sept. 1873

ELECTROPHONE, invented by Dr. Strethill Wright, for producing sound by electric currents of high tension: one laid before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts . . . . . 25 April, 1864

ELECTRO-TINT. Mr. Palmer, of Newgate-street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced, by electrical agency, and one process he termed glyphography 1841-2

ELECTRO-TYPE OF DEPOSIT. Mr. Spencer, in England, and professor Jacobi, in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr. A. Smee and others have perfected the processes. In 1840, Mr. Rob. Murray applied black-lead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface. In 1840, Mr. Ruolz and Mr. Elkington applied it to gilding and silver plating. Since 1850, printing types and wood-cuts, and casts from them, have been electrotyped with copper, and the process is now largely adopted in the arts.

Messrs. C. Wheatstone and F. A. Abel experiment on the application of electricity to *military purposes*. 1861

The Electro-block company established, 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of engravings, obtained by india-rubber, can be immediately transferred to a lithographic stone, and multiplied at pleasure. Leech's engravings, so enlarged, were coloured by himself, and exhibited in 1862

OZONE, generated by a current produced by Wild's magneto-electric machine, employed to bleach sugar, at Whitechapel (Edwd. Beane's patent) . . . . . Aug. 1868

ELEGY. Elegiac verse (consisting of a hexameter and pentameter alternately) was the first variation from the hexameter or epic measure, used by Tyrtæus and other early poets. The elegies of

Ovid and Catullus are celebrated. Gray's "Elegy, written in a country churchyard," was published in 1749.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, passed 9 Aug. 1870; amended in 1872. Clause 25, which authorises payments to support denominational schools, much objected to by dissenters; bill to repeal it rejected by the commons (373—128), 10 June, 1874. An amendment act for agricultural districts, &c., brought in by lord Sandon, 18 May, 1876; royal assent, 15 Aug. 1876.

ELEMENTS were formerly reckoned as four: earth, air, fire and water. Lavoisier enunciated the principle that all bodies which cannot be proved to be compounded are elements and to be treated as such. See *Table*, and separate articles. The chemical elements now are stated to be 64 (1876).

LIST OF 63 ELEMENTS, 1872 (*Odling*).

—	Gold	☉
—	Silver	☽
—	Mercury	☿
—	Copper	♀
—	Iron	♂
—	Tin	♃
—	Lead	♄
1490.	Antimony	B. Valentine.
1530.	Bismuth	Agricola?
1541.	Zinc	Paracelsus.
—	Carbon	
—	Sulphur	
1669.	Phosphorus	Brandt.
1702.	Borax, boron	Homberg.
1733.	Arsenic, Cobalt	G. Brandt.
1741.	Platinum	Woods.
1751.	Nickel	Cronstedt.
1736 to 1758	Soda -ium	Duhamel.
	Potash	Marggraf.
	Lime	Marggraf.
	Silex	Bergmann, and Scheele.
	Alumina	Bergmann, and Scheele.
	Magnesia	Bergmann, and Scheele.
1766.	Hydrogen	Cavendish.
1771.	Fluor -ine	Scheele.
1772.	Nitrogen	Rutherford.
1774.	Chlorine	Scheele.
,,	Oxygen	Priestley.
,,	Manganese	Gahn.
,,	Baryta -ium	Scheele.
1778.	Molybdenum	Scheele.
1781.	Tungsten	Delhuart.
1782.	Tellurium	Müller.
1789.	Uranium	Klaproth.
,,	Zirconia -ium	Klaproth.
1791.	Titanium	Gregor.
1793.	Strontia -ium	Hope.
1794.	Yttria -ium	Gadolin.
1797.	Chromium	Vauquelin.
1798.	Glucina -um	Vauquelin.
1802.	Tantalum	Hatchett.
1803.	Cerium	Klaproth.
,,	Palladium	Wollaston.
,,	Rhodium	Wollaston.
,,	Iridium	Descotils & Smithson Tennant.
,,	Osmium	Descotils & Smithson Tennant.
1811.	Iodine	Courtois.
1817.	Lithium	Arfwedson.
,,	Selenium	Berzelius.
1818.	Cadmium	Stomeyer.
1826.	Bromine	Balard.
1828.	Thorinum	Berzelius.
1830.	Vanadium	Sefstrom.
1839.	Lanthanum	Mosander.
1841.	Didymium	Mosander.
1843.	Erbium	Mosander.
1844.	Ruthenium	Claus.
1846.	Niobium	H. Rose.
1859.	Cæsium	Bunsen.
,,	Rubidium	Bunsen.
1861.	Thallium	Crookes.
1863.	Indium	Reich and Richter.
1875.	Gallium	Lecoq de Boisbaudran.

ELEPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse: and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood, &c." The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Henry III. in 1238. *Baker's Chron.* Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain 54 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly. See *Knighthood*.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. The institution of these annual secret religious ceremonies (in honour of Ceres) at Athens, is attributed to Cadmus, 1550; to Erechtheus, 1399; or to Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. If any one revealed them, he was to be put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome; lasted about 1800 years, and were abolished by Theodosius A.D. 389. The laws were—1. To honour parents; 2. To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilisation of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries.

ELGIN MARBLES, derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, the work of Phidias, under the government of Pericles, about 440 B.C. Thomas lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; and from him they were purchased by the British government for 35,000*l.* and placed in the British Museum, in 1816. The ship conveying them was wrecked near Cerigo, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was on board, remained several months at Cerigo, and recovered them from the sea.

ELGUETA, N. Spain; near here the Carlists defeated the republicans under gen. Serna, and took 600 prisoners, 5-6 Aug. 1873.

ELIS, a Greek state termed the "Holy Land," in the Peloponnesus, founded by the Heraclidæ, 1103 B.C. Here Iphitus revived the Olympic games, 884, which were regularly celebrated after Coroebus gained the prize in 776. Elis surrendered many towns to the Spartans in war, 400. After various changes, Elis joined the Achæan league, 274; and with the rest of Greece was subjugated by the Romans in 146.

ELL (so named from *ulna*, the arm) was fixed at 45 inches, by king Henry I. in 1101. The old French ell, or *aune*, was 46·790 inches.

ELLISON GALLERY. In April, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison (in conformity with the wish of her deceased husband, Richard), presented to the South Kensington Museum a series of 50 original water-colour drawings, by the first masters.

ELLORA or **ELORA**, Central India; remarkable for its very ancient rock-cut temple; excavated according to Hindoo legends nearly 7000 years ago; but more probably about 800 A.D. The town was ceded to the British by Holkar in 1818, and transferred by them to the Nizam of the Deccan in 1822.

ELMINA, and Dutch Guinea, W. Africa, were ceded by the Dutch government by treaty, signed Feb. 1872, and consolidated with the West African settlements; first governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy, April, 1872. See *Ashantees*.

ELOPEMENT. A wife who departs from her husband, loses her dower by the statute of Westm. 1285—unless her husband, without coercion of the church, be reconciled to her. Earlier laws punished elopement with death when adultery followed.

ELPHIN (Ireland). St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, "by a river issuing from two fountains," in the 5th century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, Roscommon, Ardcarn, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, which became one of the richest sees in Ireland. It is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 103*l.* 18*s.* sterling. The see was united to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833.

ELSINORE, Zealand, Denmark, the station for receiving the Sound dues (*which see*).

ELY, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The 1200th anniversary was celebrated 17-21 Oct. 1873; about 60,000*l.* had then been spent on the restoration of the cathedral. The Danes ruined the convent about 870; but a monastery was built in 879, on which king Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land; whereby it became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108, and his successor Hervæus was the first prelate, 1109. It is valued in the king's books at 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; present stated income, 5500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1781. James York, died 26 Aug. 1808.
1808. Thomas Dampier, died 13 May, 1812.
1812. Bowyer Edward Sparke, died 4 April, 1836.
1836. Joseph Allen, died 20 March, 1845.
1845. Thomas Turton, died 7 Jan. 1864.
1864. Edward Harold Browne, translated to Winchester, Aug. 1873.
1873. James Russell Woodford, Aug.

ELY CHAPEL, Holborn, London, erected in the 14th century, sold for 5250*l.*, 29 Jan. 1874; acquired by the R. C. fathers of the order of Charity, 1874; and finely restored at the expense of the duke of Norfolk and others, opened as St. Etheldreda's chapel, 23 June, 1876.

ELZEVIRS, a celebrated family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics. Their first book is dated 1683.

EMANCIPATION, see *Roman Catholics* and *Slavery*. The Emancipation Society for slaves lasted 1862-5.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believing that their souls, after many thousand years, would reinhabit their bodies, if preserved entire, embalmed the dead. Some of the bodies, called *mummies*, buried 3000 years ago are still perfect. "The physicians embalmed Israel," 1689 B.C. *Gen.* l. 2; see *Mummies*. Carbolic acid was successfully employed by professor Seely in America, in 1868.

The most perfect specimens of *modern embalming* are preserved in the museum of the royal college of surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Butchell, preserved by John Hunter by injecting camphorated spirits of wine, &c., into the arteries and veins; and the other the body of a young woman, who died about 1780 of consumption, in the Lock hospital. The method of embalming royal personages in modern times is fully described in Hunter's "Posthumous Works." He died in 1793.—During the American War (1861-5), many soldiers' bodies were embalmed and sent home.

EMBANKMENTS of earth were erected by the ancients for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians and Babylonians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed the first dykes of Holland, and the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1250 Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these works; and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Dugdale's "History of Embanking" first appeared in 1662; see *Drainage*, *Levels*, and *Thames*. Since 1830, millions of pounds have been expended in embankments for railways.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, 14 Jan. 1801; see *Armed Neutrality*.

EMBER WEEKS, instituted, it is said, by pope Callixtus I. (219-223), to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the following days—the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, 14 Sept. (Holy Cross), and 13 Dec. (St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but the Sidonians excelled in it, and it is mentioned in 1491 B.C. *Exodus* xxxv. 35 and xxxviii. 23. See *Bayeux Tapestry*. Embroidery is now done by machinery. The first embroidery machine is said to have been invented by John Duncan of Glasgow in 1804. Heilman's embroidery machine was patented by Köchlin. *Berlin Wool-work* has been much improved of late years by the production of more elegant patterns, first published by Mr. Wittich in Berlin, about 1810.

EMERALD, a precious stone, of a green colour, found in the East and in Peru. It has been erroneously alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is one in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II. who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545.

EMESA, now Hems, Syria, renowned for a temple of the sun, the priest of which, Bassianus, was proclaimed emperor with the name Heliogabalus or Elagabalus, 218. His atrocities led to his assassination, 11 March, 222.

EMIGRANTS. The French aristocracy and clergy (*émigrés*) began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking out of the revolution: their estates were confiscated in Dec. A large number returned in 1802, by an amnesty granted after the peace of Amiens. Many were indemnified after the restoration in 1815.

EMIGRATION. Phœnician and Greek emigrants colonised the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; see *Magna Græcia, Marseilles*, &c. The discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1637. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819. Regulations for emigration were made in 1831, and in Jan. 1840, the Colonial Land and Emigration Board was established. Emigration much promoted through want of employment in London, 1869-70.

The "Society of the Sons of St. George," at Philadelphia, which was established to succour emigrants, still exists. It published a letter dissuading unsuitable emigration . . . 31 July, 1874

Emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1815, 2081; in 1820, 25,729; in 1830, 56,907; in 1840, 90,743; in 1850, 280,843; in 1860, 128,469; in 1866, 204,882; in 1867, 195,953; in 1868, 196,325; in 1869, 258,027; in 1870, 256,940; in 1871, 252,435; 1872, 295,213; 1873, 310,612; 1874, 241,014; 1875, 173,809. See *Immigration*.

	1846.	1851.
From England	86,621	254,970
,, Scotland	3,427	18,646
,, Ireland	38,813	62,350
	128,851	335,966

Emigration to North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c., in 1820-30, 154,291; in 1830-40, 277,695.

To North American Colonies, in 1842, 54,123; in 1847, 109,680; in 1856, 16,378; in 1861, 12,707; in 1863, 18,083; in 1864, 12,721; in 1866, 13,255; in 1867, 15,503; in 1868, 21,062; in 1869, 33,891; in 1870, 35,295; 1871, 32,671; 1872, 32,295; 1873, 37,208: 1874, 25,450.

To United States, in 1842, 63,852; in 1847, 142,154; in 1857, 126,905; in 1861, 49,764; in 1863, 146,813; in 1864, 147,042; in 1866, 161,000; in 1867, 159,275; in 1868, 155,532; in 1869, 203,001; in 1870, 196,075; 1871, 198,843; 1872, 233,747; 1873, 233,073; 1874, 148,161.

To Australia and New Zealand, in 1842, 8534; in 1845, 830; in 1850, 16,037; in 1852 (*gold discovery*), 87,881; in 1853, 61,401; in 1854, 83,237; in 1855, 52,309; in 1856, 44,584; in 1857, 61,248; in 1861, 23,738; in 1863, 53,054; in 1864, 40,942; in 1866, 24,997; in 1867, 14,466; in 1868, 12,809; in 1869, 14,901; in 1870, 17,065; 1871, 12,227; 1872, 15,876; 1873, 26,428; 1874, 53,958.

To other places, in 1854, 3366; in 1859, 12,427; in 1868, 6922; in 1870, 8505; 1871, 8694; 1872, 13,385; 1873, 13,903; 1874, 13,445; 1875, 173,809.

EMILY ST. PIERRE, see *United States*, 1862.

EMINENCE, a title conferred upon cardinals by pope Urban VIII. Jan. 10, 1631, as more honourable than "Excellency." Previously cardinals had the title of *Illustrissimi. Ashe.* The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title. *Pardon.*

EMIR, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 650. To such only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

EMISSION THEORY OF LIGHT (advocated by Newton, about 1672), supposes that individual particles pass from the luminous body to the eye, and that each ray of light passes from the sun to the earth. It is opposed to the *Undulatory Theory* (*which see*) now generally received.

EMLY, an Irish see, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Emly was called Imelaca-Ibair: St. Ailbe was the first bishop in 448. In 1568, the see was united to Cashel (*which see*). It is now an inconsiderable village.

EMMANUEL HOSPITAL, Westminster, founded in 1594 by lady Anne Dacre for aged people and children. Its original annual income had increased from 360*l.* to about 4000*l.* in 1870, when changes in the disposition of the funds were proposed by the Charity Commissioners, and opposed.

EMPALEMENT. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried; abolished, 1823. See *Suicide*.

EMPEROR, from *Imperator* (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals.

Augustus Cæsar the first Roman emperor	B.C.	27
Valentinian I. first emperor of the west, and Valens, first emperor of the east	A.D.	364
Charlemagne first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo. III.		800
Othman I. founder of the Turkish empire, the first emperor of Turkey		1299
The Czar the first emperor of Russia	22 Oct.	1721
Napoleon Bonaparte first emperor of the French		1804
Napoleon III., his nephew, founded the second French empire, Dec. 1852, deposed	4 Sept.	1870
Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, Feb. 1822; shot	19 July,	1824
Dom Pedro IV. of Portugal the first emperor of Brazil		1825
Faustin I. the first emperor of Hayti, in 1849; deposed		1859
Maximilian I. emperor of Mexico, 10 April, 1864; shot	19 June,	1867

EMPIRICS, a sect of physicians, formed in the 3rd century before Christ, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation were the only foundations of medicine. The sect adopted the principles of Acron of Agrigentum, who flourished about 430 B.C.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR, National Federation of Associated, formed in London about 10 Dec. 1873. The founders were said to employ about 2,000,000, principally in N.W. and N. England. Their object was to counteract the influence of trade unions. The first annual meeting held 24 Feb. 1875.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875, relates to legal settlement of disputes, &c.

EMPRESS OF INDIA (Imperatrix Indiæ), addition to the royal titles, proclaimed in London, 1 May, 1876.

ENAMELLING was practised by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about 887. Limoges enamelled ware was popular in the 16th century. Magnificent specimens by Lepec, Elkington, Emanuel, and others, appeared at the exhibition at Paris, 1867. See *Mosaic*. On 19 June, 1862, madame Rachel sued captain Carnegie for 928*l.* for *enamelling his wife's face*: and was nonsuited; see *Trials*, 1868.

ENCÆNIA. Greek festivals kept on days on which cities were built and temples consecrated; and in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebration or commemoration of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth.* The public commemoration at Oxford suspended in 1875; restored, 21 June, 1876. They were the origin of church-wakes in England, about 600. They were also feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the Maccabees cleansing the temple, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, enamelling by fire. Painting with burnt wax is said to have been known to Praxiteles about 360 B.C. This art was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749, by count Caylus, 1765, and by Miss Greenland, 1785 and 1792.

ENCLOSURE, see *Inclosure.*

ENCRATITES, followers of Tatian, about 170, denounced marriage, and abstained from flesh, and from wine even at the Lord's supper.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, passed July 1849, to enable owners of land or leases in Ireland, subject to encumbrance, to apply to commissioners appointed under it to direct a sale of such property. These commissioners held their first court in Dublin, 24 Oct. 1849, and their last 28 July, 1858, a new court being established under the Landed Estates act. The number of estates sold up to 1858 was 2380, producing twenty-two millions of pounds. In 1854 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER, see *Rome*, 1864.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA or **CYCLOPÆDIA**, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the 13th century.

Alsted's Encyclopædia	1620
Louis Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique	1673
Hofmann's Lexicon Universale	1677
Corneille's Dictionnaire des Arts	1694
Bayle's Dictionnaire	1696
Lexicon Technicum of John Harris (earliest English encyclopædia) 1704; supplements	1710, 1741
Ephraim Chambers' Cyclopædia	1728
Zedler's Universal Lexicon	1732-50
Encyclopédie (by Diderot and D'Alembert)	1751-80
[The contributors were termed ENCYCLOPEDISTES, and their daring writings are believed to have hastened the French revolution in 1789.]	
Encyclopædia Britannica (1st edition by William Smellie)	1778
[The 8th completed, 1861; 9th begun, 1875.]	
Encyclopédie Méthodique (by Pancoucke)	1782-1832
Chambers' Cyclopædia (edited by Rees)	1785
Rees' Cyclopædia	1802-19
Brockhaus's Conversations Lexicon, 1st edition	1818
[New editions frequent.]	
Encyclopædia Metropolitana	1817-45
Cabinet Cyclopædia (a collection of treatises)	1829-46
Penny Cyclopædia	1833-46
Knight's English Cyclopædia (4 divisions)	1853-61-70
Chambers' Cyclopædia	1859-68; 1874-5
Ersch and Gruber's Allgemeine Encyclopadie, began 1818; 125 vols. published	1861

ENDERBY LAND, see *Southern Continent.*

ENDOSMOSIS. M. Dutrochet, about 1826, found that if two fluids, gases or vapours, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called *endosmose*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmose* when it operates from the inside to the outside. Many natural phenomena are thus more clearly understood. *Brande.*

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, containing the "Conscience Clause," passed 1860; another similar act passed 2 Aug. 1869.

ENDOWED SCHOOL COMMISSION (consisting of lord Lyttelton, canon Robinson, and others), was appointed under the act 32-33 Vict. c. 56 (2 Aug. 1869). It threw open many endowments to the nation, and carried out reforms, being frequently much opposed. By an act passed 7 Aug. 1874, its duties were transferred to the charity commissioners, two new commissioners (Mr. Longley, lord Clinton), and canon Robinson being appointed. The commissioners had dealt with 74 schools; prepared schemes for 66; leaving about 660 to be dealt with; Aug. 1874.

ENFIELD MUSKET, see *Fire-arms.*

ENGEN, Baden. Here Moreau defeated the Austrians, 3 May, 1800.

ENGHIEN or **STEENKIRK** (S. W. Belgium). Here the British under William III. were defeated by the French under marshal Luxemburg, 24 July, 1692.—The duc d'Enghien, a descendant of the great Condé, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation, 21 March, 1804. The body was exhumed, 20 March, 1816.

ENGINEERS, Military, formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as trench-master in 1622; the chief engineer was called camp-master-general in 1634. Capt. Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, 25 April, 1787. It has a colonel-in-chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. *Civil Engineering* became important in the middle of the last century, when Smeaton began the Eddystone lighthouse, and Brindley the Bridgewater canal. Since then the Rennies, Telford, the Stephensons and Brunels, Locke, and others have constructed breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, &c., which are the marvel of our age.

"*Engineering* is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." (*Thos. Tredgold*, died 1829).	
The first society of Civil Engineers formed by Smeaton and others, afterwards termed the *Smeatonian Society* of Civil Engineers	1793
Institution of Civil Engineers established 2 Jan. 1818; obtained a charter	3 June, 1828
1472 members	Jan. 1868
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which has its head-quarters in Birmingham, established	1847
Isambard Kingdom Brunel, projector of the *Great Eastern*, aged 53, died 15 Sept.; Robert Stephenson, railway engineer, aged 59, died	12 Oct. 1859
Engineers' Amalgamated Society, in 1867, consisted of above 30,000 members; annual income, 86,000*l.*; disbursed to disabled workmen, &c., about 50,000*l.*; amassed capital, about 125,000*l.*	
Strike of engineers in London	Dec. 1873
Engineer, weekly journal, established	4 Jan. 1856
Engineering, weekly journal, established	Jan. 1866

ENGLAND (from *Angles* and *lond*, land), so named, it is said, by Egbert, first king of the English in a general council held at Winchester, 829; or by Athelstan, 925. See *Anglo-Saxons.* England was united to Wales, 1283; to Scotland in 1603; they have had the same legislature since 1707, when the three were styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of legislative union, 1 Jan. 1801, and the whole was called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The British empire is computed to contain about 7,000,000 square miles of territory, with 200,000,000 inhabitants. Statistical details are given under the respective headings; *Army*, *Navy*, *Revenue*, &c. For previous history, see *Britain. Histories of England*, by Rapin (in English), 1725-31; Thomas Carte, 1747-55; David Hume, 1755-62; Tobias Smollett, 1757-65; John Lingard, 1819-30; Charles Knight, 1856-62. See *Chronicles.*

Egbert; "king of the English," 828; defeats the Welsh, Danes, &c., at Hengestdown . . . 835
Alfred, king, 871; after many vicissitudes, vanquishes the Danes 871-896
He frames a code of laws, 890; forms a militia and navy, surveys and subdivides the country, and promotes education 896
Athelstan's great victory over the Danes, Scots, &c at Brunanburg 937
Predominance of Dunstan; he promotes monachism and the celibacy of the clergy, about . . . 952
Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace . 991
Causes their massacre . . . . . 13 Nov. 1002
Avenged by Sweyn, king of Denmark: Ethelred flees to Normandy 1003
Sweyn dies, and Ethelred returns, 1014; dies . . 1016
Canute the Dane sole monarch 1017
Edward the Confessor king; Saxon dynasty restored 1042
Harold II. crowned, 6 Jan.; defeats the Norwegians, 25 Sept.; defeated and slain at Hastings by William of Normandy . . . . . 14 Oct. 1066
WILLIAM I. crowned . . . . . 25 Dec. "
The northern counties rebel; ravaged from the Humber to the Tyne 1069-70
Introduction of the feudal system, about . . . 1070
Justices of peace appointed 1076
Domesday book compiled 1085-6
WILLIAM II. crowned . . . . . 26 Sept. 1087
The crusades begin 1096
HENRY I. crowned; restores Saxon laws, &c. 5 Aug. 1100
Defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy . 1106
STEPHEN crowned . . . . . 26 Dec. 1135
Civil war between the empress Maud, Henry's daughter, and Stephen; her friends the Scots defeated at the battle of the Standard . 22 Aug. 1138
She lands in England, and is successful . . . 1139
Crowned at Winchester . . . . 3 March, 1141
Defeated; retires to France 1147
Concludes a peace with Stephen 1153
HENRY II. crowned . . . . . 19 Dec. 1154
Constitutions of Clarendon enacted . . Jan. 1164
Arrogance of Becket; murdered . . 29 Dec. 1170
Conquest of Ireland 1172
England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice 1176
English laws digested by Glanville, about . . . 1181
RICHARD I. crowned . . . . . 3 Sept. 1189
He joins the crusades 1191
Defeats Saladin 1192
Made prisoner by Henry VI. of Germany . Dec. 1192
Ransomed for 400,000*l.* 1194
JOHN crowned . . . . . May, 1199
Normandy lost to England 1204
England put under an interdict 1208
Magna Charta granted . . . . . 15 June, 1215
HENRY III. crowned . . . . . 28 Oct. 1216
The Barons' war (*which see*) 1262-8
The first regular parliament 1265
EDWARD I. crowned . . . . . 20 Nov. 1272
Wales united to England 1283
Death of Roger Bacon 1292
Scotland subdued, 1296; revolts 1297
EDWARD II. crowned . . . . . 8 July, 1307
Defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn . 24 June, 1314
Insurrection of the barons against his favourites . 1308
1315, 1325
EDWARD III. crowned . . . . . 25 Jan. 1327
Defeat of the Scots at Halidown-hill 1333
Invades France; victorious at Crecy . 26 Aug. 1346
Takes Calais 1347
Order of the Garter instituted 1349
Victory at Poictiers . . . . . 19 Sept. 1356
Peace of Bretigny . . . . . 8 May, 1360
Law pleadings in English 1362
RICHARD II. crowned . . . . . 22 June, 1377
Insurrection of Wat Tyler suppressed . 15 June, 1381
Death of Wickliffe 1385
HENRY IV. crowned . . . . . 30 Sept. 1399
Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV. . . . "
Insurrection of the Percies and the Welsh . . 1402-5
HENRY V. crowned . . . . . 21 March, 1413
France invaded by Henry V. who gains the battle of Agincourt . . . . . 25 Oct. 1415
Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained . . 1420
HENRY VI. crowned at Paris . . . Dec. 1430
Appearance of the maid of Orleans; the conquests in France lost, except Calais 1429-31

Cade's insurrection . . . . . June, 1450
War of the Roses (see *Roses* and *Battles*) . . 1455-71
EDWARD IV. deposes Henry VI. . 4 March, 1461
Printing introduced by Caxton 1471
EDWARD V. accession . . . . 9 April, 1483
Murdered in the Tower (soon after) . . . . "
RICHARD III. deposes Edward V. . 25 June, "
Valuable statutes enacted 1484
HENRY VII. accession; Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth Field . . . 22 Aug. 1485
Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. . 1486
Insurrection of Lambert Simnel quelled . . 1486-7
Yeomen of the guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England instituted . . . 1485
Court of Star-Chamber instituted 1487
Insurrection of Perkin Warbeck quelled . . 1492-8
Gardening introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands, about 1502
Death of Prince Arthur . . . . 2 April, "
HENRY VIII. accession . . . . 22 April, 1509
Rise of Wolsey 1514
Henry VIII.'s interview with Francis I. at Ardres (see "*Field of the Cloth of Gold*") . 4-25 June, 1520
First map of England drawn by G. Lilly, about . "
Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith" . . 1521
Fall of Wolsey; he dies . . . . 29 Nov. 1530
Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn privately, Nov. 1532 or January 1533; divorced from Catherine, 23 May, 1533
Henry VIII. styled "Head of the Church" . . . 1534
The pope's authority in England is abolished . . "
Sir Thomas More beheaded . . . 6 July, 1535
Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded . . . 19 May, 1536
Queen Jane Seymour dies . . . 24 Oct. 1537
Monasteries suppressed 1538
Statute of Six Articles passed 1539
Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading, &c. executed . . "
The first authorised edition of the Bible (Cranmer's) printed . . . . . "
Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded 1540
Anne of Cleves divorced . . . . 9 July, "
Queen Catherine Howard beheaded 1542
The title of "king of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns 1543
Henry marries Catherine Parr . . . 12 July, "
EDWARD VI. accession, 28 Jan.; promotes the Reformation (Somerset, protector) 1547
Book of Common Prayer authorised 1548
Somerset deprived of power, 1549; beheaded . . 1552
MARY, accession, 6 July; restores popery . . 1553
Execution of lady Jane Grey and her friends . . 1554
Mary marries Philip of Spain; persecutes the Protestants . . . . . "
Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt . 1555 and 1556
Calais re-taken by the French . . . 7 Jan. 1558
ELIZABETH, accession; the church of England re-established . . . . . 17 Nov. "
Mary, queen of Scots, lands in England, 1568; executed . . . . . 8 Feb. 1587
The Spanish armada repulsed . . . . July, 1588
Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded . 25 Feb. 1601
JAMES I. accession; union of the two crowns 24 March, 1603
Styled "king of Great Britain" . . . 24 Oct. 1604
The Gunpowder Plot . . . . . Nov. 1605
The present translation of the Bible completed . . 1611
Baronets first created . . . . . May, "
The Overbury murder . . . . . 15 Sept. 1613
Shakespeare dies . . . . . 23 April, 1616
Raleigh beheaded . . . . . 29 Oct. 1618
Book of Sports published . . . . 24 May, "
CHARLES I. accession . . . . 27 March, 1625
Death of lord Bacon . . . . . 9 April, 1626
Duke of Buckingham assassinated . 23 Aug. 1628
Hampden's trial respecting "ship money" . . . 1637
Contest between the king and parliament; impeachment and execution of lord Strafford . . . 1641
"Arrest of the five members" . . . 4 Jan. 1642
Civil war begins; see *Battles* . . . 23 Oct. "
Archbishop Land beheaded . . . . 10 Jan. 1645
Charles defeated at Naseby . . . . 14 June, "
He flees to the Scotch, 5 May; is given up, 21 Sept. 1646
Execution of Charles I. . . . . 30 Jan. 1649
Cromwell's victory at Worcester . . 3 Sept. 1651
OLIVER CROMWELL protector of the Commonwealth . . . . . 16 Dec. 1653
Naval victories of Blake 1652-7
RICHARD CROMWELL, protector . . 3 Sept. 1658

Richard resigns . . . . . 25 May, 1659
CHARLES II. : monarchy re-established, 29 May, 1660
Act of uniformity passed; church of England restored 1662
The great plague 1665
The great fire of London . . . . . 2, 3 Sept. 1666
Disgrace of lord Clarendon . . . . . Nov. 1667
Death of John Milton . . . . . 8 Nov. 1674
Oates's "popish plot" creates a panic . 13 Aug. 1678
Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey found murdered, 17 Oct. ,,
Many Roman Catholics executed 1678-9
The Habeas Corpus act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed 27 May, 1679
"Rye-house plot;" William, lord Russell (executed 21 July), and Algernon Sydney executed . . . 1683
JAMES II. accession . . . . . 6 Feb. 1685
Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedgemoor, 6 July; he is beheaded . . 15 July, ,,
Acquittal of the seven bishops . . . 30 June, 1688
Abdication of James II. . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
WILLIAM III. and MARY proclaimed by the convention parliament . . . . 13 Feb. 1689
National debt begins 1692
Bank of England incorporated . . . 27 July, 1694
Death of the queen regnant, Mary . . 28 Dec. ,,
Peace of Ryswick 1697
Death of James II. in exile . . . . 16 Sept. 1701
ANNE, accession . . . . . 8 March, 1702
Victory of Marlborough at Blenheim . 2 Aug. 1704
Union of the two kingdoms under the title of Great Britain . . . . . 1 May, 1707
Sacheverell riots 1710
Treaty of Utrecht, advantageous to Great Britain 11 April, 1713
GEORGE I. of Hanover, accession . . 1 Aug. 1714
The Scots' rebellion quelled 1715
South-sea bubble 1720
Death of the duke of Marlborough . 16 June, 1722
Order of the Bath revived (*which see*) . . . 1725
GEORGE II. accession . . . . . 11 June, 1727
Death of Newton . . . . . 20 March, ,,
George II. at the victory of Dettingen . 16 June, 1743
Second Scots rebellion: prince Charles-Edward gains Edinburgh, 17 Sept.; victor at Prestonpans, 21 Sept. 1745
Victory at Falkirk, 18 Jan.; defeated totally at Culloden . . . . . 16 April, 1746
Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George II. and father of George III. . . . 20 March, 1751
New style introduced into England, 3 Sept. (made 14) 1752
Seven years' war begins . . . . May, 1756
Conquest of India begins, under colonel (afterwards lord) Clive (see *India*) 1757
Victory and death of general Wolfe (see *Quebec*) . 1759
GEORGE III. accession . . . . 25 Oct. 1760
His marriage with Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg Strelitz, 8 Sept.; crowned . 22 Sept. 1761
Peace of Paris; Canada gained . . . 10 Feb. 1763
Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain . . . 1765
Death of the Old Pretender, the "chevalier de St. George" . . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
Royal marriage act passed 1772
American war begins (see *United States*) . . . 1773
Death of earl of Chatham . . . . 11 May, 1778
"No Popery" riots . . . . . 2-7 June, 1780
Separation of America from England . . 30 Nov. 1782
Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III. . . . . 2 Aug. 1786
Trial of Warren Hastings begins . . . 13 Feb. 1788
Death of the Young Pretender, at Rome, 3 March, ,,
The king's illness made known . . 12 Oct. ,,
He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving . . . . . 23 April, 1789
First coalition against France . . . 26 June, 1792
Habeas Corpus act suspended . . . . 23 May, 1794
Howe's victory . . . . . 1 June, ,,
Marriage of the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick . . . . 8 April, 1795
Warren Hastings acquitted . . . . 23 April, ,,
Princess Charlotte of Wales born . . 7 Jan. 1796
Cash payments suspended . . . . 25 Feb. 1797
Death of Edmund Burke . . . . 9 July, ,,
Battle of the Nile; Nelson victor . . . 1 Aug. 1798
Irish rebellion . . . . . May, ,,
Habeas Corpus act again suspended . . . . ,,
Hatfield's attempt on the king's life . 15 May, 1800
Union of Great Britain with Ireland . . 1 Jan. 1801
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen . . 2 April, 1801
Habeas Corpus act again suspended . 19 April, ,,
Peace of Amiens concluded . . . 1 Oct. ,,
War against France under Bonaparte . . 18 May, 1803
Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar . 21 Oct. 1805
Death of Mr. Pitt . . . . . 23 Jan. 1806
"Delicate investigation" (*which see*) . . May, ,,
Lord Melville impeached, 29 April; acquitted 12 June, ,,
Death of Charles James Fox . . 13 Sept. ,,
Orders in council against Berlin decree . 7 Jan. 1807
Abolition of the slave trade by parliament, 25 Mar. ,,
Victory and death of sir J. Moore. (See *Corunna*) 16 Jan. 1809
Duke of York impeached by col. Wardle . Jan. ,,
Jubilee celebrating king's accession . . 25 Oct. ,,
Unfortunate Walcheren expedition . Aug.-Nov. ,,
Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and riots . 6 April, 1810
Death of princess Amelia; king's malady returns, 2 Nov. ,,
Great commercial embarrassment . . Dec. ,,
REGENT—The prince of Wales . . 5 Feb. 1811
Luddite riots . . . . . Nov. ,,
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, premier . 11 May, 1812
Earl of Liverpool premier . . . 9 June, ,,
War with America commenced . . . 18 June, ,,
Peace with France, &c. . . . . 14 April, 1814
Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England . . . . . 7 June, ,,
Centenary of the house of Hanover . . 1 Aug. ,,
War with America . . . . . Aug. ,,
Peace with America (treaty of Ghent) . . 24 Dec. ,,
Battle of Waterloo (close of French war), 18 June, 1815
Princess Charlotte marries prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg . . . . . 2 May, 1816
Death of R. B. Sheridan . . . . . 9 July, ,,
Spa-fields meeting (*which see*) . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Green-bag inquiry (*which see*) . . . 2 Feb. 1817
Habeas Corpus act suspended . . . 24 Feb. ,,
Cash payments resumed . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth . . 6 Nov. ,,
Queen Charlotte dies at Kew . . . 17 Nov. 1818
Queen Victoria born . . . . . 24 May, 1819
Manchester reform meeting (Peterloo) . 16 Aug. ,,
Duke of Kent dies . . . . . 23 Jan. 1820
GEORGE IV. accession . . . . 29 Jan. ,,
Cato-street conspirators arrested, 23 Feb. executed, 1 May, ,,
Trial of queen Caroline . . 19 Aug. to 10 Nov. ,,
Coronation of George IV. . . . . 19 July, 1821
Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith . 7 Aug. ,,
Lord Byron dies . . . . . 19 April, 1824
Commercial panic 1825-6
Duke of York dies . . . . . 5 Jan. 1827
Mr. Canning, premier, 30 April; dies . 8 Aug. ,,
Battle of Navarino . . . . . 20 Oct. ,,
Roman Catholic Relief bill passed . . 13 April, 1829
Political panic in London;—riots . . Nov. ,,
WILLIAM IV. accession . . . . 26 June, 1830
Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway . . . 15 Sept. ,,
Grey administration formed . . . . Nov. ,,
King opens new London bridge . . . Aug. 1831
The cholera morbus in England . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Reform bill rejected by the lords, 7 Oct.; fatal Bristol riots . . . . . 29 Oct. ,,
English Reform act passed . . . . 7 June, 1832
Sir Walter Scott dies . . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot . . . . . 19 June, ,,
S. T. Coleridge dies . . . . . 25 July, 1834
Slavery ceases in the colonies . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Corporation reform act passed . . . 9 Sept. 1835
VICTORIA, accession; Hanover separated from Great Britain . . . . 20 June, 1837
Coronation of queen Victoria . . . 28 June, 1838
Beginning of war with China . . . March, 1839
Penny postage begins . . . . . 10 Jan. 1840
Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (see p. 259) . . . . . 10 Feb. ,,
Oxford's assault on the queen . . . 10 June, ,,
Prince of Wales born . . . . . 9 Nov. 1841
King of Prussia visits England . . . 24 Jan. 1842
John Francis fires at the queen . . . 30 May, ,,
Bean presents a pistol at her . . . 3 July, ,,
Income tax act passed . . . . Aug. ,,
Queen embarks for Scotland (1st visit) . 29 Aug. ,,
Peace of Nankin (with China) . . . Dec. ,,
Death of duke of Sussex . . . 21 April, 1843

Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Château d'Eu, 2 Sept. 1843
Emperor of Russia visits England . . 1 June, 1844
King Louis Philippe's visit . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Tractarian or Puseyite controversy . . . 1844-5
Anti-corn-law agitation 1845
Queen's visit to Germany . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Peel's new tariff, 1845; railway mania . . Nov. ,,
Commercial panic . . . . . March, 1846
Corn laws repealed . . . . . 26 June, ,,
Chartist demonstration in London . . 10 April, 1848
Cholera re-appears in England in . . 1848 and 1849
Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland . 1 Aug. ,,
Adelaide, queen dowager dies . . . 2 Dec. ,,
"Exhibition of 1851" announced . . 3 Jan. 1850
Death of Wordsworth (aged 80) . . . 23 April, ,,
Pate's assault on the queen . . . . 27 June, ,,
Death of Sir Robert Peel (aged 62) . . 2 July, ,,
Duke of Cambridge dies . . . . . 8 July, ,,
Queen's visit to Belgium . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Nov. ,,
Sixth census of United Kingdom (see *Population*) (27,637,761) . . . . . 30 March, 1851
The first "Great Exhibition" opened . 1 May, ,,
Australian gold arrives . . . . Dec. ,,
Death of the poet Thomas Moore . . 26 Feb. 1852
John Camden Neild, an eccentric miser, bequeathed about 250,000*l.* to the queen; he died 30 Aug. ,,
Slight earthquake at Liverpool, &c. . . 9 Nov. ,,
Death of Wellington (aged 83), Sept. 14; public funeral . . . . . 18 Nov. ,,
Camp at Chobham . . . . 14 June-19 Aug. 1853
Death of sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde, 29 Aug. ,,
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus, 22 Oct. ,,
Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
Many meetings on eastern question, favourable to Turkey . . . . . Sept. to Dec. ,,
Great strike at Preston; 14,972 hands unemployed at one time . . . 15 Oct. 1853, to 1 May, 1854
Queen reviews Baltic fleet . . . . 11 March, ,,
Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed . . . . . 12 March, ,,
War declared against Russia (see *Russo-Turkish War*) 28 March, ,,
Fast day on account of the war . . 26 April, ,,
Marquis of Anglesey dies . . . . 28 May, ,,
King of Portugal visits England . . . June, ,,
Crystal Palace opened by the queen . 10 June, ,,
Cholera prevails in the south and west of London, Aug. and Sept. ,,
Thanksgiving for abundant harvest . . 1 Oct. ,,
Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle, 6 Oct. ,,
Meeting of Parliament . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
Resignation of Aberdeen ministry . . 29 Jan. 1855
Formation of Palmerston ministry . . Feb. ,,
Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78) . . 20 Feb. ,,
Sebastopol inquiry committee named . 23 Feb. ,,
Visit of emperor and empress of French, 16 to 21 April, ,,
Loan of 16 millions agreed to . . . April, ,,
Distribution of Crimean medals . . 18 May, ,,
Metropolitan cattle market opened . . 13 June, ,,
Agitation and rioting concerning Sunday trading bill, which is withdrawn . . . 2 July, ,,
The queen and prince visit Paris . . 18 Aug. ,,
Peace with Russia proclaimed, 19 April; thanksgiving day, 4 May; illuminations, &c. 29 May, 1856
War with China (*which see*) . . . . Oct. ,,
War with Persia (*which see*) . . . . Nov. ,,
Dissolution of parliament, 21 March; new parliament meets . . . . 30 April, 1857
Death of duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children . . . 30 April, ,,
Mutiny of Indian army begins (see *India*) . March, ,,
Opening of the Fine Arts exhibition at Manchester, 5 May, ,,
Educational conference in London, prince Albert in the chair . . . . . 22 June, ,,
Victoria crosses (*which see*) distributed by the queen in Hyde-park . . . . . 26 June, ,,
Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India [by 15 Nov. 260,000*l.* raised] . 25 Aug. ,,
Great commercial panic; relieved by suspension of Bank Charter Act of 1844 . . . . 12 Nov. 1857
Parliament meets . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Marriage of princess royal to prince Frederick-William of Prussia . . . . . 25 Jan. 1858
Excitement respecting attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, 14 Jan.; indiscreet addresses of French colonels, published . . . . 27 Jan. ,,
"Conspiracy to Murder" bill (introduced by lord Palmerston, 8 Feb.) rejected, 19 Feb.; Palmerston ministry resigns . . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Derby-Disraeli administration formed . 26 Feb. ,,
Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon . . . 17 April, ,,
The Jewish Disabilities bill passed . . 23 July, ,,
The India bill passed . . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
The queen visits Birmingham, 15 June: Cherbourg, 4, 5 Aug.; the princess royal (at Potsdam), 12 Aug. &c.; and Leeds . . . . Sept. ,,
Excitement about the confessional; public meetings held against it . . . 12 July and 18 Sept. ,,
The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Excitement respecting the Italian war; proclamation for manning the navy . . . 30 April, 1859
Thanksgiving for suppression of Indian mutiny, 1 May, ,,
Declaration of neutrality of England . . 12 May, ,,
Proclamation for the organisation of volunteer rifle corps: many formed . . . . May-Oct. ,,
The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform bill; dissolve parliament, 23 April; again defeated, they resign 11 June; the Palmerston-Russell administration formed . . . . 18 June, ,,
The Handel commemoration . . 20, 22, 24 June, ,,
The income-tax increased to provide for the defences of the country . . . . . July, ,,
Lord Macaulay dies (aged 59) . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Commercial treaty with France, signed 23 Jan.; approved by parliament . . . . March, 1860
Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65) . . . 12 May, ,,
The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde-park, 23 June, ,,
Great failures in the leather trade . July, &c. ,,
National rifle shooting match at Wimbledon (see *Volunteers*) . . . . . 2-7 July, ,,
The earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley . . . 1 Sept. ,,
The queen and prince visit their daughter in Prussia Sept. ,,
Peace with China signed . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Thos. Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, dies (aged 82) 31 Oct. ,,
Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, 24 July-20 Oct.; returns . . . 15 Nov. ,,
Severe cold (see *Cold*) . . Dec. 1860, and Jan. 1861
Charter granted for Exhibition of 1862 . 14 Feb. ,,
Death of duchess of Kent (aged 75) . 16 March, ,,
Excitement about "Essays and Reviews" . . ,,
Seventh census taken (29,192,419) . . . 8 April, ,,
Great excitement through capt. Wilkes (of U.S. navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Royal British Mail steamer *Trent* (see *United States*) . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
King of Sweden and his son visit London . Aug. ,,
Death of the prince consort of "typhoid fever, duration 21 days," 14 Dec.; buried (see *Albert Memorial*) . . . . . 23 Dec. ,,
The United States' government release Messrs. Slidell and Mason . . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Second great International Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge . . . . 1 May, 1862
Inundations in Norfolk (see *Levels*) . . . May, ,,
Marriage of princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, 1 July, ,,
Prince Alfred declared king of Greece at Athens (throne declined) . . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Final closing of international exhibition . 15 Nov. ,,
Remains of the prince consort transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts begins, April: contributions received, central relief fund, 407,830*l.*; Mansion-house fund, 236,926*l.* 20 Dec. ,,
Rupture with Brazil . . . . . Jan. 1863
Prince Alfred elected king of Greece . . 3 Feb. ,,
Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, 7 March; married to the prince of Wales, 10 March, ,,
The British, French, and Austrian governments re-

monstrate with Russia on cruelties in Poland, 7 April, 1863
Inauguration of the Great Exhibition memorial to the prince consort in the Horticultural gardens, London . . . . . 11 June, ,,
Arrival of captains Grant and Speke from exploring the source of the Nile . . . . . June, ,,
Great decrease of distress in cotton districts Oct. ,,
Earthquake in central and N.W. England . 6 Oct. ,,
The government declines the French emperor's proposal for a congress of sovereigns . . Nov. ,,
Death of William Thackeray (aged 52) . 24 Dec. ,,
Birth of prince Albert-Victor of Wales . 8 Jan. 1864
Final judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council that the government had no authority to seize the *Alexandra* (Confederate) steamer, 8 Feb. ,,
Garibaldi's visit to England . . . 3-27 April, ,,
The Ionian isles made over to Greece . 1 June, ,,
European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question; no result, 24 April—25 June, ,,
Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a first-class carriage on the North-London railway . . . . . 9 July, ,,
Great explosion of gunpowder at the Belvedere magazine, near Woolwich . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Death of John Leech (aged 47). . . . 29 Oct. ,,
Death of Richard Cobden (aged 61) . 2 April, 1865
Prince George of Wales born . . . . 3 June, ,,
Resignation of lord-chancellor Westbury . 4 July, ,,
General election; majority for Palmerston administration . . . . . 10 July, &c. ,,
Visit of Abd-el-Kader; departs . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Prevalence of a cattle plague, June-Oct.; royal commission appointed; met . . . 10 Oct. ,,
English fleet visits Cherbourg, 15 Aug.; French fleet visits Portsmouth . . . . . 29, 30 Aug. ,,
Fine art and industrial exhibitions opened in London and the provinces . . . July-Sept. ,,
Death of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct.; public funeral 27 Oct. ,,
Earl Russell premier . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Important commercial treaty with Austria signed 16 Dec. ,,
New parliament opened by the queen . . 6 Feb. 1866
New reform bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, 12 Mar. ,,
Commercial panic in London . . . 11 May, *et seq.* ,,
International botanical congress opened . 22 May, ,,
Defeat of the government on the reform bill, 18 June; resignation of ministers . 26 June, ,,
Marriage of princess Helena to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein . . . . . 5 July, ,,
The third Derby cabinet formed . . . 6 July, ,,
The Atlantic telegraph completely laid, and messages sent to lord Stanley . . . . 27 July, ,,
The cable of 1865 recovered, and communication established with Valentia, 2 Sept.; and with Newfoundland . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
Projected attack of Fenians on Chester prevented by the authorities . . . . . 11, 12 Feb. 1867
The queen laid foundation of the Albert hall of arts at S. Kensington . . . . . 20 May, ,,
Visit of the viceroy of Egypt . . . . 6-18 July, ,,
Visit of the Belgian volunteers (see *Belgium*), 10-22 July, ,,
Visit of the Sultan (see *Turkey*) . . 12-23 July, ,,
"Early Years of the Prince Consort," published end of . . . . . July, ,,
New Reform act passed (see *Reform*) . . 15 Aug. ,,
Michael Faraday, natural philosopher (nearly 76) died 25 Aug. ,,
Preparations for the expedition to Abyssinia (see *Abyssinia*) . . . . . Aug. ,,
Fenian outrages; rescue of prisoners at Manchester (see *Fenians*) . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
Synod of bishops at Lambeth (see *Pan-Anglican*) 24-27 Sept. ,,
Meeting of parliament respecting Abyssinian war, 19 Nov. ,,
Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell prison, London, 13 Dec. ,,
Special constables called for; 113,674 (in the U.K.) sworn in by . . . . . 28 Jan. 1868
"Leaves from our Journal in Scotland," &c., by the queen, published . . . . . Jan. ,,
Resignation of earl of Derby, 25 Feb.; the Disraeli ministry formed . . . . . 29 Feb. ,,
The queen holds a drawing-room again 12 March, ,,
Death of lord Brougham, aged 89 . . . 7 May, 1868
Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh from Australia 26 June, ,,
Irish and Scotch reform acts passed . 13 July, ,,
Mr. Gladstone's resolution for disestablishing the Irish church adopted by the commons, 30 April, ,,
Nearly 21,000 extra deaths attributed to the hot summer (23 July said to be the hottest) 1 July—30 Sept. ,,
Parliament dissolved 11 Nov., new parliament meets 10 Dec. ,,
Resignation of Disraeli ministry, 2 Dec.; Gladstone ministry take office . . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
Convention with the United States respecting the Alabama claim signed (afterwards rejected by the States) . . . . . 14 Jan. 1869
New parliament meet for business . . 16 Feb. ,,
Irish Church bill introduced into the commons, 1 March; royal assent. . . . . 26 July, ,,
The earl of Derby dies (aged 70). . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Parliament meets . . . . . 8 Feb. 1870
Charles Dickens died (aged 58) . . . 9 June, ,,
Earl of Clarendon died (aged 70) . . . 27 June, ,,
Irish land bill brought in, 15 Feb., received royal assent . . . . . 8 July, ,,
Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war (*which see*) proclaimed . . . . . 19 July, ,,
2,000,000*l.* voted to increase the army by 20,000 men 1 Aug. ,,
Foreign enlistment act passed, 1 Aug.; stringent proclamation of neutrality issued . . 9 Aug. ,,
Parliament prorogued . . . . . 10 Aug. ,,
Treaty with Prussia and France for neutrality of Belgium signed . . . . 9, 11 Aug. ,,
Long drought: bad hay harvest: good wheat harvest . . . . . Mar.—Aug. ,,
Earl Granville repels the charge of violating neutralities made by the Prussian government, 1-15 Sept. ,,
The queen's consent to the marriage of the princess Louise to the marquis of Lorne announced 24 Oct. ,,
Foot and mouth disease prevalent among cattle Aug.—Nov. ,,
Election of elementary school-boards . . Nov. ,,
Excitement through the Russian note respecting the Black sea (see *Russia*) . . . Nov. ,,
Foundation of new Post-office laid . 16 Dec. ,,
Resignation of Mr. Bright announced . 20 Dec. ,,
Parliament meets . . . . . 9 Feb. 1871
Marriage of the princess Louise and the marquis of Lorne . . . . . 21 March, ,,
Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, opened by the queen 29 March, ,,
Eighth census taken (31,817,108) . . . 3 April, ,,
Death of sir John F. Herschel, astronomer and philosopher (aged 79) . . . . . 11 May, ,,
Death of George Grote, historian of Greece (aged 77) 18 June, ,,
First annual International Exhibition at South Kensington, opened 1 May, closed . . 30 Sept. ,,
Black Sea conference met 17 Jan., closed (neutralisation of Black Sea abrogated, &c.) . 13 March, ,,
Disestablishment of the Church of England bill rejected in the commons (374—89), 1 May; parliament prorogued . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Illness of the queen at Balmoral, 4 Sept.; recovery 13 Sept. ,,
Serious illness of the prince of Wales from typhoid fever, Dec.; began to recover . . 14 Dec. ,,
Letter from the queen and princess to the people, thanking them for sympathy . . . 26 Dec. ,,
Thanksgivings for recovery of prince of Wales 21 Jan. 1872
Excitement respecting the American claims under the treaty of Washington . . . . Feb. ,,
Meeting of parliament . . . . . 6 Feb. ,,
The queen, prince and princess of Wales, and court and parliament go in state to St. Paul's; national thanksgiving for recovery of the prince of Wales; London decorated; illuminations, &c.; a successful day . . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
The queen in a public letter, gazetted 1 March, says, "Words are too weak for the queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dear son and herself," dated 29 Feb. ,,

The queen, while entering Buckingham Palace, threatened by Arthur O'Connor, aged about 18, who presents an unloaded pistol, with a paper to be signed; immediately apprehended . 29 Feb. 1872
The queen sailed for Germany, and stayed several weeks . . . . . 23 March—7 April, ,,
Strikes among agricultural labourers in Warwickshire and other counties; union formed, 29 March,
Arthur O'Connor pleads guilty (sentenced to imprisonment and flogging) . . . . 5 April, ,,
Correspondence between the British and American governments respecting the claims for indirect losses, which the former rejects . 3 Feb.—May, ,,
Supplemental treaty proposed; accepted by U.S. senate, 25 May; further discussion in parliament; unsatisfactory correspondence; the U.S. congress adjourns . . . . . 10 June, ,,
Strikes among builders and other trades . June, ,,
Final meeting of arbitrators; damages awarded; see *Alabama* . . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
New commercial treaty with France signed at London . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,
Continued rain; floods in Midland counties . Dec. ,,
Death of Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton, orator, poet, and novelist, aged 66 . . . . . 18 Jan. 1873
Strikes among colliers, Jan.; great dearth of coal; the best, 52*s.* a ton in London . . 15 Feb. ,,
Resignation of Mr. Gladstone on account of a defeat in the Commons on the Dublin university bill (287—284), 13 March; resumes office, 17 March,
Visit of the Shah of Persia . . 18 June-5 July, ,,
Proposed marriage of duke of Edinburgh to grand-duchess Marie of Russia announced by the queen, 17 July; Annuity bill for the duke passed, 5 Aug. ,,
Severely contested elections: conservative reaction, Sept.-Oct. ,,
Marriage of the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, 23 Jan. 1874
Parliament dissolved . . . . . 26 Jan. ,,
General election; conservative majority about 50, Feb.; Gladstone ministry resigns, 17 Feb.; Disraeli ministry formed . . . . . 21 Feb. ,,
Close of the Tichborne trial (see *Trials*) . 28 Feb. ,,
Meeting of parliament . . . . . 5 March, ,,
The duke and duchess of Edinburgh enter London, 12 March, ,,
Sir Garnet Wolseley returns from his successful expedition against the Ashantees . 21 March, ,,
Visit of the czar of Russia . . . 13-21 May, ,,
Public worship regulation act passed . . 7 Aug. ,,
Fruitful season; excellent corn crop . Aug.-Sept. ,,
The queen receives a testimonial of gratitude from the French nation for British assistance during the war (see *France*) . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Meeting of parliament . . . . . 5 Feb. 1875
Moody and Sankey, American revivalists, arrive in London, 9 March; sail from Liverpool (see *Revivals*) . . . . . 4 Aug. ,,
Parliament prorogued . . . . . 13 Aug. ,,
Railway jubilee at Darlington . . . 27 Sept. ,,
The khedive's shares in the Suez canal bought by the British government (see *Suez*) announced, 25 Nov. ,,
Parliament opened by the queen in person, 8 Feb. 1876
The queen sails for Germany (all her sons abroad), 28 March; returns . . . . . 22 April, ,,
Royal titles bill received royal assent . 27 April, ,,
The queen proclaimed "empress of India," 1 May, ,,
Parliament prorogued . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Great heat; failure in fruit crops; harvest beneath average. . . . . middle Aug. ,,

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, styled "king of England" in 828.
837. Ethelwolf; his son.
857. Ethelbald; his son.
860. Ethelbert; brother.
866. Ethelred; brother.
871. Alfred the Great; brother; died 21 or 28 Oct. 901.
901. Edward the Elder; son; died 925.
925. Athelstan; eldest son; died 17 Oct. 940.
940. Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder; died from a wound received in an affray, 26 May, 946.
946. Edred; brother; died 955.
955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund; died of grief in 958.
958. Edgar the Peaceable; brother; died 1 July, 975.
975. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his step-mother Elfrida, 18 March, 979.
979. Ethelred II.; half-brother; retired.
1013. Sweyn, proclaimed king; died 3 Feb. 1014.
1014. Canute the Great; his son.
1014. Ethelred restored in Canute's absence; died 24 April, 1016.
1016. Edmund Ironside, his son, divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, 30 Nov. 1016; reigned seven months.
1017. Canute sole king; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died 12 Nov. 1035.
1035. Harold I.; son; died 17 Mar. 1040.
1040. Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of repletion at a marriage feast, 8 June, 1042.
1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died 5 Jan. 1066.
1066. Harold II., son of earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, 14 Oct. 1066.

THE NORMANS.*

1066. William the Conqueror; crowned 25 Dec.: died at Rouen, 9 Sept. 1087.
Queen, Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; married in 1054; died in 1083.
1087. William II. Rufus; reign began 26 Sept.; killed by an arrow, 2 Aug. 1100.
1100. Henry I. Beauclerc, his brother; reign began 5 Aug.; died of a surfeit, 1 Dec. 1135.
Queens, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; married 11 Nov. 1100; died 1 May, 1119. 2. Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvaine; married 29 Jan. 1129; died 1151.
1135. Stephen, earl of Blois, nephew of Henry; reign 26 Dec.; died 25 Oct. 1154.
Queen, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1128; died 3 May, 1151.
[Maud, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1101; betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V. emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1153; died 1165.]

THE PLANTAGENETS.

1154. Henry II. *Plantagenet*, grandson of Henry I. and son of Maud; reign began 19 Dec.; died 6 July, 1189.
Queen, Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guienne and

* The REGNAL DATES are those given by sir H. Nicolas. The early Norman and Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation; the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning the reign on the day of the death of the preceding sovereign.

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND.

William I., William II., and Henry I.—two lions or leopards passant.
Stephen—sagittarius, the archer, one of the signs of the zodiac (*traditional*).
Henry II. to Edward II. Three lions passant.
Edward III. and his successors quartered the preceding with fleurs de lys, the arms of France.
Henry V. used only 3 fleurs de lys.
Mary I. quartered the preceding with the arms of her husband Philip II. of Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM.

James I. and his successors combined the arms of England and France (1st and 4th quarter); 2nd, the lion rampant of Scotland; 3rd, the harp of Ireland. He introduced the unicorn as a supporter of the arms.
George I. George II. and George III. introduced the arms of Brunswick.
In 1801 the arms of France were omitted. In 1816 the arms were modified through Hanover being made a kingdom.
VICTORIA. In 1837 the arms of Hanover were omitted. The arms are now: 1st and 4th quarters, 3 lions passant for England; 2nd, lion rampant for Scotland; 3rd, harp for Ireland.

Poitou ; married to Henry, 1151 ; died 26 June, 1202 ; see *Rosamond.*

1189. Richard I. *Cœur de Lion,* his son ; reign began 3 Sept. ; died of a wound, 6 April, 1199.
Queen, Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre ; married 12 May, 1191 ; survived the king.

1199. John, the brother of Richard ; reign began 27 May ; died 19 Oct. 1216.
Queens, Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester ; married in 1189 ; divorced. 2. Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême : she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche ; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.

1216. Henry III. son of John ; reign began 28 Oct. ; died 16 Nov. 1272.
Queen, Eleanor, daughter of the count de Provence ; married 14 Jan. 1236 ; survived the king ; and died in 1291, in a monastery.

1272. Edward I. son of Henry, surnamed *Longshanks;* reign began 20 Nov. ; died 7 July, 1307.
Queens, Eleanor of Castile ; married in 1253 ; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, 1290. 2. Margaret, sister of the king of France ; married 12 Sept. 1299 ; survived the king, dying in 1317.

1307. Edward II. son of Edward I. ; reign began 8 July ; dethroned 20 Jan. 1327 ; *murdered* at Berkeley castle, 21 Sept. following.
Queen, Isabella, daughter of the king of France ; married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings, near Lynn, and died in 1357.

1327. Edward III. his son ; reign began 25 Jan. ; died 21 June, 1377.
Queen, Philippa, daughter of the count of Hainault ; married in 1326 ; died 15 Aug. 1369.

1377. Richard II. son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III. ; reign began 22 June ; dethroned 29 Sept. 1399 ; said to have been *murdered* at Pomfret castle, 10 Feb. following.
Queens, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany ; married in Jan. 1382 ; died 7 June, 1394. 2. Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France ; married when only seven years old, 1 Nov. 1396. On the deposition of her husband she returned to her father.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV. cousin of Richard II. ; reign began 30 Sept. ; died 20 March, 1413.
Queens, Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford ; she died before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394. 2. Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne ; married 1403 ; survived the king ; died 1437.

1413. Henry V. his son ; reign began 21 March ; died 31 Aug. 1422.
Queen, Catherine, daughter of the king of France ; married 30 May, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423 ; died 1437.

1422. Henry VI. his son ; reign began 1 Sept. ; deposed 4 March, 1461 ; *murdered* by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, 20 June, 1471.
Queen, Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou ; married 22 April, 1445 ; survived the king ; died 25 Aug. 1481.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV. ; died 9 April, 1483.
Queen, Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby ; married 1463 or 1464. Suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel ; and closed her life in confinement, 8 June, 1492.

1483. Edward V. his son ; deposed 25 June, 1483, and said to have been *murdered* in the Tower ; reigned two months and thirteen days.

„ Richard III. brother of Edward IV. ; began to reign, 26 June ; *slain* at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485.
Queen, Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, murdered 1471. She is said to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, 16 March, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with princess Elizabeth of York.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII. ; began to reign 22 Aug. ; died 21 April, 1509.
Queen, Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV. ; married 18 Jan. 1486 ; died 11 Feb. 1503.

1509. Henry VIII. his son ; began to reign, 22 April ; died 28 Jan. 1547.
Queens, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales ; married 7 June, 1509 ; mother of queen Mary ; repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, 23 May, 1533 ; died 7 Jan. 1536.
2. Anne Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catherine ; privately married, before Catherine was divorced, 14 Nov. 1532 ; mother of queen Elizabeth ; beheaded at the Tower, 19 May, 1536.
3. Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anne Boleyn ; married 20 May, 1536, the day after Anne's execution ; mother of Edward VI. of whom she died in childbirth, 24 Oct. 1537.
4. Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves ; married 6 Jan. 1540 ; divorced 10 July, 1540 ; died 1557.
5. Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk ; married 28 July, 1540 ; beheaded, 12 Feb. 1542.
6. Catherine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer ; married 12 July, 1543 ; survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley ; died 5 Sept. 1548.

1547. Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. (by Jane Seymour) ; died 6 July, 1553.

1553. Jane, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley ; proclaimed queen on the death of Edward ; ten days afterwards returned to private life ; was tried 13 Nov. 1553 ; beheaded 12 Feb. 1554, when but 17 years of age.

„ Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Aragon) ; married Philip of Spain, 25 July, 1554 ; died 17 Nov. 1558.

1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anne Boleyn), died 24 March, 1603.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, queen of Scots ; died 27 March, 1625.
Queen, Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II. ; married 20 Aug. 1590 ; died March, 1619.

1625. Charles I. his son ; *beheaded* at Whitehall, 30 Jan. 1649.
Queen, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France ; married 13 June, 1625 ; survived the king ; died in France 10 Aug. 1669.

1649. COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell made protector, 16 Dec. 1653 ; died 3 Sept. 1658.

1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector, 4 Sept. ; resigned 22 April, 1659.

1660. Charles II. son of Charles I. ; died 6 Feb. 1685.
Queen, Catherine of Braganza, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI. ; married 21 May, 1662 ; survived the king ; returned to Portugal ; died 21 Dec. 1705.

1685. James II. his brother ; *abdicated* by flight, 11 Dec. 1688 ; died in exile, 6 Aug. 1701.
[*1st Wife,* Ann Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon ; married Sept. 1660 ; died 1671 ; mother of queens Mary II. and Anne.]
Queen, Mary Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, duke ; married 21 Nov. 1673 ; in 1688 retired with James to France ; died at St. Germains, 1718.

1689. William III. prince of Orange, *king,* and Mary, *queen,* daughter of James ; married 4 Nov. 1677 ; began their reign, 13 Feb. 1689 ; Mary died 28 Dec. 1694.

1694. William III. ; died of a fall from his horse, 8 March, 1702.

1702. Anne, daughter of James II. ; married George, prince of Denmark, 28 July, 1683 ; succeeded to the throne, 8 March, 1702 ; had thirteen children, all of whom died young ; lost her husband, 28 Oct. 1708 ; died 1 Aug. 1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER. (See *Brunswick* and *Este.*)

1714. George I. elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; died 11 June, 1727.
Queen, Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell; died in prison, 2 Nov. 1726.

1727. George II. his son; died 25 Oct. 1760.
Queen, Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburg Anspach; married 1705; died 20 Nov. 1737.

1760. George III. grandson of George II.; died 29 Jan. 1820.
Queen, Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married 8 Sept. 1761; died 17 Nov. 1818.

1820. George IV. his son; died 26 June, 1830.
Queen, Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; married 8 April, 1795; died 7 Aug. 1821 (see article *Queen Caroline*)

1830. William IV. brother of George IV.; died 20 June, 1837.
Queen, Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen; married 11 July, 1818; died 2 Dec. 1849.

1837. Victoria, the reigning queen, WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The QUEEN,* Alexandrina VICTORIA, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, (fourth son of king George III.)† *born* 24 May, 1819; *succeeded* to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV. 20 June, 1837; *crowned* at Westminster, 28 June, 1838; *married* (10 Feb., 1840) to her cousin,

Francis-ALBERT-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; *born* 26 Aug. 1819, naturalized, 24 Jan. 1840; (ordered to be styled *Prince Consort* 25 June, 1857;) elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, 28 Feb. 1847; *died* 14 Dec. 1861.

ISSUE.

1. VICTORIA-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, *born* 21 Nov. 1840; *married* to prince Frederick-William, of Prussia, 25 Jan. 1858 (dowry 40,000*l.* and annuity of 8000*l.*). *Issue:* Frederick-William, *born* 27 Jan. 1859; and 6 other children.
2. ALBERT-EDWARD, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, *born* 9 Nov. 1841; *married* princess Alexandra of Denmark (*born* 1 Dec. 1844) 10 March, 1863. *Issue;* Albert Victor, *born* 8 Jan. 1864; George, *born* 3 June, 1865; Louise, *born* 20 Feb. 1867; Victoria, *born* 6 July, 1868; Maud, 26 Nov. 1869; Alexander John, *born* 6 April, died 7 April, 1871. (See *Wales*).
3. ALICE-Maud-Mary, *born* 25 April, 1843; *married* prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1 July, 1862 (dowry 30,000*l.*, annuity 6000*l.*). *Issue:* Victoria, 5 April, 1863; and 5 other children.
4. ALFRED-Ernest, *born* 6 Aug. 1844; entered the *Euryalus* as midshipman, 31 Aug. 1858; created duke of Edinburgh, &c. 24 May, 1866; visited Cape of Good Hope, Aug.; Australia, Nov. 1867; escaped assassination by a Fenian at Port Jackson, 12 March, 1868; visited Japan, China, and India, 1869; *married* archduchess Marie of Russia (*born* 17 Oct. 1853), 23 Jan. 1874; a son, Alfred, *born* 15 Oct. 1874; daughter, 29 Oct. 1875.
5. HELENA-Augusta-Victoria, *born* 25 May, 1846; *married* to prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 5 July, 1866. *Issue:* Christian Victor, *born* 14 April, 1867; and 4 other children.
6. LOUISE-Carolina-Alberta, *born* 18 March, 1848; *married* to John, marquis of Lorne (*born* 6 Aug. 1845), 21 March, 1871.
7. ARTHUR-William-Patrick-Albert, *born* 1 May, 1850; voted 15,000*l.* a-year, 31 July, 1871; created duke of Connaught, earl of Sussex and Strathearn, 23 May, 1874.
8. LEOPOLD-George-Duncan-Albert, *born* 7 April, 1853; voted 15,000*l.* a year by parliament, 23 July, 1874.
9. BEATRICE-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, *born* 14 April, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S AUNT and COUSINS, Augusta, duchess (widow of duke) of Cambridge, *born* 25 July, 1797; *married* 1 June, 1818.
Her son, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, *born* 26 March, 1819; and
Her daughters, Augusta, grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, *born* 19 July, 1822; *married* 28 June, 1843; and the princess Mary of Cambridge, *born* 27 Nov. 1833; *married* to the prince, now duke, of Teck, 12 June, 1866.
Queen's cousin, George, ex-king of Hanover, duke of Cumberland: see *Hanover.*

* On 1 Nov. 1858, the queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith," &c. "Empress of India" added to the royal style by proclamation, 28 April, 1876 (see *Style, Royal*).

† He was born 2 Nov. 1767; and died 23 Jan. 1820; he married Victoria-Maria-Louisa (widow of the prince of Leiningen, sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and aunt to the prince consort), 29 May, 1818. She was born 17 Aug. 1786; and died 16 March, 1861.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION, established 1859; revived, 1873.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE is traced from the Frisian variety of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the great Indo-European family. "The English tongue possesses a veritable power of expression, such as, perhaps, never stood at the command of any other language of man." *Grimm.*

Celtic prevailed in England	A.D. 1
Latin introduced	about 1
Saxon prevails (Beowulf; Cædmon; Alfred)	450-1066
Latin re-introduced by missionaries	596
Norman-French combining with English	1066-1250
William I. and his successors used English in their laws, &c.; it was superseded by Latin in the reign of Henry II. Norman-French was not used in law-deeds till the reign of Henry III.	
Early English	1250-1500
English formed	1550
Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of in French	1362
The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Hen. VIII.	1536
The English was ordered to be used in all law-suits, and the Latin disused	May, 1731
Per-centage of ANGLO-SAXON words in the English bible, 97; Swift, 89; Shakspeare and Thomson, 85; Addison, 83; Spenser and Milton, 81; Locke, 80; Young, 79; Pope, 76; Johnson, 75; Robertson, 68; Hume, 65; Gibbon, 58. *Marsh.*	
Of 100,000 English words, 60,000 are of Teutonic origin; 30,000 Greek and Latin; and 10,000 from other sources.	
Early English Text Society began publishing	1864
English Dialect Society, established to print old glossaries	May, 1873

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

	Born.	*Died.*
John Wickliffe, *t.*	1324	1384
John Gower, *p.*	about 1320	1402
Geoffrey Chaucer, *p.*	1328	1400
Paston Letters	1460	1482
Wm. Caxton	1421	1491
Sir Thomas More, *h. p.*	1482	1535
Sir Philip Sidney *n. p.*	1554	1586
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1586.		
John Fox, *t. h.*	1517	1587
Edmund Spenser, *p.*	1553	1598
Richard Hooker, *t.*	1553	1600
Wm. Shakspeare, *d.*	1564	1616
Walter Raleigh, *h. p.*	1552	1618
Francis Bacon, *ph.*	1561	1626
George Herbert, *p.*	1593	1633
Ben Jonson, *d.*	1574	1637
Philip Massinger, *d.*	1584	1640
Jeremy Taylor, *t.*	1613	1667
John Milton, *p.*	1608	1674
Isaac Barrow, *t.*	1630	1677
Samuel Butler, *p.*	1612	1680
John Bunyan, *t.*	1628	1688
John Dryden, *p.*	1631	1700
John Locke, *ph.*	1632	1704
Joseph Addison, *e.*	1672	1719
Matthew Prior, *p.*	1664	1721

	Born.	Died.
Richard Steele, *e.*	1671	1729
Daniel De Foe, *n. pol.*	1663	1731
John Gay, *p.*	1688	1732
Alexander Pope, *p.*	1688	1744
Jonathan Swift, *n. p.*	1667	1745
James Thomson, *p.*	1700	1748
Henry Fielding, *n. d.*	1707	1754
Sam. Richardson, *n.*	1689	1761
Edward Young, *p.*	1681	1765
Laurence Sterne, *n.*	1713	1768
Mark Akenside, *p.*	1721	1770
Thomas Gray, *p.*	1716	1771
Tobias Smollett, *n.*	1720	1771
Oliver Goldsmith, *n. p.*	1728	1774
David Hume, *h. ph.*	1711	1776
Samuel Johnson, *e. n. p.*	1709	1784
Benjamin Franklin, *ph. pol.*	1706	1790
William Robertson, *h.*	1721	1793
Edward Gibbon, *h.*	1737	1794
Robert Burns, *p.*	1759	1796
William Cowper, *p.*	1731	1800
Percy B. Shelley, *p.*	1792	1822
George lord Byron, *p.*	1788	1824
Walter Scott, *n. p.*	1771	1832
Samuel T. Coleridge, *p. ph.*	1772	1834
Charles Lamb, *e.*	1775	1834
William Cobbett, *pol. e.*	1762	1835
Robert Southey, *p. h.*	1774	1843
Thomas Campbell, *p.*	1777	1844
Sidney Smith, *e. pol.*	1771	1845
Wm. Wordsworth, *p.*	1770	1850
J. Fennimore Cooper, *n.*	1798	1851
Joanna Baillie, *p.*	1763	1851
Thomas Moore, *p. n.*	1780	1852
John Wilson, *p. e.*	1785	1854
Samuel Rogers, *p.*	1763	1855
Henry Hallam, *h.*	1778	1859
Thomas de Quincey, *e.*	1786	1859
William Prescott, *h.*	1796	1859
Washington Irving, *n. h.*	1783	1859
T. B. Macaulay, *h. p.*	1800	1859
Abp. Richd. Whateley, *ph.*	1787	1863
Henry lord Brougham, *pol. h.*	1778	1868
Wm. M. Thackeray *n.*	1811	1863
Thomas Carlyle, *h. e.*	1795	
George Bancroft, *h.*	1800	
Edwd. Bulwer Lytton, *p. n.*	1805	1873
Benjamin Disraeli, *n.*	1805	
Alfred Tennyson, *p.*	1809	
Charles Dickens, *n.*	1812	1870
John Ruskin, *art critic*	1819	
George Ticknor, *h.*	1791	1871
Thomas Trollope, *n.*	1810	
Robert Browning, *p.*	1812	
Anthony Trollope, *n.*	1815	
Bryan W. Procter or Proctor (Barry Cornwall), *p.*	1787 or 9	1874
Arthur Helps, *e.*	1813	1875

d. dramatist; *e.* essayist; *h.* historian; *m.* miscellaneous; *n.* novelist; *p.* poet; *t.* theologian; *pol.* political; *ph.* philosopher.

"ENGLISHMAN," a newspaper edited by Dr. Kenealy, published in April, soon after the conviction of the claimant of the Tichborne estates (see *Trials*, 1873-4). For its libellous character, the editor was disbenched by the society of Gray's Inn, 1 Aug. 1874; ordered to give up his chambers by vice-chancellor, 29 June, 1876.

ENGRAVING on signets is mentioned *Exod.* xxviii. 11 (B.C. 1491). Engraving on plates and wood began about the middle of the 15th century. Engraving on glass was perfected by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes; among the principal are the acts 16 & 18 Geo. III. 1775 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict. 6 Aug. 1844, and 15 Vict. 28 May, 1852. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of sheets of vulcanised india-rubber, was shown by the electro-printing block company in 1860; see *Lithography* and *Photo-Galvanography*. In "Lyra Germanica," published in 1861, are illustrations engraved upon blocks photographed from negatives taken by John Leighton, F.S.A.

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver, about 1440. (See *Niello.*)

The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461.

Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented in 1545.

Of the art of *etching* on copper by means of *aqua-fortis*, Francis Mazzuoli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about 1532. *De Piles.*

Etching was practised by Albert Dürer. The Etching Club was established in 1838.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, long known in China, began in Europe with the *brief-mahlers* or manufacturers of playing-cards, about 1400 (see *Printing*). The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Dürer (1471-1528) and Lucas van Leyden (1497). It was much improved in England by Bewick and his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., 1789, *et seq.* The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date 1423.

ENGRAVING ON SOFT STEEL, to be hardened afterwards, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, 1819.

John Pye, "father of English landscape engraving," died 6 Feb. 1874, aged 91.

MEZZOTINTO is said to have been discovered by col. von Siegen, who engraved a portrait of princess Amelia of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643; it was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; and by sir Christopher Wren, about 1662.

Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barabbe of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. *Chiar'-oscuro* engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491 (see *Zinc*, &c.)

ENLISTMENT. No persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours after, and they are then at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 21*s.* costs. Enlistment is now entirely voluntary. In 1847 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marines; and in 1867, to twelve years; see *Army*, 1867, and *Foreign Enlistment*.

ENNISKILLEN (N. W. Ireland). This town made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and resisted James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met his general M'Carthy at Newton Butler with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing but twenty men, 30 July, 1689. The dragoon regiment, the "Inniskillingers," was originally recruited here.

ENOCH, BOOK OF, an apocryphal work, quoted by the fathers, disappeared about the 8th century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce, and brought to England in 1773. Of this archbishop Lawrence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1838.

ENSISHEIM (E. France). Here Turenne defeated the Imperial army, and expelled it from Alsace, 4 Oct. 1674.

ENTAIL of estates began with the statute of Westminster, 1285. Subsequent legislation broke the entail in cases of treason (1534), when the estate is to revert to the crown, and of bankruptcy (1833

and 1849), when it is to be sold. The law of entail in Scotland was amended in 1875.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects, now mainly based upon the arrangement of Linnæus, 1739. Ray's "Methodus Insectorum," 1705; "Insectorum Historia," 1710. The Entomological Society of London was instituted in 1833.

ENVELOPES for letters are mentioned by Swift, 1726. Stamped adhesive envelopes came into general use shortly after the establishment of the penny postal system, 10 Jan. 1840. Machinery for their manufacture was patented by Mr. George Wilson in 1844; and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren De la Rue, 17 March, 1845.

ENVOYS AT COURTS, in dignity below ambassadors, enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys extraordinary are of modern date. *Wicquefort.* The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, 1639.

EOZOÖN CANADENSE, asserted to be the earliest known form of life, is a species of foraminifera, found by professor J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, in Laurentian limestone in 1858.

EPACT (Greek, *added*) is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days. The number of the Gregorian epact for 1877, 15; 1878, 26; 1879, 7; 1880, 18.

EPERNAY (N.E. France), seat of the trade in champagne, was taken from the League by Henry IV., 26 July, 1592, when marshal Armand Biron was killed.

EPHESUS (in Asia Minor), a city founded by the Ionians about 1043 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C.; revolted from the Persians, 501 B.C. and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D 17. See *Diana, Temple of*, and *Seven Churches*. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (*Acts* xviii. xix.) His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64. The third general council was held here in 431. After investigation, begun in 1863, Mr. Wood discovered the site of the temple of Diana in April, 1870; and about 60 tons of marble were shipped at Smyrna for the British Museum, Jan. 1872, part of which arrived in the summer.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, about 757 B.C.

EPIC POEMS (from Greek *epos*, a song), narratives in verse. Eminent examples:—

Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (*Greek*), between 8th and 10th century B.C. (see *Homer*).	
Mâhâ-bârhata, Sanscrit, very ancient; by several authors; the longest epic known (220,000 lines).	
Virgil's "Æneid" (*Latin*) about . . . B.C.	19
Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (*Latin*), about . A.D.	1
Dante (died 1321), "Divina Commedia" (*Italian*) published	1472
Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (*Italian*) . . .	1516
Camoens' "Lusiad" (*Portuguese*) . . .	1569
Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (*Italian*) . . .	1581
Spenser's "Faery Queen"	1590-6
Milton's "Paradise Lost"	1667
Voltaire, "Henriade" (*French*)	1728
Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," &c. . .	1805

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in peace of mind springing from virtue, as tending to prevent disquiet: but the name epicurean is frequently given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure. (See *Atoms.*)

EPIDAURUS (Greece), celebrated for the temple of Asclepius, or Æsculapius, god of medicine, and enriched by gifts from persons healed. The Romans sent an embassy to seek the help of the god during a pestilence, and his worship was introduced at Rome, 293 B.C. The temple was visited by Æmilius Paulus, after his conquest of Macedonia, 167 B.C.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, established in 1850.

EPIGRAMS derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern. The following epigram on Christ's turning water into wine (*John* iii.) is an example:—"Vidit et erubuit lympha pudica Deum." "The modest water saw its God, and blushed." *Crashaw* (died 1650).

EPIPHANY (appearance), a feast (Jan. 6), termed Twelfth Day, celebrates the manifestation of the Saviour, by the appearance of the star which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted 813. *Whately.*

EPIRUS (Northern Greece). Its early history is very obscure.

The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi . . . . about B.C.	1165
Pyrrhus the Great reigns, 295; he takes Macedon from Demetrius, 290; compelled to yield to Lysimachus	287
He invades Italy; defeats the Romans, 280; again, 279; subdues Sicily	278
He invades Italy again, and is totally defeated by Curius Dentatus at Beneventum	275
He takes Macedon from Antigonus	273
He unsuccessfully invades Sparta; enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown by a woman . .	272
Philip unites Epirus to Macedon	220
Its conquest by the Romans	167
* * * * * *	
Epirus annexed to the Ottoman empire . A.D.	1466
An insurrection against the Turks put down . .	1854

EPISCOPACY, see *Bishops.*

EPISTLES or **LETTERS.** The earliest known letter is that sent to Joab by David by the hands of Uriah, about 1035 (2 *Sam.* xi. 14); see under *Bible*, p. 90. Horace Walpole, renowned for his letters, was born 5 Oct. 1717; died 2 March, 1797. The collection entitled "Elegant Epistles," commencing with Cicero, was published in 1790. It ends with an essay on letter writing by Dr. Johnson.

EPITAPHS were inscribed on tombs by the Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "Chronicles of the Tombs," in 1857.

EPITHALAMIUM, a nuptial song at marriage. Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of one. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, about 536 B.C. *Bossuet.*

EPOCHA, a point of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned by historians and chronologers; see *Eras.*

Creation	B.C.	4004
Deluge		2348
1st Olympiad		776
Building of Rome	B.C.	753
The birth of Christ	A.D.	1
The Hegira (or flight of Mahomet).		622

EPPING FOREST, see *Forests*, note.

EPSOM (Surrey). The mineral springs were discovered in 1618. The races began about 1711, and have been held annually since 1730.

EQUATOR or **ECUADOR**, a South American republic, formerly Quito and other provinces, part of Columbia, 1821; independent in 1831, when the Columbian republic was divided into three; the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Equator is about 1,040,400, of which 76,000 are in Quito, the capital.

Presidents: general Franco, 21 Aug. 1859; defeated in battle by general Flores	Aug.	1860
G. G. Moreno	Jan.	1861
Geronimo Carrion, 4 Aug. 1865; disputes with the chambers; resigns	Dec.	1867
Dr. Xavier Espinosa was elected president, 13 Sept.		1867
Dr. Gabriel Garcia Moreno, president,	end of	1872
President Moreno assassinated, 6 Aug.; state of siege proclaimed	Sept.	1875
X. Leon, vice-president	"	"

See *Earthquakes*, 1868.

EQUESTRIAN ORDER in Rome began with Romulus, about 750 B.C.; see *Knighthood*.

EQUINOX. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year: about 21 March, the *vernal* equinox, and 22 Sept., the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

EQUITY, COURTS OF, are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls, their office being to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The supreme court of session in Scotland combines the functions of law and equity. In 1865 equity powers were conferred on the county courts for cases respecting sums under 50*l*. See *Supreme Court*, in which law and equity are combined.

ERAS. The principal are more fully noticed in their alphabetical order.

Common Era (English Bible, *Usher*, &c.)	B.C.	4004
Era of the Jews		3761
Era of *Constantinople*	1 Sept.	5508
Era of *Nabonassar*, after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began	26 Feb.	747
Era of the *Seleucidæ* (used by the Maccabees), commenced		312

The *Olympiads* belong to the Grecians, and date from 1 July, 776 B.C.; they subsequently reckoned by indictions, the first beginning A.D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used (see *Indictions*).

The Romans reckoned from the founding of their city, A.U.C. (*anno urbis condite*)		753
Spanish Era (of the conquest of Spain), *Varro*, 752, *Cato the Elder;* the 16th year of the emperor Augustus (see *Cæsar's*), long used by the Spaniards,	A.D. 1 Jan.	38
Era of *Diocletian* or Martyrs, began	29 Aug.	284
The Mahometans began their era from the *Hegira*, or flight of their prophet from Mecca	16 July,	622

See *Creation*, *Anno Domini*, *Calendar*.

ERASTIANISM, the opinions of Thomas Lieber (latinised *Erastus*), a German physician (1524-83), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from church ordinances, to inflict excommunication, &c. Persons who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the civil power in spiritual matters and the law of patronage are now termed Erastians.

ERASURES. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife was to be henceforth received in his court. The errors must be corrected with the pen. It is so in the army courts.

ERDINGTON ORPHANAGE, &c.; see *Orphans'-houses*.

ERFURT (Central Germany), was founded in 476; and its university established about 1390. Erfurt was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, 16 Oct. 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, 27 Sept. 1808. The French retreated to Erfurt from Leipsic, 18 Oct. 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April, 1850.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, see *Heat*, note.

ERIVAN (Armenia), in the 16th century the residence of the shahs of Persia, was taken by the Turks in 1553 and 1582; but recovered by Abbas the Great, 1604. After being several times captured, it was ceded to Persia, 1769. It was taken by Paskewitch in 1827, and annexed to Russia by treaty in Feb. 1828.

ERZEROUM (Asiatic Turkey), a city built by Theodosius II., 415; taken by the Seljuk Turks in the 13th century, and by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. It was captured by the Russian general Paskewitch, June, 1829, but restored in 1830. It was almost totally destroyed by earthquakes, 2 June to 17 July, 1859.

ESCHEATS. Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel.* In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king; such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before—16 July, 1771. *Phillips.*

ESCOMBRERA BAY, BATTLE OF; see *Spain*, 11 Oct. 1873.

ESCURIAL, properly **ESCORIAL** (25 miles N.W. of Madrid), the magnificent palace of the sovereigns of Spain, termed the eighth wonder of the world, was commenced by Philip II. in 1563, and completed in 1586, at a cost of about 10,000,000*l*. It is built in the form of a gridiron in honour of St. Lawrence, on whose day (10 Aug. 1557) the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. According to Francisco de los Santos the total length of all its rooms and apartments is above 120 English miles. The Escurial comprises a church, mausoleum, monastery, palace, library, and museum. It was struck by lightning and caught fire 11.30 p.m. 1 Oct. 1872, and was much damaged; but the grand library and other treasures were preserved.

ESPARTO, from the Latin *spartum*, *stipa tenacissima* of Linnæus, a Spanish grass used by Romans for whip-thongs, and now largely employed in paper-making. In 1856 about 50 tons, in 1870

above 100,000 tons, were imported into Britain. The price has risen from 4*l.* to 10*l.* per ton. Living plants were received at Newcastle, July, 1867.

ESPIERRES (Belgium). At Pont-à-Chin, near this village, the French, under Pichegru, attacked the allied English and Austrian army (100,000 men), commanded by the duke of York, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing the advantages gained by the victory at Turcoing, 22 May, 1794.

ESPRIT, SAINT (or Holy Ghost), the title of an order of knighthood, founded by Henry III. of France in 1578, and abolished in 1791.

ESQUIRES, among the Greeks and Romans, were armour-bearers to, or attendants on a knight. *Blount.* In England the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collars of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. John de Kingston was created a squire by patent, 13 Richard II., 1389-90.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS," by six clergymen and one layman of the church of England (the Rev. Drs. Fred. Temple and Rowland Williams, professor Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, and professor B. Jowett, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin) were published in an 8vo. vol. in March, 1860. The book did not excite much attention at first, but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and was condemned by convocation 24 June, 1864. The ecclesiastical courts sentenced the revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson to suspension for one year, and costs, 15 Dec. 1862; but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council, 8 Feb. 1864. The most remarkable amongst the works put forth in opposition (in 1862) are the "Aids to Faith," edited by the bishop of Gloucester (W. Thomson, now abp. of York), and "Replies to Essays and Reviews," edited by the bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce). The election of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter was much opposed on account of his essay in this collection; see *Church of England*, 1869.

ESSENES, an ascetic Jewish sect at the time of Christ.

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF; see under *Britain*.

EARLS OF ESSEX (from *Nicolas.*)

Geoffrey de Mandeville, created earl of Essex by Matilda, was slain . . . 14 Sept.	1144
Humphrey de Bohun, succeeded by right of his mother, Mary, sister of William, who died without heir	1189
Humphrey de Bohun, died without heir . .	1372
Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III. murdered	1372; 1397
Henry Bourchier (grandson)	1461
Henry Bourchier, grandson; died without heir (earldom extinct)	1539
Thomas Cromwell, 1539; beheaded	1540
William Parr, 1543; attainted	1543
Walter Devereux, 1572; died	1576
Robert Devereux, lord lieut. of Ireland, 1599; censured for misgovernment; conspired against the government; beheaded, 25 Feb.	1601
Robert, son; died without heir	1646
Arthur Capel, ancestor of the present (26th) earl	1661

ESSLING, BATTLE OF, see *Aspern*.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany, about 811, is said to have descended from Odoacer, king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II. marquis of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married—first, Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see *Bavaria* and *Brunswick*); and secondly, Gersonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ESTELLA, N. Spain. In a conflict at Peña Mura, near this place, 25-28 June, 1874, the republicans were repulsed, and their general, Manuel de Concha (aged 66), killed, by the Carlists, 27 June.

ESTHONIA or REVEL, a Russian province, said to have been conquered by the Teutonic knights in the 12th century; after various changes it was ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, 3 May, 1660, and finally to Russia by the peace of Nystadt, 30 Aug. 1721, having been conquered by Peter in 1710.

ETATS, see *States*.

ETCHING, see *Engraving*.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtanvaux, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriotic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric ether was obtained by M. Boullay. The discovery that by *inhaling ether* the patient is rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, U. S. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice, under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846); see *Chloroform*, and *Amylene*. The term "ether" was applied to the transparent celestial space by the German astronomer Encke, about 1829, when studying the elements of Pons' comet, discovered in 1818.

ETHICS (Greek term for *Morals*). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius, contain heathen systems; the New Testament is that of Christianity. Paley's Moral Philosophy appeared in 1785, and Whewell's Elements of Morality in 1845.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa; but is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and Northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilised part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt . . . B.C.	1615
Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Asa . . .	941
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt	765 to 715
Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib	710
Unsuccessful invasion of Cambyses . . .	525-522
Ptolemy III. Euergetes extended his conquests in Ethiopia	225
Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlement at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius . . . . . A.D.	22-23

ETHNOLOGY, a branch of Anthropology, is defined as the science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of the modifications and distribution." The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind, to each other is of recent origin. Balbi's Ethnographic Atlas was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841-7. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, published transactions. On 17 Jan. 1871, it was amalgamated with the Anthropological Society, (*which see*) and named the Anthropo-

logical Institute. Dr. R. G. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British Empire, appeared in 1851-2. Professor T. H. Huxley gave courses of lectures on Ethnology at the Royal Institution, London, May and June, 1866, 1867.

ETHYL, a compound radicle, a colourless gas, with a slightly ethereal odour, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, first obtained in the free state by professor Edw. Frankland in 1849. Several of its compounds with metals take fire on exposure to the air.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops: and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B.C. *Livy.*

Eruptions, A. D. 40, 254, and 420. *Carrera.*
One in 1012. *Geoffrey de Viterbo.*
One overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins 1169
Eruptions, 1329, 1408, 1445, 1536, 1537, 1564, *et seq.*
In 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days.
Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May, 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome.
The town of Bronte was destroyed . . 18 Nov. 1832
Violent eruption occurred in . . Aug. and Sept. 1852
An eruption began on 1 Feb., and ceased in July 1865
Violent eruption began . . . . 28 Nov. 1868
Another eruption began . . . . . 29 Aug. 1874

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanbery, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor, in 1448), was nominated the first provost. One of the provosts, William Waynflete, (bishop of Winchester, 1447) greatly promoted the erection of the buildings. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, were formerly elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, and removed there when there were vacancies, according to seniority. In Dec. 1860 there were in all 820 scholars; see *Cambridge.* The establishment of the *Montem* is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill once in three years; the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as 800*l.*) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The montem was discontinued in 1847. The college system was modified by the Public Schools act, 1868. In 1873 election Saturday ceased, the scholars to be students at Cambridge being chosen there.

ETRURIA (or TUSCIA, hence the modern name Tuscany), a province of Italy, whence the Romans, in a great measure, derived their laws customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veii was taken by Camillus, 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etrurians for forty years was concluded, 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 310, with the Boii their allies, 283 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of their civilisation. Napoleon I. established a kingdom of Etruria, 1801, and suppressed it 1807, see *Tuscany.*—*Etruria*, Staffordshire, the site of Josiah Wedgwood's porcelain works, &c., was founded in 1771.

EUBŒA, the largest island in the Ægean sea. Two of its cities, Chalcis and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens, 506 B.C. and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian war, Eubœa became wholly subject to Athens, and was its most valuable possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Chæronea, 338, it became subject to Macedon. It was made independent by the Romans in 194; but was afterwards incorporated in the province of Achaia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS, or Blue Gum Tree, a very fast growing Tasmanian evergreen, of the order *Myrtaceæ.* From the extraordinary power of its roots of absorbing moisture, and the salutary aromatic odour of its leaves, it has been found highly beneficial in counteracting the malaria of marshy districts of hot climates, and hence has been named the fever-destroying tree. M. Ramel first sent seeds from Melbourne to Paris in 1854, and subsequently seeds were distributed over the south of Europe, the north and south of Africa, and elsewhere.

So rapid is the growth of this tree, that a forest may be formed in twenty years. It sometimes reaches the height of 350 feet, with a circumference of 100 feet, rivalling *Wellingtonia gigantea*, which see.

The timber, bark, and oils of the Eucalyptus are highly valuable, and professor Bentley says that the genus is one of the most important to man in the vegetable kingdom. In 1874 its medicinal value was said to have been exaggerated.

EUCHARIST, thanksgiving, an early name for the Lord's Supper; see *Sacrament.*

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS. Euclid, a native of Alexandria, flourished about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his; for many of the demonstrations were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others; Euclid reduced them to order, and probably inserted many theorems of his own. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil by Simon Grynæus, in 1533.

EUDIOMETER, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas or vital air contained in it; one was invented by Dr. Priestley, in 1772.

EUNUCHS, first mentioned among the Egyptians and Assyrians, and said to have been first employed by Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the later Eastern empire.

EUPATORIA (KOSLEFF), a sea-port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, 14 Sept. 1854, a detatchment under captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It was attacked 17 Feb. 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among which, however, was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY, as a speedy means of reaching India, has been much advocated, especially by the late general Chesney, who published his survey of the Euphrates and Tigris in 1850. A parliamentary commission reported

on it, Aug. 1872, when it was also considered at the meeting of the British association at Brighton. The construction would cost from five to ten millions sterling, and its advantages are considered rather hypothetical by the best judges.

EUPHUISM, an affected style of language, prevalent in the time of Elizabeth, arose from "Euphues; the Anatomy of Wit," by John Lyly, published in 1581.

EURASIAN PLAIN, the great central plain of Europe and Asia, so named by ethnologists (1865).

EUROPE, the smallest of the three divisions of the old continent; really an appendage of Asia; area, nearly 3,800,000 square miles; population, 301,700,000 (1872). For the history, see *Greece*, *Rome*, and the modern kingdoms.

EURYMEDON, a river in Pamphylia, near which Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the fleet of the Persians at Cyprus, and defeated their land forces, 466 B.C.

EUSTACE, ST. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, 14 Dec. 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

EUSTATIUS, ST., a West India island, settled by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the French in 1689; by the British in 1690; again by the British forces under Rodney and Vaughan, 3 Feb. 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, 26 Nov. same year; captured by the British, 1801, 1810; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

EUTAW SPRINGS (S. Carolina). Here the Americans were defeated by the British under Arnold, 8 Sept. 1781.

EUTYCHIANS, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 446 that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. This doctrine was condemned by councils—at Constantinople in 448, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacobus Baradæus, its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE, see *Black Sea*.

EVACUATION TREATY, see *France*, Sept. 1871.

EVANGELICAL, a term applied to a portion of the clergy of the church of England (also called the low church), who profess to preach the gospel more purely than their brethren termed the high church party; see *Church of England*.

The Evangelical Alliance was founded by sir Culling Eardley Smith and others at Liverpool in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept. 1857, at Berlin, where it was well received by the king. The 19th meeting was held at Hull, 3 Oct. 1865; the 20th at Bath, 16 Oct. 1866; the 21st at Amsterdam, Aug. 1867; at Derby, 23-28 Nov. 1869. Lord Ebury presided at a day of united prayer for the issue of the general election about to take place, 1 Oct. 1868. The proposed conference at New York in Sept. 1870, deferred on account of the war, took place Oct. 1873. The Alliance met at Geneva, 23-28 Sept. 1872; at Brighton, 22-24 April, 1873; and at Oxford, 29 Aug. 1874.

The "Evangelical Church" in Germany began with a fusion of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Nassau in 1817; followed by similar movements in different parts of Germany, 1818-22.

EVANGELISTS, preachers of the "gospel," or good news; see *Gospels*.

EVELINA HOSPITAL, Southwark, established in 1869 by baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, in memory of his wife, and since maintained by him. Its enlargement by public aid was proposed in 1871.

EVENING SCHOOLS for adults of the lower classes were strongly recommended by bishop Hinds in 1839, and by the committee of the Privy Council on Education in 1861. One was set up at Bala in Wales by the Rev. T. Charles in 1811.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire), where prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, 4 Aug. 1265, when the earl, his son Henry, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know him, but was saved by exclaiming, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EVIDENCE, LAW OF, regulated by 14 & 15 Vict., c. 99 (1851), 16 & 17 Vict., c. 83 (1853), 32 & 33 Vict., c. 68 (1869).

EVIL MAY-DAY (1 May, 1517), thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with 15 others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster; but they crying "mercy, mercy!" were all pardoned by the king, Henry VIII.

EVOLUTION THEORY includes the nebular theory and Mr. Darwin's doctrine of natural selection; see *Development*, and *Progressionists*.

EXALTATION, see *Cross*.

EXAMINATIONS of candidates for employment in the civil service has been enforced since 1855. Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present might be termed the "age of examinations;" see *Civil Service*.

EXAMINER, liberal weekly journal, established Jan. 1808.

EXAMINER OF STAGE PLAYS, an office under the lord chamberlain, now held by Mr. E. F. S. Pigott, appointed 25 Aug. 1874. His more recent predecessors were, George Colman, Chas. Kemble, and his son John Mitchell Kemble, and Mr. Wm. Bodham Donne (1857-74).

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, 548. They ruled Ravenna from 568 to 752, when Eutychus, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard.

EXCHANGE, formerly *Bourse*, the Royal Exchange being "Britain's Burse;" that at Paris is still named "*La Bourse*," from *bursa*, a purse. One called *Collegium Mercatorum* existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent; see *Royal Exchange*, and *Bills of Exchange*.

EXCHEQUER, an ancient institution, consisting of officers with financial and judicial functions: the chancellor of the exchequer, the financial officer, formerly sat in the court of exchequer above

the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III. about 1221. Sir Robert Walpole was the last chancellor of the exchequer who acted judicially (in 1735). The legal function of the chancellor was abolished by the Judicature act, Aug. 1873. The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to 24 May, Charles II. 1673. *Stow.* The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816; see *Chancellors of the Exchequers*, and *Tally Office.*

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities, so called, said to have been invented by Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1796. These bills, of which more than twenty millions sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium. Amount in circulation, 56,974,780*l.* in 1817; in 1854, 16,008,700*l.*

Robert Aslett, a cashier of the bank of England, tried for embezzling exchequer bills, and found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 342,697*l.*, 18 July, 1803.

Mr. Beaumont Smith tried for forging exchequer bills to the amount of 350,000*l.*; pleaded guilty; sentenced to transportation, 4 Dec. 1841.

EXCHEQUER BONDS, a species of public securities, introduced by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in 1853, have not been well received.

TELLERS OF THE EXCHEQUER. Besides chamberlains of the exchequer, clerks of the pells, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been discontinued since their last avoidance in Oct. 1826, or by surrender or abolition, in Oct. 1834), there were the four lucrative offices of *tellers* of the exchequer, also abolished, 10 Oct. 1834.

John Jeffreys Pratt, earl, afterwards marquis Camden, was appointed a teller of the exchequer, in 1780, and held the appointment until his death, in 1840. During nearly half of this long term he relinquished the income (amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling) and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the pells, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The first comptroller-general was sir John Newport, appointed 11 Oct. 1834.—34,438*l.* *per annum* have been saved to the state by the retrenchments in this department of the government.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER. Erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1584, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts. This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer of pleas in actions commenced therein. Re-modelled by act 2 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (23 July, 1830).

The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Henry Addington (aft. lord Sidmouth)	21 March, 1801
Wm. Pitt (*premier*)	16 May, 1804
Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne)	10 Feb. 1806
Spencer Perceval	31 March, 1807
And *premier* 6 Dec. 1809 (assassinated 11 May, 1812)	
Nicholas Vansittart (aft. lord Bexley)	9 June, ,,
Fred. J. Robinson (afterwards lord Goderich and earl of Ripon)	31 Jan. 1823
George Canning (*premier*)	April, 1827
John C. Herries	17 Aug. ,,
Henry Goulburn	26 Jan. 1828
Viscount Althorp (aft. earl Spencer)	22 Nov. 1830
Sir Robert Peel (*premier*)	10 Dec. 1834
Thos. Spring Rice (aft. lord Monteagle)	18 April, 1835
Francis T. Baring (afterwards baronet)	26 Aug. 1839
Henry Goulburn	3 Sept. 1841
Charles Wood (afterwards baronet, lord Halifax, 1866)	6 July, 1846
Benjamin Disraeli	21 Feb. 1852
William Ewart Gladstone	28 Dec. 1852
Sir George Cornewall Lewis	5 March, 1855
Benjamin Disraeli, again	27 Feb. 1858
William Ewart Gladstone, again	June, 1859
Benjamin Disraeli, again	6 July, 1866
George Ward Hunt	29 Feb. 1868
Robert Lowe	9 Dec. 1868
William Ewart Gladstone (and *premier*)	Aug. 1873
Sir Stafford Northcote	21 Feb. 1874

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF (*Curia Regis*), instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079; according to some authorities, by Henry I. It included the common pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215. *Coke's Reports.* The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat.* Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons, first appointed 1234. There are a chief and four puisne barons: the fifth judge having been added 23 July, 1830. The office of Cursitor Baron was abolished in 1856. See *Supreme Court.* The ancient court sat for last time, 10 July, 1875.

CHIEF BARONS.

1689.	Sir Robert Atkins.	10 April.
1695.	Sir Edward Ward.	10 June.
1714.	Sir Samuel Dodd.	22 Nov.
1716.	Sir Thomas Bury.	11 June.
1722.	Sir James Montagu.	9 May.
1723.	Sir Robert Eyre.	5 Dec.
1725.	Sir Geoffrey Gilbert.	1 June.
1726.	Sir Thomas Pengelly.	29 Oct.
1730.	Sir James Reynolds.	30 April.
1738.	Sir John Comyn.	7 July.
1740.	Sir Edmund Probyn.	24 Nov.
1742.	Sir Thomas Parker.	29 Nov.
1772.	Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe.	29 Oct.
1777.	Sir John Skynner.	17 Dec.
1787.	Sir James Eyre.	26 Jan.
1793.	Sir Archibald Macdonald.	12 Feb.
1813.	Sir Vicary Gibbs.	8 Nov.
1814.	Sir Alexander Thomson.	24 Feb.
1817.	Sir Richard Richards.	22 April.
1824.	Sir William Alexander.	9 Jan.
1831.	John, lord Lyndhurst.	18 Jan. Previously lord chancellor; again lord chancellor, 1834.
1834.	Sir James Scarlett.	24 Dec. Created lord Abinger, Jan. 1835.
1844.	Sir Frederick Pollock.	15 April.
1866.	Sir FitzRoy Kelly.	16 July.

CHIEF BARONS OF EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

1690.	John Hely.	5 Dec.
1695.	Robert Doyne.	10 May.
1703.	Nehemiah Donnellan.	27 Dec.
1706.	Richard Freeman.	25 June.
1707.	Robert Rochfort.	12 June.
1714.	Joseph Deane.	14 Oct.
1715.	Jeffrey Gilbert.	16 June.
1722.	Bernard Hale.	9 June.
1725.	Thomas Dalton.	2 Sept.
1730.	Thomas Marlay.	29 Sept.
1741.	John Bowes.	21 Dec.
1757.	Edward Willis.	11 March.
1766.	Anthony Foster.	5 Sept.
1777.	James Dennis (aftds. baron Tracton).	3 July.
1782.	Walter Hussey Burgh.	2 July.
1783.	Barry Yelverton (afterwards viscount Avonmore).	29 Nov.

* In process of time the court of exchequer became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5 Vict. c. 5 (1841), the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery.

1805. Standish O'Grady (aft. viscount Guillamore) 5 Oct.
1831. Henry Joy. 6 Jan.
1838. Stephen Woulfe. 20 July.
1840. Maziere Brady. 11 Feb.
1846. David Richard Pigott; 1 Sept., died 22 Dec. 1873.
1874. Christopher Palles. Jan.

EXCISE. The system was established in England by the Long Parliament in 1643, duties being levied on wines, beer, &c., and tobacco, to support the army against Charles I. It was continued under Charles II. The present system was settled about 1733. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham college in 1774; the present is at Somerset-house. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members to parliament in 1782; but received them again in 1868. In 1849 the boards of excise, stamps and taxes, were united, as "*the board of commissioners of inland revenue.*" Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 and 1861 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 27, July 3, 1854. The excise duties were further modified in 1860; see *Revenue*.

REVENUE FROM EXCISE.
Great Britain.

1744	£3,754,072
1780	5,540,114
1808	19,867,914
1820	26,364,702
1827 (*United Kingdom*)	20,995,324
1830	18,644,385
1834	16,877,292
1837	14,518,142
1840	12,607,766
1845	13,585,583
1847	12,883,678
1848	13,919,652
1850	15,278,208
1858 (to March 31)	17,901,545
1860 " "	20,240,467
1865 " "	19,428,324
1868 " "	20,190,338
1869 " "	20,475,740
1870 " "	21,879,233
1871 " "	22,833,908
1872 " "	23,386,064
1873 " "	25,904,450
1874 " "	27,115,969
1875 " "	27,254,132
1876 " "	27,569,323

EXCLUSION BILL (to exclude the duke of York, afterwards James II., from the throne), was passed by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1680. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of parliament in 1681.

EXCOMMUNICATION, or separation from Christian communion (*Matt.* xviii. 17; 1 *Cor.* v., &c.), was instituted to preserve the purity of the church. The Roman church excommunicated by *Bell, Book,* and *Candle* (*which see*). See *Interdict.*

Gregory VII. excommunicated the emperor Henry IV., and absolved his subjects from their allegiance 1077
Innocent III. excommunicated John of England, placing the country under an interdict . 1208-14
Gregory IX. excommunicated the emperor Frederick II. four times between 1228-45
Louis XII. of France was excommunicated by Julius II. 1510; Francis I. by Leo X. 1521; Henry VIII. of England by Clement VII. in 1527, and by Paul III. in 1535; and Elizabeth by Pius V. . . . . 25 April, 1570
The emperor of France, the king of Sardinia, and others, were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the annexation of the Romagna by Sardinia . . . . 29 March, 1860

EXECUTIONS, see *Crime.* In the reign of Henry VIII. (38 years) it is said that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed. *Stow.* In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less severe, the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were 178; in the three years ending 1840, they were 62. The place of execution in London (formerly generally at Tyburn) was in front of Newgate from 1783 to 1868, when an act was passed directing executions to take place within the walls of prisons. The dissection of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1832, see *Death,* 1868.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

1820, 43;—1825, 17;—1830, 6;—1835, 0;—1836, 0;—1837, 2;—1838, 0;—1839, 2;—1840, 1;—1842, 2;—1843, 0; 1844, 1;—1845, 3;—1846, 2.

IN ENGLAND.

	England.	London.		England.	London.
1847	8	1	1861	15	1
1848	12	2	1862	16	2
1849	15	0	1863	22	1
1850	6	0	1864	19	8
1851	10	0	1865	8	2
1852	9	1	1866	12	1
1853	8	1	1867	10	2
1854	5	0	1868	12	2
1855	7	2	1869	10	3
1856	15	2	1870	6	2
1857	13	1	1871	3	0
1858	11	1	1872	15	1
1859	9	1	1873	10	0
1860	12	1	1874	22	5

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.*

Gunpowder plot conspirators, Digby, R. Winter, Grant, and Bates, 30 Jan.; T. Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Fawkes, 31 Jan.; Henry Garnett, jesuit: at London . . . . . 3 May, 1606
John Felton, murder of duke of Buckingham; Tyburn . . . . . 28 Nov. 1628
James, duke of Monmouth, *treason;* Tower-hill, 15 July, 1685
Charnock, King, and Keys, 18 March; sir John Friend, and sir Wm. Perkins ("assassination plot") . . . . . 3 April, 1696
Capt. Wm. Kidd and three others, piracy 23 May, 1701
James, earl of Derwentwater, and William, earl of Kenmure, rebellion; Tower-hill . . 24 Feb. 1716
John Price, the hangman; murder, Bunhill-row, 21 May, 1718
Jack Sheppard, highwayman; Tyburn 16 Nov. 1724
Richard Turpin, highwayman; York 7 or 10 April, 1739
Lord Balmerino and others, rebellion; Tower-hill, 18 Aug. 1746
Lord Lovat, rebellion; Tower-hill . 9 April, 1747
Richard Wm. Vaughan, first forger of Bank of England notes . . . . . 11 May, 1758
Eugene Aram, murder; York . . . . 6 Aug. 1759
Earl Ferrers, murder of his steward; Tyburn, 5 May, 1760
Theodore Gardelle, murder; Haymarket 4 April, 1761
John Perrott, fraudulent bankrupt; Smithfield, 11 Nov. "
John M'Naughten, esq., murder of Miss Knox; Strabane . . . . . 13 Dec. "
Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder of her apprentice; Tyburn . . . . . 14 Sept. 1767
Daniel and Robert Perreau, wine merchants, forgery; Tyburn . . . . . 17 Jan. 1776
Rev. Dr. Dodd, found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of lord Chesterfield for 4200*l.*; the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "If your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreaus;" Tyburn . 27 June, 1777
Rev. Henry Hackman, murder of Miss Reay, mistress of earl of Sandwich; Tyburn . 19 April, 1779

* For some other executions, see *England,* 1535-6, 1618-41-45-83; and *Oates's Plot.*

Capt. John Donellan, murder of sir Theodosius Boughton; Warwick . . . . 2 April, 1781
Christian Murphy (or Bowman), a woman; strangled and burnt for coining . . . . 18 March, 1789
Richard Parker and others, mutiny at the Nore, 30 June, 1797
Mrs. Phepoe, celebrated murderess; Old Bailey, 11 Dec. ,,
Sir Edward Crosbie, high treason; Ireland, 4 June, 1798
Messrs. Sheares, high treason; Dublin 12 July, 1799
Galloping Dick, highwayman; Aylesbury, 4 April, 1800
Governor Joseph Wall, murder of serjeant Armstrong; Old Bailey . . . . . 28 Jan. 1802
Mr. Crawley, murder of two females; Dublin, 10 March, ,,
George Foster, murder of wife and child; Old Bailey, 18 Jan. 1803
Colonel Despard and others, high treason; Horsemonger-lane . . . . . 21 Feb. ,,
John Hatfield (a rank impostor, who married, by means of the most odious deceit, the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere"), forgery; Carlisle, 3 Sept. ,,
Robert Emmett, high treason; Dublin 20 Sept. ,,
Richard Patch, murder of Mr. Bligh; Horsemonger-lane . . . . . 8 April, 1806
John Holloway, Owen Haggerty, murder of Mr. Steele; Old Bailey (thirty of the spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed and wounded), 23 Feb. 1807
T. Simmons, the man of blood, murder; Hertford, 7 March, 1808
Major Campbell, murder of capt. Boyd in a duel; Armagh . . . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Capt. Sutherland, murder; Execution dock, 29 June, 1809
Richard Armitage, forgery; Old Bailey 24 June, 1811
John Bellingham, murder of Mr. Perceval; Old Bailey . . . . . 18 May, 1812
Philip Nicholson, murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; Pennenden-heath . . . . . 23 Aug. 1813
Francis Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; Dublin, 9 Oct. ,,
Charles Callaghan, murder of Mr. Merry; Horsemonger-lane . . . . . 2 April, 1814
William Sawyer, murder of Jack Hacket; Old Bailey, 15 May, ,,
Eliza Fenning, administering poison; Old Bailey, 26 July, 1815
[Universally believed to be innocent; she denied her guilt on the scaffold; and thousands accompanied her funeral. In the "Annual Register" for 1857, p. 143, it is stated on the authority of Mr. Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr. James Upton, a baptist minister, shortly before her execution.]
John Cashman, Spa-fields riots; Skinner-street, 12 March, 1817
Murderers of the Lynch family. Wild-goose Lodge affair; Ireland . . . . . 19 July, ,,
The three Ashcrofts, father and sons, murder; Lancaster . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
Brandreth and others, high treason; Derby, 7 Nov. ,,
Charles Hussey, murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper; Pennenden-heath . . . . 3 Aug. 1818
John Scanlan, esq., murder of Ellen Hanley; Limerick . . . . . 16 March, 1820
Arthur Thistlewood, John Brunt, James Ings, John Davidson, Richard Tidd (see *Cato-street*); Old Bailey . . . . . 1 May, ,,
John Channell, Thomas Calcraft, murder of Mr. Channell, senr.; Godalming . . 17 Aug. ,,
Josiah Cadman, forgery; Old Bailey . 21 Nov. 1821
Samuel Greenwood, highway robbery; Old Bailey, 27 Dec. 1822
John Thurtell, murder of Mr. Weare; Hertford, 9 Jan. 1824
John Wayte, forgery; Old Bailey . . 24 Feb. ,,
Henry Fauntleroy, banker, forgery; Old Bailey, 30 Nov. ,,
Wm. Probert (an accomplice of Thurtell's in the murder of Mr. Weare; he became approver), horse-stealing; Old Bailey . . 20 June, 1825
Spitalfields' gang, highway robbery; Old Bailey, 29 Nov. 1826
Chas. Thos. White, arson; Old Bailey . 2 Jan. 1827
Edward Lowe, coining (the last coiner drawn on a sledge to the scaffold); Old Bailey . 22 Nov. ,,
Catherine Walsh, murder of her child; Old Bailey, 14 April, 1828
William Rea, highway robbery; Old Bailey, 4 July, ,,
Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery; but he took a dose (an ounce and a half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell . . . . . 4 July, ,,
William Corder, murder of Maria Marten; Bury St. Edmunds . . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
Joseph Hunton, quaker, forgery; Old Bailey, 8 Dec. ,,
Wm. Burke, murderer (see *Burking*); Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1829
Anne Chapman, murder of her child; Old Bailey, 30 June, ,,
Stewart and wife, murder; Glasgow . 24 July, ,,
Thomas Maynard, the last executed for forgery; Old Bailey . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Mr. Comyn, arson; Ennis . . . 18 March, 1830
John Bishop, Thomas Williams, murder of a poor Italian boy (see *Burking*); Old Bailey, 5 Dec. 1831
John Smith, James Pratt, unnatural crime; Old Bailey . . . . . 8 April, 1835
Maryanne Burdock, remarkable case of poisoning; Bristol . . . . . 15 April, ,,
John Pegsworth, murder; Old Bailey 7 March, 1837
James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown; Old Bailey . . . . . 2 May, ,,
William Lees, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, 16 Dec. 1839
François Benj. Courvoisier, murder of lord W. Russell; Old Bailey . . . . . 6 July, 1840
Josiah Misters, wounding Mr. Mackreth; Shrewsbury . . . . . 3 April, 1841
Robert Blakesley, murder of Mr. Burdon; Old Bailey . . . . . 15 Nov. ,,
John Delahunt, murder of Thomas Maguire; Dublin, 5 Feb. 1842
Daniel Good, murder of Jane Jones; Old Bailey, 23 May, ,,
William Crouch, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, 27 May, 1844
James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter; Old Bailey . . . . . 24 March, 1845
John Tawell, murder of Sarah Hart; Aylesbury, 28 March, ,,
Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of Mr. Delarue; Old Bailey . . . . . 28 April, ,,
Joseph Connor, murder of Mary Brothers; Old Bailey . . . . . 2 June, ,,
John Platts, murder of Collis; Derby . 1 April, 1847
Catherine Foster, murder of her husband; Bury St. Edmunds . . . . . 17 April, ,,
James Bloomfield Rush, murder of Messrs. Jermy, sen. and jun.; Norwich . . . . 21 April, 1849
Fred. George Manning, and his wife, Maria Manning, murder of O'Connor; Horsemonger-lane, 13 Nov. ,,
James Barbour, murder; York . . 15 Jan. 1853
Hy. Horler, murder of wife; Old Bailey . 15 Jan. ,,
Grant, Quin, and Coomey, murder of Thomas Bateson; Monaghan . . . . . 9 April, 1854
Emanuel Barthelemy, murder of Mr. Moore and C. Collard; Old Bailey . . . . 22 Jan. 1855
William Bousfield, murder of his wife and three children; Old Bailey . . . 31 March, 1856
William Palmer (of Rugeley), murder of J. P. Cook by poison; Stafford . . . . 14 June, ,,
William Dove, murder of his wife by poison; York, 9 Aug. ,,
Joseph Jenkins, *alias* Robert Marley, murder of Cope, a shopman, in Westminster; Old Bailey, 15 Dec. ,,
William Jackson, murder of two children; Chester, 20 Dec. ,,
Lagava, Bartelano, and Pettrick, murder of two officers and piracy; Winchester . 23 Dec. ,,
Dedea Redaines, murder of two girls at Dover; Maidstone . . . . . 1 Jan. 1857
Thomas Mansell (after seven months' respite), murder of a soldier; Maidstone . 6 July, ,,
Capt. H. Rogers, murder of A. Rose, a black, with great cruelty; Liverpool . . 11 Sept. ,,
Thomas Davis, murder of wife; Old Bailey, 16 Nov. ,,
John William Beale, murder of Charlotte Pugsley, his sweetheart; Taunton . . . 12 Jan. 1858
John Thomson, *alias* Peter Walker, murder of Agnes

Montgomery by poison—discovered by a child; Paisley . . . . . 14 Jan. 1858
Christian Sattler, a German, murder of inspector Thain; Old Bailey . . . . . 8 Feb. ,,
Giovanni Lani, murder of Héloïse Thaubin; Old Bailey . . . . . 26 April, ,,
John B. Bicknell, murder of his grandfather and grandmother; Taunton . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Wm. Burgess, murder of his daughter; Taunton, 4 Jan. 1859
Joseph Castle, murder of his wife; Bedford. 31 March, 1860
William Youngman, murder of sweetheart, Mary Streeter, and mother and two brothers, on Aug. 16; Horsemonger-lane . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
James Mullins, murder of Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney; Old Bailey . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
James Johnson, murder of two non-commissioned officers; Winchester . . . . . 1 Jan. 1861
Matthew and Charles Wedmore, murder of their aunt; Taunton . . . . . 5 April, ,,
Martin Doyle, barbarous attempted murder (*last execution for this crime*); Chester . 27 Aug. ,,
Wm. Cogan, murder of wife; Old Bailey, 14 Oct. ,,
Thomas Jackson, a soldier, murder of sergeant John Dickson; Winchester . . 27 Dec. ,,
Wm. Charlton, engine-driver, murdered Jane Emmerson, to obtain the money she had saved for her funeral; Carlisle . . . . 15 March, 1862
G. J. Gilbert, brutal murder of Miss M. S. Hall, on her way to church; Winchester . . 4 Aug. ,,
William Taylor, murder of Mr. Meller from revenge; he previously killed his own children; Kirkdale, 13 Sept. ,,
Catherine Wilson, murder of Mrs. Soames by poison [and of several other persons]; Old Bailey, 20 Oct. ,,
William Ockold (aged 70), murder of his wife, after 50 years marriage; Worcester . . 2 Jan. 1863
Noah Austen, murder of Mr. Allen; Oxford, 24 March, ,,
Robert A. Burton, murder of a boy; Maidstone, 11 April, ,,
Edward Cooper, murder of his deformed son; Shrewsbury . . . . . 11 April, ,,
Dennis Delane, hired Beckham and Walsh to murder his landlord, F. Fitzgerald . . 13 April, ,,
John Ducker, murder of Tye, a policeman; Ipswich, 14 April, ,,
Wm. Hope, violation and murder of Mary Corbett; Hereford . . . . . 15 April, ,,
D. MacPhail and G. Woods, murder of Mrs. Walne; Kirkdale . . . . . 25 April, ,,
Joseph Brooks, murder of Davy, a policeman; Old Bailey . . . . . 27 April, ,,
Joseph Kelly, murder of Fitzhenry, a schoolmaster; Wexford . . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
Thomas, Alvarez, Hughes, and O'Brien, ferocious murderers; Liverpool . . . . 11 Sept. ,,
Alice Holt, murder of her mother; Chester, 28 Dec. ,,
Samuel Wright, murder of his paramour, 12 Jan. 1864
John Lyon and four others (foreigners); murder and piracy; Old Bailey . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Charles Bricknell, murder of his sweetheart, 1 Aug. ,,
Franz Müller, murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage (see *Trials*); Old Bailey . 14 Nov. ,,
Ferdinand Kohl, murder of M. Fuhrkop; Chelmsford . . . . . 26 Jan. 1865
Edw. William Pritchard, M.D., murder of wife and her mother; Glasgow . . . 28 July, ,,
John Currie, murder of major De Vere; Maidstone, 12 Oct. ,,
Stephen Forward, *alias* Ernest Southey, murder of wife and four children; Maidstone . 11 Jan. 1866
Mary Ashford, murder of husband; Exeter, 28 March, ,,
John Wm. Leigh, murder of wife's sister; Brighton, 10 April, ,,
Robert Coe, murder of a young man for his wages, 30s.; Swansea . . . . . 12 April, ,,
John Grant, a soldier, murder of a boy; Exeter, 15 Aug. ,,
J. R. Jeffreys, murder of his son (aged 7); Old Bailey, 9 Oct. ,,
Jas. Langhurst, brutal murder of Harriet Sax (6 years old) . . . . . 16 April, 1867
Hubbard Lingley, murder of his uncle, Benj. Black; Norwich . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
George Britten, murder of his wife; Taunton, 29 Aug. 1867
John Wiggins, murder of *his concubine*, Agnes Oakes; Old Bailey . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Louis Bordier, murder of *his* concubine, Mary Ann Snow; Horsemonger-lane . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Wm. O'Meara Allen, Wm. Gould (or O'Brien), and Michael Larkin, Fenians, for murder of Brett, a policeman; Salford . . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
Frederick Baker, murder of a little girl, whom he afterwards cut up; Winchester . . 24 Dec. ,,
Wm. Worsley, murder of Wm. Bradbury; Bedford, 31 March, 1868
Frances Kidder, murder of her husband's child; Maidstone . . . . . 2 April, ,,
Timothy Faherty, for murder of his sweetheart, Mary Hanmer (for rejecting him), and
Miles Weatherill, murder of Rev. Mr. Plow, of Todmorden, and his maid (for revenge); Manchester; 4 April, ,,
Frederick Parker, murder of Daniel Driscoll; York, 4 April, ,,
John Mapp, murder of little girl; Shrewsbury, 9 April, ,,
O'Farrell, for attempting to assassinate the duke of Edinburgh; Sydney, N.S. Wales . 21 April, ,,
Richard Bishop; murder of Alfred Cartwright; Maidstone . . . . . 30 April, ,,
Michael Barrett, Fenian; for Clerkenwell explosion; THE LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION IN ENGLAND; Old Bailey . . . . . 26 May, ,,
Thomas Wells, for murder of Mr. Walsh, station-master at Dover; (*the first private execution*), 13 Aug. ,,
William Sherward, for murder of his wife, Norwich (see *Norwich*) . . . . . 20 April, 1869
Josiah Detheridge, murder of warder in Portland prison; Dorchester . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Wm. Taylor, soldier; murder of his corporal; Exeter, 11 Oct. ,,
Frederick Hinson, murder of his concubine, Maria Death, and of Wm. Douglas Boyd, her paramour, at Wood Green, Middlesex; Old Bailey, 13 Dec. ,,
Wm. Mobbs, purposeless murder of a child; Aylesbury . . . . . 28 March, 1870
Walter Millar, murder of Rev. Elias Huelin and Ann Boss (at Chelsea); Old Bailey . 1 Aug. ,,
John Owen or Jones, for murder of a family (7 persons) at Denham; Aylesbury . . 8 Aug. ,,
Thomas Ratcliffe; murder of a warder in Portland prison; Dorchester . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Margaret Waters; murder of infants; baby-farming case; Horsemonger-lane . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Patrick Durr; murder of his wife; Manchester, 26 Dec. ,,
Wm. Bull; brutal murder of an old woman; Bedford . . . . . 3 April, 1871
Michael Campbell; murder of Mr. Galloway at Stratford; Springfield gaol, Essex . 24 April, ,,
Richard Addington; murder of wife; Northampton, 31 July, ,,
Frederic Jones; murder of Emily Gardner, through jealousy; Gloucester . . 8 Jan. 1872
Edward Roberts; murder of Ann Merrick, who refused to marry him; Oxford . . 18 March, ,,
Wm. Fred. Horry; murder of wife; Lincoln, 1 April, ,,
Charles Holmes; murder of wife; Worcester, 12 Aug. ,,
Thomas Moore, murder of wife; James Tooth, soldier, murder of drummer; Francis Bradford, soldier, murder of comrade; Maidstone, 13 Aug. ,,
Christopher Edwards; murder of wife; Stafford, 13 Aug. ,,
Wm. Lace; murder of wife; Taunton . 26 Aug. ,,
Augustus Elliott; murder of paramour; Old Bailey, 9 Dec. ,,
Mich. Kennedy; murder of wife; Manchester, 30 Dec ,,
Edwd. Handcock; murder of wife; Warwick, 7 Jan. 1873
Richard Spencer; murder of paramour; Liverpool, 8 Jan. ,,
Hugh Slane and John Hayes; murder of Joseph Waine; Durham . . . . . 13 Jan. ,,
Mary Ann Cotton; murder of child (see *Poisoning*); Durham . . . . . 24 March ,,
Henry Evans, at Aylesbury; and Benjamin Hudson, at Derby, for murder of their wives 4 Aug. ,,
Thos. Hartley Montgomery, murder of Mr. Glasse, Omagh . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,

James Connor; murder of James Gaffney; Liverpool . . . . . 8 Sept. 1873
Charles Dawson, William Thompson, and Edward Gough; murders; Durham; Thos. Corrigan; m. of mother; Liverpool . . . . . 5 Jan. 1874
Edward C. Butt; murder of Miss Phipp, through jealousy; Edwin Bailey and Ann Barry; murder of child; Gloucester . . . . . 12 Jan. ,,
Thos. Chamberlain; murder; Northampton . . . . . 30 March, ,,
James Godwin; murder of wife; Newgate, 25 May, ,,
Frances Stewart; murder of grandchild; Newgate, 29 June, ,,
Thos. Macdonald; murder of paramour; Exeter, 10 Aug. ,,
Wm. Jackson; murder of sister; York . 18 Aug. ,,
James H. Gibbs; murder of wife; Usk . 24 Aug. ,,
Henry Flanigan; murder of aunt; Mary Williams; murder of Nicholas Manning; Liverpool, 31 Aug. ,,
John W. Coppen; murder of wife; Horsemonger-lane . . . . . 13 Oct. ,,
Private Thos. Smith, 40th Hussars; murder of Capt. Bird, in revenge for slight punishment; Winchester . . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
Robert Taylor; m. of Mrs. Kidd; Stafford 29 Dec. ,,
James Cranwell; murder of Emma Bellamy; Newgate. Michael Mullen, John McCrave, and Wm. Worthington; Liverpool . . . . . 4 Jan. 1875
Richard Coates; murder of girl, 6 years old; Chelmsford . . . . . 29 March, ,,
John Morgan; murder of comrade; Maidstone; John Stanton; m. of uncle; Stafford 30 March, ,,
Alfred T. Heap; murder of Margaret McKivett; Liverpool . . . . . 19 April, ,,
Wm. Hole; murder of wife; Bristol . 26 April, ,,
Jeremiah Corkery; murder of policeman; Warwick, 27 July, ,,
McHugh, Gilligan, and Pearson (woman); murders; Durham . . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
Peter Blanchard; murder of Louisa Hodgson; Lincolnshire . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Philip Lebrun; murder of sister; Jersey, 12 Aug. ,,
Wm. McCullogh; murder of Wm. Watson; and Mark Fiddler; murder of wife; Lancaster, 16 Aug. ,,
Wm. Baker and Edward Cooper; murders; Liverpool . . . . . 6 Sept ,,
Henry Wainwright; murder of Harriet Lane, his mistress (see *Whitechapel*); Newgate, 21 Dec. ,,
Wm. Smedley; murder of Elizabeth Firth, his mistress; Armley, near Leeds . . 21 Dec. ,,
Richard Charlton; m. of wife; Morpeth 23 Dec. ,,
William Anderson; murder of wife; Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . . 22 Dec. ,,
George Hunter; murder of fellow workman; Morpeth . . . . . 28 March, 1876
Thos. Fordred; murder of Ann Bridger; Maidstone . . . . . 4 April, ,,
George Hill; murder of his illegitimate child, and nearly of its mother; Hertford . . 10 April, ,,
Edward Deacon; murder of wife; Bristol, 24 April, ,,
Joseph Webber; murder; Cardiff . 26 April, ,,
Henry Webster; murder of wife; Norwich, 1 May, ,,
"Lennie" mutineers and murderers: Matteo Corgales, Pascaler Caladis, George Kaida, and Giovanni Cacaris; Newgate . . . 23 May, ,,
John Williams; shot his brother-in-law; Durham, 26 July, ,,
James Parris; murder of a child; Maidstone 1 Aug. ,,
Wm. Fish; murder of a child (see *Trials*); Richard Thompson; murder of J. H. Blundell; Liverpool; 14 Aug. ,,
C. E. Baumbos (see *Mutinies*); and Crowe (see *Ireland*): Cork . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,

EXETER (Devonshire), said to have been named *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian: its present name is derived from *Excestre*. It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The BISHOPRIC anciently comprised two sees: Devonshire (founded about 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin, and afterwards at St. German's. About 1040 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900; Eadulphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan: Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see, 1049; the see was valued in the king's books at 500*l. per annum*. Present stated income, 2700*l.*

Alfred invested the city, held by the Danes, and compelled them to capitulate . . . 877 & 894
Exeter sacked by Sweyn 1003
Besieged by William the Conqueror 1067
The castle surrendered to king Stephen . . . 1136
The city first governed by a mayor 1200
The celebrated nunnery founded 1236
The ancient bridge built 1250
Edward I. holds a parliament here 1286
The Black Prince visits Exeter 1371
The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city . 1469
Besieged by sir William Courtenay . . . . . ,,
City assaulted by Perkin Warbeck 1497
Exeter constituted a county of itself 1536
Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged on the tower of his church, as a Cornish rebel . 2 July, 1549
Annual festival established . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
The guildhall built 1593
Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I. Sept. 1643
It surrenders to the parliamentarians . April, 1646
The canal to Topsham cut 1675
A mint established by James II. 1688
Water-works erected 1694
The sessions-house built 1773
The new bridge built 1778
The theatre erected 1783
Lunatic asylum founded 1795
County gaol built 1796
Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science established 1803
Subscription library founded 1807
New city prison built 1818
The last of the ancient gates removed . . . ,,
The subscription rooms opened 1820
The public baths erected 1821
Mechanics' institution opened 1825
New cemetery commenced 1837
Railway to Bristol opened . . . . . 1 May, 1844
Great fire, 20 houses burnt . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
Another great fire . . . . . 26 April, 1847
Inauguration of a statue of John Denham, who died June, 1864, bequeathing 24,000*l.* to charities, 26 March, 1866
Bread and meat riots; suppressed . 4-5 Nov. 1867
Albert Memorial Museum given up to the town council . . . . . 21 April, 1870
A new reredos, by sir Gilbert Scott (see *Reredos*), set up in the cathedral (1873): ordered to be removed by decision of the bishop and justice Keating, 15 April; this decision reversed by the court of arches (sir R. Phillimore), 6 Aug. 1874; the privy council decided that the reredos should remain . . . . . 24 Feb. 1875
The church-tax "dominicals," or "sacrament-money," said to be of the nature of tithes; distraints for payment; much excitement . Oct. ,,

RECENT BISHOPS.

1803. John Fisher, translated to Salisbury in 1807.
1807. Hon. George Pelham, translated to Lincoln, Sept. 1820.
1820. William Carey, translated to St. Asaph, March, 1830.
1830. Christopher Bethell, translated to Bangor, 1830.
1830. Henry Phillpotts, died 18 Sept, 1869.
1869. Frederick Temple, elected 11 Nov., and enthroned (after much opposition from some of the clergy) 29 Dec. 1869.

EXETER CHANGE (London), was built about 1680, on part of the site of Exeter house, the palace of Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1319, beheaded by order of the queen-regent, Isabella, in 1326. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements, in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the marquis of Exeter near its site, opened in 1845,

was pulled down in 1862, for the Strand Music-hall, now Gaiety theatre.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter in 1314. The college buildings mainly consist of a quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

EXETER HALL (Strand, London), erected in 1830-1 for the meetings of religious and philanthropic institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, &c. See under *Music*. Religious services were held here in 1856 by the Rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1857 by ministers of the church of England, on Sundays.

EXHIBITION OF 1851 (THE GREAT EXHIBITION). The original idea of a *National Exhibition** is attributed to Mr. F. Whishaw, secretary of the Society of Arts in 1844. It was not taken up till 1849, when prince Albert, president of the society, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country; not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking."

Royal commission appointed . . . 3 Jan. 1850
A subscription list opened, headed by the queen for 1000*l.*
Civic banquets in support of the plan, at London, 21-22 March; and at York . . 25 Oct. "
The building† commenced . . . 26 Sept. "
Many persons admitted into it in Jan.; it is virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, Feb. 1851
Reception of goods began 12 Feb., and the sale of season tickets . . . . . 25 Feb. "
The Exhibition opened by her majesty . 1 May, "
The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, of whom 2918 received prize medals and 170 council medals. The articles exhibited in arts, manufactures, and the various produce of countries, defied calculation.
The palace continued open above 23 weeks, altogether 144 days (1 May to 15 Oct.) within which time it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, averaging 43,536 a day, whose admission at the respective prices of one pound, half-a-crown, and one shilling, amounted to 505,107*l.* including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000*l.** 1851
The greatest number of visitors in one day was 109,760 (8 Oct.); and at one time (2 o'clock, 7 Oct.) there were 93,000; these persons were assembled at one time, not in an open area, like a Roman amphitheatre, but within a windowed and floored and roofed building. There is no like vast assemblage recorded in either ancient or modern annals, as having been gathered together, it may be said, in *one room*.
The Exhibition was closed to the public . 11 Oct. "
A memorial statue of the prince consort by Joseph Durham, placed in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales . 10 June, 1863

See *Crystal Palace*.

EXHIBITION OF 1862 (INTERNATIONAL). A proposal in 1858 for another great exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn in consequence of the war in Italy in 1859, &c. The scheme was revived in April 1860, when the prince consort engaged to guarantee 10,000*l.* if 240,000*l.* should be subscribed for by other persons.

A charter granted to the following commissioners: earl Granville, the marquis of Chandos, C. W. Dilke, jun., and Thomas Fairbairn . 22 Feb. 1861
The guarantee fund amounted to 349,000*l.* in Nov. 1860, and to 452,300*l.* . . . . 22 Aug. 1862
The building,† erected at South Kensington, by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, according to a design by capt. Fowke, made over to the commissioners, 12 Feb. 1862
The Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge and royal commissioners . . . 1 May, "
The fine arts department included a noble collection of paintings and sculptures.
The jurors' award of medals was announced in the building . . . . . 11 July, "
The Exhibition was closed 1 Nov., when the total number of visitors (exclusive of attendants) had been 6,117,450.
The Exhibition reopened on 3 Nov. for the sale of goods exhibited; was finally closed 15 Nov. "
The success of the Exhibition was much impaired by the *decease of the prince consort*, 14 Dec. 1861, and the breaking out of the civil war in the United States of America. The foreign exhibitors in 1851 were 6566; in 1862, 16,456.
Exhibitors at London, in 1851, 14,000; at Paris, in 1855, 24,000; at London, in 1862, 29,000; at Paris, in 1867, 50,000.

EXHIBITIONS, INTERNATIONAL. A meeting was held 4 April, 1870, the prince of Wales in the chair, to promote annual international exhibitions at South Kensington, to commence 1 May, 1871.

I. 1871. Fine arts, pottery, woollen and worsted manufactures; educational department; opened by the prince of Wales, 1 May; closed 30 Oct.
[34 countries contributed; total number of visitors, 1,142,154; highest on one day (Whit-Monday, 29 May), 21,946.]

* Industrial exhibitions began with the French; *Expositions* having been organised and opened at Paris in 1798, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, the last, being the eleventh, exceeding all the preceding in extent and brilliancy. The first exhibition of the kind in this country was the National Repository, opened under royal patronage in 1828, near Charing-cross. It was not successful. Other exhibitions were opened at Manchester in 1837, at Leeds in 1839, and at Birmingham in 1849. Exhibitions have since been held at Cork, Dublin, Manchester, New York, Paris, Montreal, Florence, Constantinople, Bayonne, Melbourne, Vienna, Philadelphia, and many other places (*which see*).

† The palace, with the exception of the flooring and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. It was designed by Mr. (since sir Joseph) Paxton (who died 8 June, 1865), and the contractors were Messrs. Fox and Henderson, to whom it was agreed to pay 79,800*l.*, or 150,000*l.* if the building were permanently retained. It cost 176,020*l.* 13s. 8*d.* Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year; the width 408 feet, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long, by 48 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide and 64 feet high, and the great avenues ran east and west through the building; the transept near the centre was 72 feet wide and 108 feet high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres. Four galleries ran lengthways, and others round the transept. The ground-floor and galleries contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring. There were altogether 4000 *tons* of iron in the structure, and 17 acres of glass in the roof, besides about 1500 vertical glazed sashes.

* This was placed in the hands of commissioners, who have promoted the South Kensington museum, and in 1876 proposed the establishment of a science library.

† The main building occupied about 16 acres of ground, and the annexes 7 acres. The south front was 1150 feet long and 55 feet high, and over the east and west fronts rose the two domes 260 feet high. The interior was decorated by Mr. John G. Crace. The building was given up to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas on 31 Dec. 1862, the house of commons having refused to purchase it for 80,000*l.* 2 July, 1863; and the pulling down commenced on 6 July. The domes and other parts of the structure were purchased for erection in Alexandra-park, Muswell-hill, near London (north).

II. 1872. Fine arts, cotton, jewellery, stationery, with machinery; and raw materials; opened by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 May; closed 19 Oct.
III. 1873. Fine arts; manufactures (silk, steel, surgical instruments, &c.; carriages for rails or tramways; food); scientific inventions and new discoveries; opened 14 April; closed 31 Oct.
IV. Fine arts; manufactures and raw materials, and engineering, and recent scientific inventions; opened, 6 April; closed, 31 Oct. 1874.
[The annual exhibitions having proved unsuccessful, the building was appropriated by the East India Museum].

EXODUS (Greek, *way out*), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, 1491 B.C.; and described in the book of *Exodus*. Chronologers vary in the date of this event: the LXX. give 1614; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1495; Bunsen, 1320 or 1314.

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS are those filed by the attorney-general, *by virtue of his office*, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed. *Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817-19. William Hone was tried on criminal information, 18-20 Dec., 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

EXPEDITIONS. Many are described under their respective heads.

Expedition of "the Nations" or "the Ditch"; the third expedition of the Koreish (*which see*) against Mahomet, named from the nations who marched under their leader Abu Sophian, and from the ditch which was drawn before the city. They were principally vanquished by the fury of the elements. *Gibbon*. 625.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONS.

France, near Port l'Orient	1 Oct. 1746
Cherbourg	7 Aug. 1758
St. Malo; 4000 men lost	Sept. 1758
Quiberon Bay (*French emigrants*)	1796
Ostend (*all made prisoners*)	May, 1798
Helder Point and Zuyder Zee	Sept. 1799
Ferrol, in Spain	Aug. 1800
Egypt (*Abercrombie*)	March, 1801
Copenhagen	Sept. 1807
Walcheren (*unfortunate*)	July, 1809
Bergen-op-Zoom	8 March, 1814
Crimea	Sept. 1854
Abyssinia	Oct. 1867-April, 1868
Against the Ashantees (*which see*)	12 Sept. 1873

EXPENDITURE, see under *Revenue*.

EXPLOSIVES: see *Gunpowder*, *Gun Cotton*, *Nitro-Glycerine*, *Dynamite*, *Dualine*, *Lithofracteur*, *Glyoxiline*. A committee to examine into the nature and properties of various explosives was appointed by government in 1871.

EXPLOSIVES ACT, passed 14 June, 1875, amends the law with respect to the manufacturing, keeping, selling, carrying, and importing gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and other explosive substances.

EXPORTS. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l*. and the imported to only 38,000*l*; see *Revenue*. The declared value is of much less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ.:—

1709	£6,097,120	1830	£66,735,445
1750	10,130,991	1835	78,376,732
1775	16,326,363	1840	97,402,726
1800	38,120,120	1845	131,564,503
1810	45,869,839	1850	175,126,706
1820	51,733,113	1851	190,397,810

DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.

1851	£74,448,722	1863	146,602,342
1853	98,933,781	1865	165,835,725
1855	95,688,085	1866	188,917,536
1856	115,826,948	1867	180,961,923
1857	122,155,237	1868	179,677,812
1859	130,440,427	1869	189,953,957
1860	135,891,227	1870	199,586,822
1861	125,102,814	1875	223,465,963
1862	£123,992,264		

Exports of all kinds in 1875: to foreign countries, 152,373,800*l*.; to British possessions, 71,092,163*l*.

EXTINCTEUR, see *Fire-Annihilator*.

EXTRACT OF MEAT, obtained by Liebig in 1847; a company was formed to manufacture it in South America in 1866.

EXTRADITION TREATY, between Great Britain and France, 1843. In Dec. 1865, the French government gave notice of withdrawing from it in six months. It was renewed, with modifications, for six months, 21 May, 1866. A new act was passed, 9 Aug. 1870; amended in 1873. Similar treaties have been concluded with other powers; with Austria, 3 Dec. 1873; Switzerland, 4 April, 1874; Holland, Aug. 1874.

In 1866, M. Lamirand, charged with forgery and fraud against the Bank of France, fled to America. He was pursued, and was arrested at Montreal, on 1 Aug., under the governor-general's warrant. On 15 Aug., while his examination was still pending, he petitioned the governor-general not to warrant his surrender before he could apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was assured on 17 Aug. that ample time should be allowed for this purpose. On 22 Aug. he was finally committed; and on 24 Aug. his petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was presented to judge Drummond, twenty-four hours' notice having been given to the representatives of the crown and the Bank of France. After arguments had been heard and the case adjourned until the following day, he was surreptitiously carried off the same night by train to Quebec, and hurried on board a steamer bound for Europe, by virtue of an extradition warrant, purporting to be signed by the governor-general at Ottawa, on 23 Aug. He was conveyed to France, and on 5 Dec. was tried, found guilty, and condemned to ten years' imprisonment. These circumstances led to much discussion, and the Canadian authorities were censured for irregularity and want of discretion. The discussion ended by Lamirand declining British intervention.

Dispute with United States respecting the surrender of Ezra D. Winslow, a forger, by Great Britain, which is refused unless it is agreed that the prisoner shall only be tried for the offence for which he has been committed (according to the treaty) . . . April, 1876
Mr. Hamilton Fish, the American foreign secretary, stands on Ashburton treaty of 1842, wherein no stipulation is mentioned; although it is found in other treaties with other governments.
Winslow was discharged, 15 June; and Brent, another fugitive, a few days after . . . . ,,
A new treaty said to be in progress . . Aug. ,,

EXTRAVAGANTES, see *Decretals*.

EXTREME UNCTION, see *Anointing*.

EYLAU (Prussia), where, on 7-8 Feb. 1807, the French defeated the Russians in one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies by this and other battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel.

EYRE (old French for *ire*, to go on), the itinerant court of justices, the justices in eyre, was instituted by Henry II. 1176; and when the forest laws were in force, its chief-justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is said to have been in 1671. *Beatson*.

F.

FABII. A noble family at Rome, said to have derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; or to have descended from Fabius, a son of Hercules. They made war against the Veientes, and in an engagement near the Cremera, all the grown up males of the family (306 men) were slain in a sudden attack, 477 B.C. From one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, arose the noble Fabii of the following ages. Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer) kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217-216 B.C.

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees (*Judges* ix., about 1209 B.C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since." *Addison.* Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam.* xii., about 1034 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, or Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. *Sir William Jones.* Professor Max Müller traced La Fontaine's fable of the Milkmaid to a very early Sanscrit collection. Æsop's fables (*which see*) supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (*Coray*), and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of Æsop. The fables of La Fontaine (1700) and Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

FACIAL ANGLE (that contained by one line drawn horizontally from the middle of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from the latter point to the ridge of the frontal bone) was invented by Peter Camper to measure the elevation of the forehead. In negroes this angle is about 70°; in Europeans varies from 75° to 85°. Camper died 7 April, 1789. His book on "Characteristic Marks of Countenance" was published in 1791.

FACTIONS of the Circus among the Romans, were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who were distinguished by colours, as green, blue, red, and white; Domitian added gold and scarlet, about A.D. 90.

Nika sedition.—In Jan. 532, a conflict took place at Constantinople, lasting five days, when about 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his empress Theodora. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking *Nika!* (overcome) for a watchword. The blues soon turned, and massacred nearly all the greens. The conflict was suppressed by Belisarius with difficulty, and the games were abolished for a time.

FACTORIES, supplied with machinery for producing manufactures, have immensely increased in this country since 1815. The Factory act, regulating the hours of labour, &c., was passed in 1833 and amended 1834 and 1844. Similar acts have been passed since; and an act for the extension of the principles of the Factory acts was passed in 1867 in relation to women and children employed in manual labour; short time on Saturdays was enacted. Other acts were passed in 1870-1871. By an act passed 30 July, 1874, the hours of employment of women and children are regulated, and reference made to education.

FACULTIES, COURT OF, giving powers to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 21, 1534.

FAENZA, central Italy, the ancient Faventia, submitted to the emperor Frederick I., 1162; was taken by Frederick II., 12 April, 1241; held by the pope, 1275; by the Bolognese, 1282; by Cæsar Borgia, 1501; by Venice, 1503; by the papacy, 1509; by the French, 1512. After various changes early in the 16th century it was acquired by the papacy and retained till the annexation by Sardinia, 1859. Faïence pottery owes its name to this place, where it was invented.

"FAERIE QUEEN," by Edmund Spenser; a part was published in 1590; the whole, 1611.

FAHRENHEIT, see *Thermometer.*

FAINEANTS, see *Mayors of the Palace.*

FAIRLOP OAK, with a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries, in Hainault forest, Essex, was blown down in Feb. 1820. Beneath its branches an annual fair was long held on the first Friday in July, which originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon.

FAIROAKS, near the Chickahominy, Virginia, the site of two sanguinary indecisive battles between the Confederates, under general Joseph Johnson, and the Federal army of the Potomac, under general M'Clellan, 31 May and 1 June, 1862.

FAIRS AND WAKES, of Saxon origin, were instituted in Italy, about 500; in England by Alfred, 886. *Spelman.* Wakes were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1078, and termed *Feriæ*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint: the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. Fairs were established in France about 800 by Charlemagne, and encouraged in England about 1071 by William the Conqueror. Many statutes were made for the regulation of fairs (1328—1868). The "Fairs Act," passed 25 May, 1871, provides for the abolition of fairs; in 1872, Charlton and Blackheath fairs, and in 1873 Clapham fair, were abolished as nuisances.

FAITH, see *Defender.*

FALCK LAWS, see *Prussia,* 1873.

FALCONRY OR HAWKING in England cannot be traced with certainty before the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, 858. *Pennant.* The grand seignior at one time kept six thousand falconers in his service. Juliana Berners' book on "Hawkynge and Huntynge" was printed in 1496; see *Angling.* Recent attempts have been made to revive falconry. Hawking was practised in Thrace, *Aristotle.*

FALCZI, on the Pruth, Turkey. Here was concluded a *Peace* between Russia and Turkey, 21 July, 1711, the Russians giving up Azof, and all the possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks. The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by the address of Catherine the empress. In 1712 the

war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, 16 April, 1712.

FALERII, a city of the Falisci, an Etruscan people who joined the Veientes against *Rome*, and were beaten by Cornelius Cossus, 437 B.C. It is recorded that when the city was besieged by Camillus in 394, a schoolmaster offered to betray to him the children of the principal citizens. On his refusal, the citizens from gratitude surrendered. They opposed Rome during the first Punic war; and in 241 the city was taken and destroyed.

FALERNIAN WINE, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as called by Martial, Mons Massicus, in Campania. Horace in his *Odes* boasts of having drunk Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C.

FALKIRK (Stirlingshire, Scotland)), the site of a victory by the English under Edward I. over the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose forces deserted him. It is said from 20,000 to 40,000 Scots were slain, 22 July, 1298. A battle was fought at Falkirk Muir between the royal forces under Hawley, and prince Charles Edward Stuart, in which the former were defeated, 17 Jan. 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a group in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, seen by Americus Vespucius, 1502, and visited by Davis, 1592; explored by Hawkins, 1594; taken possession of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by the Spaniards; and in 1771, Spain resigned them to England. Not having been colonised by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis; but owing to a dispute with America, the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there. Governors, Wm. Cleaver F. Robinson, 1866; col. George A. K. D'Arcy, 1870.

FALLING STARS, see *Meteors*.

FAMILY COMPACT, see *Bourbon*.

FAMILY OF LOVE, a society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear to all men, assembled at Brew-house yard, Nottingham. Their founder, David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, propagated his doctrines in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. The tenets of the society were declared impious, and George's body and books ordered to be burned by the hangman. In England a sect with a similar title was repressed by Elizabeth, 1580; but existed in the following century. See *Agapemone*.

FAMINES. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C. *Usher; Blair.*

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber	B.C. 436
Awful famine in Egypt	A.D. 42
At Rome, attended by plague	262
In Britain; people ate the bark of trees	272
In Scotland; thousands died	306
In England; 40,000 perished	310
Awful one in Phrygia	370
In Italy, when parents ate their children (*Dufresnoy*)	450
In England, Wales, and Scotland	739
Again, when thousands starve	823
Again, which lasts four years	954
Awful one throughout Europe	1016
In England, 21 William I.	1087
In England and France: this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from ... to	1193 to 1195
Another famine in England	1251
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin	1315
One occasioned by long rains	1335
One in England and France (*Rapin*)	1353
Again, one so great, that bread was made from fern-roots (*Stow*)	1438
One throughout these islands	1565
Awful one in France (*Voltaire*)	1693
One general in these realms	1748
One which devastates Bengal	1771
At Cape de Verde; 16,000 persons perish	1775
One grievously felt in France	1789
One severely felt in England	1795
Again, throughout the kingdom	1801
At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies	1813
Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.	
In Orissa (about 750,000 perished)	1865-6
In Persia very severe	1871-2
In Bengal, through drought. (See *India*)	1874
In Asia Minor	1874-5

FAN. Used by the ancients; *Cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito*, "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air." *Terence's Eunuchus*, 166 B.C.—Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France. *Stow*. In the British Museum are Egyptian fan-handles.

FARADAY MONUMENT, &c. Professor Michael Faraday, natural philosopher and chemist (see *Electricity*), died 25 Aug. 1867. A public meeting was held at the Royal Institution, 21 June, 1869, the prince of Wales in the chair, to take measures to provide a public monument to him. A sufficient sum having been subscribed, the production of a statue was entrusted to Mr. Foley. The "*Faraday Medal*," to be given to distinguished foreign philosophers by the Chemical society, was awarded to M. Dumas, June, 1869; to professor Cannizzaro, May, 1872; to Dr. A. W. Hofmann, March, 1875. For "*Faraday*," steam-ship, see *Steam*.

FARADISATION, the medical application of the magneto-electric currents which Faraday discovered in 1837. Apparatus for this purpose was first made by M. Pixii, and employed by Dr. Neef of Frankfort. "*Farad*," name taken for a unit of electric capacity, 1875.

FARCE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, &c.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. This species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open streets; see *Drama*.

FARMERS-GENERAL, see *Fermiers*.

FARMERS' UNION, National, established at Leamington, by lord Walsingham and others, to oppose the Agricultural Labourers' Union, June, 1874.

FARNESE FAMILY became important through the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the papacy as Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of Parma, and his descendants ruled till the death of Antony without issue in 1731. Alexander prince of Parma was governor of the Netherlands in 1579.

FARRINGDON-MARKET, erected by the corporation of London, near the abolished Fleet-market, was opened 20 Nov. 1829.

FARTHING, an early English coin. Farthings in silver were coined by king John; the Irish farthing of his reign (1210) is rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II. 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in 1843; see *Queen Anne's Farthings*. A single copy of the "Penny-a-week Country Daily Newspaper" (conservative), No. 1, sold for ½*d.*, 25 June, 1873. The *Farthings Act*, 21, 22 Vict. c. 75, 1858, relates to the payment for portions of a mile travelled by third class railway trains.

FARTHINGALE, see *Crinoline*.

FASTI CAPITOLINI, marble tablets dug up in the forum at Rome, 1547, contain a list of the consuls and other officers from the year of Rome 250 to 765. Other fragments were found in 1817 and 1818. The "Fasti Consulares," from 509 B.C. to A.D. 235, are given at the end of Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities."

FASTS, observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity; by the Jews (2 *Chron.* xx. 3); by the Ninevites (*Jonah* iii.); see *Isai.* lviii. A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement. *Lev.* xxiii. 1490 B.C. Moses fasted 40 days and nights on Sinai, *Exod.* xxiv. 1491 B.C. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (A.D. 45) *Acts* xiii. 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian church, in the second century, 138. The Mahometan fast is termed *Ramadan* (*which see*). Fast days are appointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and pestilence (as 21 March, 1855, for the Russian war, and 7 Oct. 1857, for the Indian mutiny); see *Abstinence*.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. The following are the principal:—

FIRST CENTURY. *Greek.*	
Clemens Romanus,	*d.* 100
Ignatius	*d.* 115
Polycarp	*d.* abt. 169
SECOND CENTURY. *Greek.*	
Justin Martyr,	*d.* abt. 166
Irenæus	*d.* abt. 200
Athenagoras.	
THIRD CENTURY. *Greek.*	
Clemens Alexandrinus	*d.* abt. 217
Hippolytus	*d.* 230
Origen	*d.* abt. 253
Latin.	
Tertullian	*d.* abt. 220
Minutius Felix,	*fl.* abt. 230
Cyprian	*d.* abt. 258
FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES. *Greek.*	
Eusebius	*d.* abt. 340
Athanasius	*d.* 373
Ephrem Syrus,	*d.* abt. 378
Basil	*d.* 379
Cyril of Jerusalem	*d.* 386
Gregory Nazianzen	*d.* 389
Macarius	*d.* abt. 391
Gregory Nyssen	*d.* abt. 394
Epiphanius	*d.* 403
John Chrysostom	*d.* 407
Cyril of Alexandria	*d.* 444
Theodoret	*d.* 457
Latin.	
Arnobius	*fl.* 303
Lactantius	*d.* abt. 330
Ambrose	*d.* 397
Jerome	*d.* 420
Augustine	*d.* 430

FATIMITES, see *Ali* and *Mahometanism*.

FATS are oils solid at ordinary temperatures. The researches of Chevreul since 1811 on their chemical nature are very important; see *Candles*.

FAUGHARD, see *Foughard*.

FAUSTUS, a professor of magic, renowned in chap books, flourished about the end of the 15th century. Goethe's dramatic poem, "Faust," appeared in 1790.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. The "Feasts of the Lord," viz., those of the Passover, Pentecost, Trumpets, and Tabernacles, were instituted 1490 B.C. (*Leviticus* xxiii.)

Feast of Tabernacles, celebrated upon the dedication of the Temple of Solomon, 1004 B.C.

Hezekiah (726 B.C.) and Josiah (623) kept the feast of Passover in a most solemn manner.

In the Christian Church the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide (*which see*), are *said* to have been ordered to be observed by all Christians in the 1st century.

Rogation days appointed 469.

Jubilees in the Romish Church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300; see *Jubilees*.

For fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *et seq.*, see Book of Common Prayer.

Feasts of Charity; see *Agapæ*.

FEBRUARY (from *Februus*, an Italian divinity), the second month of the year, in which were celebrated Februa, feasts on behalf of the manes of deceased persons. This month, with January, was added to the year by Numa, about 713 B.C. *February* 25 *Constitution*, see *France*, 1875.

FECIALES or **FETIALES**, twenty in number, heralds of Rome, to denounce war or proclaim peace, appointed by Numa, about 712 B.C.

FEDERAL STATES are those united by treaty as one state, without giving up self-government—as in Switzerland. The people of the Northern United States of America during the great conflict in 1861-5 were styled *Federals*; their opponents *Confederates*.

FEEJEE, see *Fiji*.

FELONY, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765), comprises every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods. An act to abolish forfeitures for treason and felony, and to otherwise amend the law relating thereto, passed 4 July, 1870.

FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, London, held its first session in 1865, when courses of lectures were given. Dr. Mary Walker attended Middlesex hospital, in a modified female dress, in 1866. She gave an autobiographical lecture at St. James's Hall, 20 Nov. 1866. In 1869 the decision that "ladies should be admitted to study medicine in the university of Edinburgh," led to disturbances.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE, &c., see *Women*.

FENCIBLE LIGHT DRAGOONS, a body of cavalry raised voluntarily in various counties of England and Scotland in 1794, to serve during the war in any part of Great Britain. This force (between 14,000 and 15,000), which did its duty with much judgment during a period of intense popular excitement, was disbanded in 1800.

FENCING was introduced into England from France. Fencing-schools having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw. I. 1285. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing in London; in 1872, ten.

FENIANS (the name of ancient Irish national militia), a "brotherhood" in the United States and Ireland united to liberate Ireland and establish a republic.* The agitation was begun, it is said, by Stephens in March, 1858, and in 1864 enlistments and secret drillings took place. A convention was formed in 1863 in America. The movement is opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy. See *Ireland*.

Riot between the Fenians and their opponents at the Rotondo, Dublin . . . . 22 Feb. 1864

25 persons arrested in Dublin, and the newspaper the *Irish People* (established Sept. 1863) seized, 15 Sept.; others arrested at Cork, &c. 16-30 Sept. 1865

* *Fenian oath.* "I promise by the divine law of God to do all in my power to obey the laws of the society F. B., and to free and regenerate Ireland from the yoke of England. So help me God."

The Fenians in America publish an address, stating that officers were going to Ireland to organise an army of 200,000 men . . . . Sept. 1865
Fenians arrested at Manchester . . . 21 Sept. ,,
A ship with gunpowder seized at Liverpool Sept. ,,
Allocution of the pope, condemning secret societies 30 Sept. ,,
Evidence that 5000*l.* and 2000 pike-heads had been received from America in . . . Sept. ,,
O'Donovan and 5 others committed for high treason 2 Oct. ,,
33 Fenians committed for trial . up to 14 Oct. ,,
A Fenian provisional government at New York, and a congress of 600 members held at Philadelphia Oct. ,,
Fenians in United States said to have raised 200,000*l.* Oct. ,,
Capture of James Stephens, Irish head-centre, 11 Nov.; he escapes from gaol . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Fierce disputes between the senate and O'Mahony, the head-centre, who is charged with corruption and deposed; Mr. Roberts appointed his successor Dec. ,,
380,000 Fenians reported in the United States Jan. 1866
Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland; about 250 suspected persons arrested immediately 17 Feb. ,,
Great mass meeting at New York, threatening to invade Canada . . . . . 4 March, ,,
Fenian schooner *Friend* captures British schooner *Wentworth*, and scuttles her near Eastport, N. A. 1 May, ,,
James Stephens arrives at New York . 10 May, ,,
Col. O'Niel and Fenians cross the Niagara and enter Canada, 31 May; a conflict ensued with the volunteers, with bloodshed . . . . 2 June, ,,
The American generals Grant and Meade capture many retreating Fenians . . 2 June *et seq.* ,,
Sweeny and others arrested . . . 6, 7 June, ,,
President Johnson's proclamation against the Fenians . . . . . 7 June, ,,
Spear and others cross the boundary near Vermont, 7 June; the corps demoralised; many return 9 June, ,,
Much dissension among the Fenians, July, *et seq.* ,,
They exercise much influence in the elections in America in . . . . . Oct. ,,
TRIALS IN CANADA.—Col. Lynch and Rev. John MacMahon (sentenced to be hanged on 13 Dec.) reprieved . . . . . 24-26 Oct. ,,
James Stephens, "central organiser of the Irish republic," said to sail from America . 24 Nov. ,,
The British government offer 2000*l.* for his apprehension . . . . . Nov. ,,
Meaney, a delegate, arrested in London . 1 Dec. ,,
Arms and ammunition seized in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick; many arrests . . . . Dec. ,,
Gen. Millen, head of the Fenian military department, denounces Stephens "as a cheat and a rascal," and declares the cause for the present hopeless, but exhorts to watchfulness for an opportunity Dec. ,,
Sweeny (released) rejoins the U.S. army . . Jan. 1867
22 convictions at Toronto . . . . Jan. ,,
67 Fenians from Liverpool arrested in Dublin 12 Feb. ,,
Irruption of Fenians into Chester; compelled to retire . . . . . 11, 12 Feb. ,,
Outbreak in Kerry; Killarney threatened; capt. Moriarty and others captured . . 12 Feb. ,,
Attack on coastguard station, Cahirciveen, 12 Feb.; movement collapsed . . . . 16 Feb. ,,
Kilmallock police barrack defended for three hours by 14 constables, who drove off 200 armed Fenians, with loss, by a sally . . . . . 5 March, ,,
General Massey captured . . . 4 or 6 March, ,,
Rising at Midleton in Cork; Daly, a leader, killed; rails of South and Midland railway taken up 6 March, ,,
Proclamation of the Irish republic sent to the *Times* and other papers . . . . 6 March, ,,
Fenian rising near Dublin; telegraph destroyed; attack on the police station at Tallaght repelled; several shot, 208 prisoners taken into Dublin 7 March, ,,
1000 Fenians hold market-place at Drogheda, but retreat at the approach of police . 7 March, ,,
Capt. Maclure captured . . . . 31 March, ,,
Special commission to try 430 Fenians; Whiteside, ch.-just.; Deasy and Fitzgerald, begin (Massey, Keogh, Corydon, and McGough, approvers) 9 April, *et seq.* 1867
Burke and Doran sentenced to death, 1 May; reprieved . . . . . 26 May, ,,
Many convictions of treason (M'Afferty, M'Clure, and others) and treason-felony, and many discharged . . . . . May, ,,
Trials at Limerick begin . . . . 11 June, ,,
President Roberts retires; the party in the United States said to be demoralised . . . July, ,,
Many Fenians tried and convicted July and Aug. ,,
Several imprisoned Fenians released and sent to America . . . . . Aug. and Sept. ,,
Fenian congress at Cleveland, Ohio . . Sept. ,,
Kelly and Deasy, two Fenians, remanded for further examination, rescued from the prisoners' van, near Manchester; and Brett, a policeman, shot for refusing to give up his keys . . 18 Sept. ,,
Many persons taken up; 23 committed on charge of murder—tried, 5 condemned to death (2 reprieved); 7 sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment 29 Oct.-12 Nov. ,,
Allen, Gould, and Larkin executed at Salford, 23 Nov. ,,
Funeral demonstration in London . . 24 Nov. ,,
Trials of Halpin and others at Dublin, Oct.-Nov. ,,
Funeral demonstrations for Allen, &c., at Cork, 1 Dec.; Dublin and Limerick . . 8 Dec. ,,
Address of the president and senate of the Fenian brotherhood of America to the "liberty-loving people of England," dated New York, 12 Dec. ,,
Reunion of the Roberts and Stephens parties under a new president . . . about 20 Dec. ,,
Premeditated explosion of Clerkenwell house of detention, London, to release Burke and Casey, leading Fenians, at 3.45. (A cask of gunpowder was fired close to the prison wall; Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen, and Ann Justice captured on suspicion) . . . . . 13 Dec. ,,
[*Consequences of the explosion.*—"Six persons were killed 'outright,' six more died from its effects, according to the coroner's inquests; five, in addition, owed their deaths indirectly to this means; one young woman is in a madhouse, 40 mothers were prematurely confined, and 20 of their babes died from the effects of the explosion on the women; others of the children are dwarfed and unhealthy. One mother is now a raving maniac; 120 persons were wounded: 50 went into St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn-lane, and King's College Hospitals; 15 are permanently injured, with loss of eyes, legs, arms, &c.; besides 20,000*l.* worth of damage to person and property."—*Times*, 29 April, 1868.]
Capt. Mackay and others rifle a Martello tower, 27 Dec. ,,
Audacious seizure of arms and ammunition in a gunsmith's shop in Cork . . . 30 Dec. ,,
12 suspected Fenians captured at Merthyr Tydvil, 31 Dec ,,
Mullany, a prisoner, turns queen's evidence, and accuses Barrett or Jackson (captured at Glasgow, 14 Jan.) of firing the barrel at Clerkenwell, 28 Jan. 1868
Attack on Martello tower near Waterford 28 Jan. ,,
Capt. Mackay arrested at Cork, 7 Feb.; much rioting there . . . . . 11, 12 Feb. ,,
Conviction of Patrick Lennon, a leader, 12 Feb. ,,
Habeas corpus act susp. till 1 March, 1869 Feb. ,,
Mullany and Thompson convicted as accessories in murder of Brett . . . . . 18 March, ,,
Capt. Mackay convicted; sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment . . . . . 20 March, ,,
O'Farrell, a Fenian, wounds the duke of Edinburgh at Port Jackson, 12 March; sentenced to death, 31 March, ,,
Mr. Darcy M'Gee, M.P., shot dead by a Fenian at Ottawa . . . . . 7 April, ,,
Trial of Wm. and Timothy Desmond, Nicholas English, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Ann Justice, for murder (Clerkenwell outrage) begun 20; acquittal of Justice, 23; of O'Keefe, 24; and of the two Desmonds and English, 27. Conviction of Barrett . . . . . 27 April, ,,
Richard Burke, a leader, convicted of treason-felony, 30 April, ,,

Michael Barrett (for causing the Clerkenwell explosion) executed . . . . . 26 May, 1868
O'Donovan Rossa and others released, behave violently . . . . . March, 1869
The government declines to release others, 18 Oct. ,,
Manifesto from John Savage, executive officer, Dec. ,,
Fenian raid into Canada vigorously repelled by the militia, and their general, O'Neill, captured by the U. S. marshal . . . . . 26 May, 1870
Michael Davitt and John Wilson convicted of treason-felony for endeavouring to transmit arms secretly to Ireland (detected March) . 18 July, ,,
Captured Fenian generals (Thompson and Starr) in United States, sentenced to imprisonment for breach of neutrality laws . . . July, ,,
President Grant's proclamation against Fenian raids into Canada . . . . . 13 Oct. ,,
Letter from Mr. Gladstone announcing early release of Fenian convicts . . . . . 15 Dec. ,,
The convicts released . . . . . Jan. 1871
The released convicts welcomed in the United States . . . . . Jan. ,,
The Fenians favour the French in the war, Aug. 1870-Feb. ,,
Fenian raid into Manitoba suppressed by United States troops, and general Neill arrested; see *Ireland* . . . . . about 12 Oct. ,,
Gen. Cluseret (a short time in the service of the Fenians) publishes an account of them in *Fraser's Magazine*: he says, "Their insurrection was foolishly planned and still more foolishly executed," and strongly advises reconciliation with England . . . . . July, 1872
Great demonstration near Drogheda . 20 Sept. 1874
Escape of Fenian prisoners from West Australia in the *Catalpa*, American ship, 17 April; arrived at New York . . . . . 19 Aug. 1876

FÈRE-CHAMPENOISE (France). Here the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, were surprised and defeated by the allies under the prince of Schwarzenberg, 25 March, 1814, after a heroic resistance. Paris surrendered six days after.

FERGHANA, see *Khokand*.

FERIÆ LATINÆ, solemn Roman festivals, said to have been instituted by Tarquin the Proud, about 534 B.C. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, and with the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis.

FERMENTATION, termed by Gay-Lussac one of the most mysterious processes in nature: he showed that in the process, 45 lbs. of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere. For his researches he was awarded an annual pension of 12,000 francs in 1874.

FERMIERS GENERAUX, officers who farmed the French revenues previous to 1789, frequently with much oppression. Lavoisier and 27 of these were executed 8 May, 1794.

FERNDALE COLLIERY EXPLOSION; 8 Nov. 1867; about 178 lives lost. See under *Coal*.

FERNS (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once archiepiscopal. St. Edæn was seated here in 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600; and by the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory. See *Ossory*.—FERNS, an order of cryptogamous plants, now much cultivated in Wardian cases; *which see*, and also *Nature-Printing*.

FEROZESHAH (India). The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried their first line of works, 21 Dec. 1845; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak, when their second line was stormed by general Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, 22 Dec.; and recrossed that river unmolested, 27 Dec. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

FERRARA, formerly part of the exarchate of Ravenna, under the emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the 8th century, and taken from them about 752 by Pepin, who gave it to pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (*which see*), and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII. obtained the sovereignty in 1598, on the death of the duke Alphonso II., the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Cæsar, became duke of Modena. The French under Massena took Ferrara in 1796; but it was restored to the pope in 1814. An Austrian garrison held it from 1849; it retired in June, 1859, and the people rose and declared for annexation to Sardinia, which was accomplished in March, 1860.

FERRARS' ARREST. In March, 1542, Mr. George Ferrars, a member of parliament, while in attendance on the house, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter prison. The house despatched their serjeant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The house in a body repaired to the lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferrars from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members from arrest. *Holinshed.*

FERRO, the most western of the Canary isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian, was known to the ancients, and was rediscovered in 1402.

FERROL (N.W. Spain). Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in Aug. 1800. They gained possession of the heights; but, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, sir James re-embarked his troops. His conduct was much condemned. Soult captured Ferrol, 27 Jan. 1809. An insurrection of about 1500 men in the arsenal here broke out, headed by brigadier Pozas and capt. Montojo, who raised the red flag, 11 Oct. They dispersed or surrendered when about to be attacked, 17 Oct. 1872.

FESCENNINE VERSES were rude extemporary dialogues, frequently licentious, in favour among the ancient Etruscans at weddings, and still popular in Italy.

FESTIVALS, see *Feasts*.

FÊTE DE DIEU, a feast of the Roman church in honour of the real presence in the Lord's Sup-

per, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. See *Corpus Christi*. Berengarius, archbishop of Angiers, opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to atone for his crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, called *la fête de Dieu*, 1019.

FÊTE DE VERTU, an annual assemblage, chiefly of young persons, to whom were adjudged rewards for industry and virtue. These fêtes, held at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, begun by lady Harcourt in 1789, were continued till her death.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land by suit and service to lord or owner was introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600, and was increased by William I. in 1068. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were given on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money. The vassalage, limited by Henry VII., 1495, was abolished by statute, 1660. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008, and the hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I. about 486, were discountenanced by Louis XI. in 1470.

FEUILLANTS, a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1577 at the abbey of Feuillant, near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1587. The *Feuillant club*, formed in Paris by La Fayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, was so named from the convent where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall and obliged them to separate, 25 Dec. 1791; and the club was broken up in 1792.

FEZ (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about 787, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1550. Leo Africanus describes it as containing more than 700 temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the 12th century.

FICTIONS, see *Romances*.—FICTIONS IN LAW were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other. *Hume*. Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically declared that "no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth, as to prevent the execution of justice," 31 May, 1784. They have been mostly abolished in the present century.

FIDENÆ, a Sabine city, frequently at war with Rome. It was finally captured and the inhabitants enslaved, 426 B.C., by the Romans, whose ambassadors they had slain.

FIEF, see *Feudal Laws*.

FIELD. The country gentleman's weekly paper, devoted to natural history, sports, &c., first appeared 1 Jan. 1853.

FIELD OF MARCH AND MAY, see *Champ*.—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, a plain near Ardres, near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, 7-25 June, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence, and many involved themselves in debt. Paintings of the embarcation and interview are at Windsor castle.

FIELD-MARSHAL, see *Marshal*.

FIERY-CHAMBER, see *Chambre Ardente*.

FIESCHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE, see *France*, 1835.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN, about 1645, supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus Christ should descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect him king at London. Cromwell dispersed them, 1653. *Kearsley*. Another rising with loss of life was suppressed, 6 Jan. 1661. Thos. Venner, a cooper, their leader, and 16 others, were executed soon after.

FIG-TREE (*Ficus Carica*) brought from the south of Europe, before 1548. The Botany-Bay fig, *Ficus Australis*, brought from N. S. Wales in 1789.

FIGURES, see *Arithmetic*, and *Digits*.

FIJI or VITI ISLES, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. There are above 200 isles; 80 inhabited; the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with about 60,000 inhabitants; 1200 Europeans.

The islands offered by the king, Thakombau, and chiefs to the British government, but not accepted	July, 1859
The house of commons granted 1680*l.* for expenditure in them; and European settlements made	1860
Annexation to Great Britain proposed in parliament; declined 25 June, 1872; but unconditional cession to the British government accepted by sir Hercules Robinson, July: and announced by him	25 Oct. 1874
His club sent as a present to the queen by the king Thakombau	"
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, first governor	1875
Many deaths by epidemic measles	early in "

FILES are mentioned (1 *Sam.* xiii. 21) 1093 B.C. The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection, by means of file-cutting machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood of Leeds, in 1859, was invented by M. Bernot of Paris. It is said that the price of files made by it is reduced from 32*d.* to 4*d.* per dozen.

FILIBUSTERS (properly *Flibustiers*), a name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 16th and 17th centuries; see *Buccaneers* and *Nicaragua*.

FILIOQUE, ("and from the Son"), inserted in the Nicene creed, in respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, in a council at Toledo, 589; adopted by the Western, but rejected by the Eastern church since 662. The omission of the phrase was considered at the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn, Aug. 1875. See *Athanasian Creed*.

FILTERERS. A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by Wm. Woolcott in 1675. Other modes followed. James Peacock's method of filtration was patented in 1791.

FINE ARTS, see *Arts*, *Paintings*, *Sculpture*, *Engraving*, &c.

FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates, began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law, till Henry VII., by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1487. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1833.

FINISTERRE, see *Cape Finisterre*.

FINLAND, a Russian grand duchy, in the middle of the 12th century was conquered by Eric IX. of Sweden, who introduced Christianity.

It was several times taken by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty; see *Abo*. Its political constitution was confirmed by the czar in 1800, 1825, and 1855. Population in 1862, 1,746,229; in 1867, 1,830,853. During a dreadful famine, whole villages were starved, March, 1868.

FINNIAN, see *Fenians*.

FINSBURY PARK, London, N. In 1866, land was purchased, and preparations for the park began; and it was opened 7 Aug. 1869.

FIRE. The poets supposed that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Heraclitus about 596 B.C. maintained that the world was created from fire, and deemed to be a god omnipotent. See *Parsees*.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1849. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It was not successful commercially. *L'Extincteur*, was invented by Dr. F. Carlier, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1862. It is an iron cylinder filled with water and carbonic acid gas, generated by bi-carbonate of soda and tartaric acid. The apparatus was developed and improved by Mr. W. B. Dick, in his Manual and Chemical Fire-Engines, which give a continuous flow of water and gas, patented April, 1869.

FIRE-ARMS, see *Artillery*, *Cannon*, *Needle-gun*, *Chassepot*, and *Pistols*. The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men.

Fire-arms made at Perugia, in Italy	1364
Employed by the Burgundians at Arras	1414
Edward IV., when he landed at Ravenspur, is said to have been accompanied by 300 Flemings, armed with hand-guns	1471
At Morat, the Swiss are said to have had 10,000 arquebusiers (men armed with fire-arms)	1476
Fire-arms said to have been used at the siege of Berwick	1521
The petronel (from *poitrine*, the chest) or arquebus came into use, 1480; and the musket employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V. about	"
All these were of very rude construction, being first discharged by a lighted match, afterwards, about 1517, by a wheel-lock, then by the flint.	
The match-lock and wheel-lock superseded by the flint-lock, about	1692
The rev. Mr. Forsythe patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets, by means of detonating powder	April, 1807
Percussion caps came into use between	1820 & 1830
Percussion musket; pattern	1842
Artillery carbine; pattern	"
Victoria carbine (for cavalry).	
Regulation rifle musket; pattern	1851
Application of machinery in small arms factory established at Enfield (the old musket *Brown Bess* superseded)	Jan. 1857
Mr. Jacob Snider's system of breech-loading invented in 1859; presented to the British government; finally adopted, 1866. He received 1000*l.* for expenses in June; died 25 Oct.	1866
100,000 breech-loaders said to have been ordered by the British government	July, "
New government advertises for propositions for conversion of Enfield rifles into breech-loaders,	Aug. "
"Chassepot" guns in use in France	1 Oct. "
War-office advertises for proposals for breech-loading rifles, to replace those now in use,	22 Oct. "
Nine systems selected for further trial; 1000*l.* to be awarded to the best	June, 1867
Snider's rifle reported very successful at Wimbledon,	July, "
61,682 new arms had been made at Enfield; 175,550 converted to Sniders, up to	Dec. "
The "Money-Walker" rifle (patented by Mr. Mowbray-Money and lieut.-col. Walker), tried and approved	18 June, 1868
A report in favour of the Martini and Henry rifle issued [adopted]	March, 1869
An act to grant a duty of excise on licences to use guns, passed	9 Aug. 1870
Complaints respecting the Martini-Henry rifle (for weight and recoil)	Aug. 1874

See *Mitrailleuse* and *Gatling*.

FIRE-BRIGADE was established in London in 1832 by Mr. R. Bell Ford, director of the Sun fire-office. It then had 80 men and 19 stations. In 1863 it had 130 men and 20 stations. In May, 1862, a commission recommended the establishment of a fire-brigade, which was effected by the Metropolitan Fire-brigade act, in 1865. It is supported by a ½*d.* rate and by contributions from government and from the insurance offices. It came into action, and its energies were successfully tested at the great fire at St. Katherine's docks, 1 Jan. 1866.

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR, a small apparatus, about the size of a chronometer, invented by Mr. G. F. Ansell, and patented by him in 1865, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carburetted hydrogen gas may be detected in mines. It is an application of the law of the diffusion of gases.

FIRE-DETECTOR and **ALARUM**, a mechanical and chemical apparatus invented by prof. Grechi, which causes a bell to be rung and exhibits coloured light, when the temperature of a room is greatly increased. It was tried at the International exhibition, London, 4 June, 1873.

FIRE-ENGINES are said to have been invented by Ctesibius, 250 B.C. They are mentioned by Pliny, A.D. 70. A "water-bow" was patented by Thos. Grent in 1632, one was constructed by John Van der Heyden, about 1663. Bramah's engine was patented in 1793. Mr. John Braithwaite constructed a steam fire-engine in 1830. A trial of steam fire-engines took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on 1, 2, 3 July, 1863, when prizes were awarded to a large one by Merryweather and a small one by Shand and Mason.

FIRE-ESCAPES were patented by David Marie (1766), and Joachim Smith (1773). The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organised, beginning with six escape stations in London; in March, 1859, it possessed 67; in 1866, 85. In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued. In 1861 it was stated that 84 lives had been saved by the society's officers. In 1866, 695 fires had been attended, and 78 lives saved. In Aug. 1867, the plant of the society was virtually presented to the Board of Works, in consequence of the passing of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade act, 1865. Versmann's composition for rendering washing dresses *fire-proof* was published about 1860.

FIRE INSURANCE, see *Insurance*.

FIREMAN'S RESPIRATOR, the invention of Dr. Tyndall (1870-71), is a combination of his respirator of cotton-wool moistened with glycerine, and Dr. Stenhouse's charcoal respirator. Armed with this apparatus a man may remain a long time in the densest smoke.

FIRE-SALVAGE CORPS formed, in 1865, by the London Fire Insurance Offices.

FIRE-SHIPS. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the British navy was by Charles lord Howard of Effingham, in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, July, 1588. *Rapin.*

FIRE-WATCH or **FIRE-GUARD**, of London, was instituted Nov. 1791.

FIRE-WORKS are said to have been made by the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe at Florence about 1360; and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588.

Macaulay states that the fire-works let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost 12,000*l.*

Very grand fire-works were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green-park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 1748.

Exhibition of fire-works in Paris, 31 May, 1770, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI.; nearly 1000 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fire-works, under sir Wm. Congreve, at the general peace, and the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, 1 Aug. 1814.

Another at the coronation of William IV., 8 Sept. 1831.

A grand display of this kind (at a cost of 10,000*l.*) to celebrate the peace with Russia, 29 May, 1856.

In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at fire-work makers (particularly one on 12 July, 1858, at Mr. Bennett's in the Westminster-road, Lambeth, when five lives were lost, and about 300 persons seriously injured, and much property destroyed), it was determined to enforce 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1697), an act to prevent the throwing and forming of squibs, serpents, and other fire-works. An act regulating the making of fire-works was passed in 1860.

Ralph Fenwick, a maker, his wife, and six others, Broad-street, Lambeth, killed by explosion 4 Nov. 1873.

Mr. C. T. Brock, the greatest pyrotechnist of the time, has a manufactory at Nunhead; exhibits at the Crystal Palace, &c., and abroad, 1871, *et seq.*

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes. *Dr. Johnson.* See *Chicago, Santiago, Liverpool*, 1862, &c.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's cathedral . . . . . 962 & 1087

One at London-bridge, began on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side, and hemmed in a numerous crowd; about 3000 were drowned, and a great part of the city, north and south, burned 1212

The Great Fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple-church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge. It began in a baker's house in Pudding-lane, behind Monument-yard, and destroyed, in the space of four days, 89 churches (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Sion college, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. About 200,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields. (See *Monument.*)
2-6 Sept. 1666

In Southwark, 60 houses burnt 1676
In Wapping, 150 houses burnt, 50 lives lost . . 1715
Custom-house burnt 1718
At Shadwell, 50 houses burnt . . 10 Sept. 1736
In Cornhill ward, 200 houses burnt; this fire began in Change-alley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666 . . . . 25 March, 1748
At Covent Garden, 50 houses burnt 1759
In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt 1761
At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt . . . . . ,,
In Throgmorton-street, 20 houses 1774
At Wapping, 20 houses 1775
At Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses 1779
At Horselydown, 30 houses, besides many warehouses and ships . . . . . 30 April, 1780
Newgate, &c., by the Gordon mob . . June, ,,
In the Strand, 40 houses burnt 1781
In Aldersgate-street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding 100,000*l.* . . . . . 5 Nov. 1783
The Opera-house . . . . . 17 June. 1789
At Rotherhithe, 20 houses . . . . 12 Oct. 1790
Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed . . . . . 14 Sept. 1791
Pantheon, Oxford-street . . . . 14 June, 1792
At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored: the loss 1,000,000*l.* (tents for the sufferers were lent by the government) . . . 21 July, 1794
Astley's amphitheatre . . . . . 17 Sept. ,,
St. Paul's church, Covent-garden . . 11 Sept. 1795
At Shadwell, 20 houses burnt . . . 1 Nov. 1796
In the Mmories, 30 houses . . . . 23 March, 1797
In the King's Bench, 50 residences . 14 July, 1799
Near the Customs, three West India warehouses; loss 300,000*l.* . . . . . 11 Feb. 1800
At Wapping, 30 houses . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, immense property destroyed . . . . . 27 Sept. 1802
The great tower over the choir of Westminster-abbey burnt . . . . . 9 July, 1803
Astley's again, and 40 houses . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Frith-street, Soho, lasted several days, many houses destroyed . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Surrey Theatre . . . . . 12 Aug. 1805
Covent-garden theatre . . . . . 20 Sept. 1808
Drury-lane theatre . . . . . 24 Feb. 1809
In Conduit-street; Mr. Windham, in aiding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death . . . . . 9 July, 1809
In Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, half the street made ruins . . . . . 12 June, 1811
Custom-house: warehouses, and public records destroyed . . . . . 12 Feb. 1814
At Rotherhithe, 60 houses and several ships destroyed; loss 80,000*l.* . . . . . 16 March, 1820
At Mile-end; loss 200,000*l.* . . . . 22 Jan. 1821
In Smithfield; loss 100,000*l.* . . . . 14 Aug. 1822
Royalty theatre, Wellclose-sq., destroyed 11 April, 1826
In Red Lion-street, 15 houses . . . 6 June, 1828
Argyle rooms destroyed . . . . . 5 Feb. 1830
English opera-house, &c., burnt . . 16 Feb. ,,
Houses of parliament consumed . . 16 Oct. 1834
Fenning's-wharf, London-bridge, &c.; loss 250,000*l.* 30 Aug. 1836
The Royal Exchange destroyed . . . 10 Jan. 1838
At Wapping, 12 houses . . . . . 16 June, 1840
Camberwell church . . . . . 7 Feb. 1841
Astley's theatre again . . . . . 8 June, ,,
At the Tower; the armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., destroyed . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Raggett's hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly; several eminent persons perished . . . 27 May, 1845
Several houses in New-square, Lincoln's inn, 14 Jan. 1849
Olympic theatre . . . . . 29 March, ,,
One in St. Martin's-lane (at a publican's named Ben Caunt), three lives lost . . . . . 15 Jan. 1851
Fire at Duke-street, London-bridge; property lost estimated at 60,000*l.* . . . . . 19 Feb. ,,
At the Rose and Crown, Love-lane, City, four lives lost . . . . . 18 May, ,,
Foot of London-bridge, four large hop warehouses burnt; loss 150,000*l.* . . . . . 23 June, ,,
Collard and Co., pianoforte makers, Camden-town; loss 60,000*l.* . . . . . 19 Dec. ,,
The warehouses of Messrs. Pawson, St. Paul's churchyard, burnt . . . . . 24 Feb. 1853
Works of Gutta Percha Company, near City-road; loss 100,000*l.* . . . . . 5 June, ,,
Kirkman's pianoforte manufactory . . 10 Aug. ,,
Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s works, Millwall; loss 100,000*l.* . . . . . 10 Sept. ,,
Premises of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, printers, Chandos-street, destroyed . . . 30 Sept. ,,
Premises of Townend and Co., Bread-street, destroyed; loss about 100,000*l.* . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Pimlico . 17 Aug. 1854
Whittington club-house . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie, &c., Blackfriars-road; loss, one life and 150,000*l.*, 16 Feb. 1855
Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's works; loss about 120,000*l.* . . . 3 May, ,,
Pavilion theatre . . . . . 13 Feb. 1856

Covent-garden theatre . . . . . 5 March, 1856
Messrs. Scott Russell's (third fire), much valuable machinery destroyed . . . . 12 March, ,,
Messrs. Dobbs' premises, Fleet-street . 1 April, ,,
Shad Thames flour-mill; loss about 100,000*l.*, 17 July, ,,
Messrs. Broadwood's, pianoforte makers, Westminster . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Premises of Messrs. Almond's, army accoutrement makers, and others, in St. Martin's-lane; estimated loss 20,000*l.* . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalk Farm station, ... 9 June, 1857
Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury; 15 lives lost, 28 March, 1858
Fresh-wharf; 25,000*l.* of silk . . 21 June, ,,
London docks; great explosion; man killed by fright; loss about 150,000*l.* . . . 29 June, ,,
Limehouse; Messrs. Forest, Dixon's, &c., premises destroyed, and Blackwall railway arches; insured, 19-20 July, ,,
Gt. James-st., Marylebone; six lives lost, 26 Feb. 1859
Messrs. Hubbuck and Co., Lime-street; one life and a large amount of property . . 20 May, ,,
West Kent wharf and New Hibernia wharf; destroyed property valued at 200,000*l.*; fire lasted nearly a month; commenced . . 17 Aug. 1860
St. Martin's-hall, built for Mr. Hullah, and other premises, destroyed. . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Thames iron-works, Blackwall . . 31 Aug. ,,
Kilburn church, Maida-hill, destroyed 29 Nov. ,,
Surrey music-hall destroyed . . 11 June, 1861
Cotton's wharf and depôt and other wharves near Tooley-street, containing oil and other combustible substances, took fire about half-past 4 P.M., 22 June, and continued burning for a month. (Several persons were killed, including James Braidwood, the able superintendent of the London fire-brigade; the loss of property was estimated at 2,000,000*l.*) . . . . . ,,
Davis's wharf, Horselydown, burnt; loss about 15,000*l.* . . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Near Paternoster-row; Messrs. Longman's, booksellers, Messrs. Knight's, tallow-melters, and others; loss above 50,000*l.* . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Mr. Price's, Fountain-court, Strand; three lives lost, 3 Jan. 1862
At Campden-house, Kensington, pictures and other valuable property of Mr. Woolley destroyed (see *Trials*, 1863) . . . . . 23 March, ,,
Mr. Dean's, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, three lives lost . . . . . 5 May, ,,
Mr. Joel's, Fore-street, City, four lives lost, 21 May, ,,
Mr. Boor's, druggist, Bishopsgate-street; explosion; two lives lost . . . . . 7 June, ,,
Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park; Mr. S. Barrett and two daughters burnt . . 15 Aug. ,,
Messrs. Price's oil-mills, Blackfriars, burnt; great loss of property . . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Ancient Austin-friars church, City, partially destroyed . . . . . 22 Nov. ,,
Mr. Chard's, Portland-street, Soho; six lives lost, 26 Dec. ,,
Messrs. Capel's, Seething-lane, City; great destruction of property . . . . . 18 April, 1863
Warehouses of Messrs. Grant and others, between Wood-street and Milk-street; property worth about 100,000*l.* destroyed . . . . 19 Dec. ,,
Meriton's wharf, Dockhead; immense loss of property . . . . . 7 June, 1864
Royal Savoy chapel, Strand, destroyed 7 July, ,,
Haberdashers'-hall and Messrs. Tapling and others' warehouses . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Messrs. Barry, Sufferance wharves, Dockhead; great loss . . . . . 25, 26 Nov. ,,
Surrey theatre destroyed . . . . 30, 31 Jan. 1865
Saville-house (where George III. was born), Leicester-square . . . . . 28 Feb. ,,
Poulterers' arms, Leadenhall market; two lives lost . . . . . 13 June, ,,
Messrs. Meeking and Co., Holborn; damage 30,000*l.* 24 June, ,,
Messrs. Sotheby and Co., auctioneers; valuable library destroyed . . . . . 29 June, ,,
Great fire at Beale's wharf; about 18,000*l.* damage, 30 Oct. ,,
Immense fire at St. Katherine's-docks . 1 Jan. 1866
Holland and Hennen's premises, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, destroyed . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Great fire in Haydon-square, Minories; depôt of N. W. Railway company, and other warehouses; great loss . . . . . 11 Sept. 1866
Standard-theatre, Shoreditch, burnt down, 21 Oct. ,,
In Hampstead-road, thirteen lives lost . 5 Nov. ,,
North wing of the Crystal palace destroyed 30 Dec. ,,
Quebec-street, Oxford-street; six lives lost, 11 March, 1867
Rotherhithe, 16 or 17 houses burnt; about 100 persons destitute . . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
Her Majesty's theatre, Royal opera-house, destroyed; see *Opera* . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Oxford music-hall, Oxford-street, partially destroyed . . . . . 11 Feb. 1868
Above 20 shops burnt in Portman-market, Marylebone . . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
Hubbard and Stutters' hop-warehouses; and many small houses destroyed . . . . 10 Aug. ,,
Northumberland house, Strand; valuable pictures, &c., injured . . . . . 19 Aug. ,,
Adelaide rooms, Strand, destroyed . 14 March, 1869
All Saints church, Walworth, destroyed 27 April, ,,
Mrs. Jago's, Pentonville-hill; 3 perish 5 June, ,,
Moscow-road, Bayswater; through explosion of fireworks; 7 persons perish . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Mr. McMicken's, Newington-butts; 4 lost 10 Oct. ,,
Old Star and Garter hotel, Richmond; Wm. Lever, the manager, killed . . . . 12 Jan. 1870
Mr. Hill's, upholsterer's, Waterloo-road; 6 children suffocated . . . . . 23 July, ,,
Church-street, Rotherhithe; 3 lives lost, 23 Aug. ,,
Cecil-house, Cecil-street, Strand; Mr. Forbes burnt; architectural books, &c., of Mr. G. G. Scott destroyed . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Mr. Bush's, manufacturing chemist, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate; 4 lives lost . . 27 Sept. ,,
Chapel-street, Edgware-road, 4 lives lost; Crouch-end, Hornsey, 3 lives lost . . . 5 March, 1871
Pavilion-road, Chelsea; 5 deaths . 26 March, ,,
Gray's-inn-road; James Ford, a fireman, lost his life after saving 6 . . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Thames-street; Nicholson's and other warehouses destroyed; great loss . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Oxford music-hall; quite destroyed . 1 Nov. 1872
City flour-mills, Upper Thames-street; 1 fireman killed . . . . . 10, 11, 12 Nov. ,,
Grosvenor-mews, Bond-street, 6 killed . 27 May, 1873
Alexandra-palace, Muswell-hill, destroyed, 1 life lost . . . . . 9 June, ,,
Silver-street, Stepney; 2 killed . . 10 Sept. ,,
Lloyd's newspaper printing-office, Whitefriars, destroyed . . . . 4 P.M. 29 Dec. ,,
Pantechnicon (*which see*), Knightsbridge; much valuable property destroyed . . 13, 14 Feb. 1874
Carnaby-street, W.; 2 lives lost . . 15 Feb. ,,
Latta's great hop warehouse, Bermondsey, destroyed . . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Rimmel's perfumery manufactory, Beaufort-house, Strand, destroyed . . . . 19 March, 1875
W. Walker's cabinet manufactory, Bunhill-row, E.C., destroyed; estimated loss 30,000*l.* 14 Sept. ,,
Mr. H. A. Hankey's new mansion, near St. Anne's gate, St. James's park, destroyed; about 60,000*l.* damage . . . . . 7, 8 Oct. ,,
East London Rice and Flour Mills, Devonshire-street; and 18 other buildings . . 3 Jan. 1876
Chick's Great Western Pantechnicon . 2 June, ,,
Messrs. Warner's and other premises, Brook's-wharf, Upper Thames-street . . 15-18 June, ,,
Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; about 80,000*l.* damage; many poor sufferers . . 15 July, ,,
Bridgman's saw-mills, St. Luke's, destroyed 24-25 July, ,,
Grant & Co's printing-office, &c., Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell; about 100,000*l.* loss . 10, 11 Aug. ,,

There were 953 fires in 1854; 1113 in 1857; 1114 in 1858 (38 lives lost); 1183 in 1861. 1303 fires in 1862; 1404 in 1863; and 1715 in 1864. In 1866, 1338 fires (326 serious); in 1867, 1397 fires (245 serious); in 1868, 1668 fires (235 serious); in 1869, 1572 fires (199 serious); in 1870, 1946 fires (276 serious); in 1871, 1842 (207 serious); in 1872, 1494 (120 serious); in 1873, 1548 (166 serious: 35 lives lost); in 1874, 1573 (154 serious: 23 lives lost.) In but few cases were the premises totally destroyed. Several fires were occasioned by careless use of coal oils in 1861-2.

FIRE-WORSHIPPERS, see *Parsees*.

FIRST-FRUITS were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called ANNATES, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V. in 1306, and were collected in England in 1316: but chronologers differ on this point. In the 26th of Henry VIII. 1534, the first-fruits were assigned, by parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave the Annates to the popes (1555); but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tenths, to the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First-fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty were consolidated by 1 Vict. c. 20, 1838; see *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1789.

FISH, FISHERIES, &c. Laws for the protection of fisheries were enacted by Edward I. in 1284, and by his successors. The rights of the English and French fishermen were defined by treaty in 1839; see *Herring*, *Whale*, and *Newfoundland Fisheries*. The known species of fish are about 7000. *Günther*, 1871.

Fishmongers' company of London incorporated	1384
Fishing towns regulated by an act passed in	1542
Fishing on our coast forbidden to strangers	1609
The Dutch paid 30,000*l.* for permission to fish on the coasts of Britain	1636
Corporation of Free British fisheries instituted	1750
Fish-machines, for conveying fish by land to London, set up in 1761; and supported by parliament	1764
The British Society of Fisheries established in London in	1786
The Irish Fishery Company formed in Dec.	1818
In 1849, two peasants, Remy and Gehin, obtained medals for their exertions in cultivating fish in France, and the government set up an establishment for this purpose at Huningue, under M. Coumes.	
In 1860 great progress had been made by M. Coste and others.	
Commission to examine into British fisheries was appointed in 1860, and acts to amend the law relating to fisheries in Great Britain and Ireland were passed	1861-2-3-8-9
In April, Mr. Ponders placed in the Thames 76,000 young fish (salmon, trout, char, and grayling): and on 17 April, Mr. Frank Buckland demonstrated the importance of fish culture before the members of the Royal Institution, London	1863
In 1853 Mr. Buist began the culture of fish at Stormontfield, Perthshire: reported highly successful, Sept.	1866
A convention with France respecting sea fisheries, signed at Paris, 11 Nov. 1867; ratified by the "Sea Fisheries Act," passed 13 July,	1868

FISHGUARD (Pembroke). On 22 Feb. 1797, 1400 Frenchmen landed in Cardigan bay. On the 24 Feb. they surrendered to lord Cawdor with the Castlemartin yeomanry, and some countrymen, armed with scythes and pitchforks, near Fishguard.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge), founded by Richard viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and bequeathed his collection of books, pictures, &c., to the university, with 100,000*l.* to erect a building to contain them. The building was begun by G. Basevi in 1837, and finished by Cockerell some years after.

FIVE FORKS, near Richmond, Virginia. Here general Sheridan turned the front of the confederates and defeated them after a fierce struggle, 1 April, 1865.

FIVE HUNDRED, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French constitution, 22 Aug. 1795, was unceremoniously dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, 10 Nov. 1799.

FIVE MILE ACT, 17 Chas. II. c. 2 (Oct. 1665), *forbade nonconformist teachers who refused* to take the non-resistance oath, to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 40*l.* They were relieved by Will. III. in 1689.

FLADENHEIM, or **FLATCHEIM**, Saxony. Here Rodolph of Swabia defeated the emperor Henry IV. 27 Jan. 1080.

FLAG. The flag acquired its present form in the 6th century, in Spain; it was previously small and square. *Ashe.* It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, *before* whose time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood; see *Carrocium*. The *honour-of-the-flag salute* at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680. *Hénault.* After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, 2 June, 1688. *Idem*; see *Salute at Sea*, and *Union Jack*.

The comte de Chambord definitively declined to give up the white flag for the tricolor (see *France*), 5 July, 1871 and 27 Oct. 1873.

FLAGELLANTS, at Perouse, about 1268, during a plague, they maintained there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves. Clement VI. declared them heretics in 1349: and 90 of them and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burnt, 1414. In 1574, Henry III. of France became a flagellant for a short time.

FLAGEOLET, see *Flute*.

FLAMBEAUX, FEAST OF, see *Argos*.

FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION, see *Rebellions*, 1497.

FLANDERS, the principal part of ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France, A.D. 843, and was governed by counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer*, who is said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. In 1204, Baldwin IV. became emperor at Constantinople. In 1369, Philip duke of Burgundy married Margaret, the heiress of count Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected successively to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477), and Spain (1555). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany. France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1679; see *Burgundy*, *Netherlands*, and *Belgium*.

FLANNEL, see *Woollen*.

FLATBUSH, BATTLE OF, see *Long Island*.

FLATTERY, CAPE (W. coast of North America), so named by captain Cook, because at a distance it had the deceptive appearance of a harbour, 1778.

FLAVIAN CÆSARS, the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, 66-96.

FLAX. The manufacture in Egypt in very early times was carried thence to Tyre about 588 B.C., and to Gaul about 1 B.C.; and thus reached Britain. It was ordered to be grown in England, by statute, 24 Hen. VIII. 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750; see *Hemp*. The duty imposed on imported flax, 1842, was repealed 1845. In 1851 chevalier Claussen patented a method of "cotton-ing" flax.

FLAYERS, see *Ecorcheurs.*

FLEECE, see *Golden Fleece.*

FLEET PRISON, MARKET, &c. (London), were built over the small river Fleta, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river is said to have been navigable to Holborn-bridge.

FLEET PRISON was founded in the first year of Richard I., and was allotted for debtors, 1640; and persons were committed here who had incurred the displeasure of the Star-Chamber, and for contempt of the court of chancery. It was burnt during the Gordon riots, 7 June, 1780, and rebuilt 1781-2. It was pulled down in 1845 (and the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench prison). The site was sold to the London, Dover, and Chatham railway company for 60,000*l.* on 2 June, 1864.
Last vestige removed . . . . . Feb. 1868

FLEET-MARKET, originally formed in 1737, was removed, and the site named Farringdon-street in 1829. A new (Farringdon) market was opened 20 Nov. 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet-street, to the memory of alderman Waithman was erected
25 June, 1833

FLEET MARRIAGES. Between the 19th of October, 1704, and 12 Feb. 1705, there were celebrated 295 marriages in the Fleet without licence or certificate of banns. 20 or 30 couples were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant says that in his youth he was often accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" Painted signs, of male and female hands conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building.
This abuse abolished by the marriage act in . . 1753

FLEETWOOD, see *Hythe.*

FLENSBORG, N. Germany. Here the Danes defeated the Slesingers and Germans, 9 April, 1848. It was entered by the Germans, 7 Feb. 1864.

FLETA, an ancient English law treatise, an abridgment of Bracton, dated about 1290, said to have been composed *in Fletâ*, in the Fleet prison, by some lawyer.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, 496. It was the national emblem till the revolution in 1789, when the tricolor (white, red, and blue) was adopted. The comte de Chambord declared his adherence to the old national flag, 5 July, 1871 and 27 Oct. 1873.

FLEURUS (Belgium), the site of several battles.

Between the Catholic league under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Protestant union (indecisive) 30 Aug. 1622
The prince of Waldeck defeated by marshal Luxemburg . . . . . 1 July, 1690
The allies under the prince of Coburg, defeated by the French revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan, who was enabled to form a junction with the armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. (The French used a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, which it is said, contributed to their success) . . . . 26 June, 1794
Here Napoleon defeated Blucher at the battle of Ligny (*which see*) . . . . . 16 June, 1815

FLIES. An extraordinary fall of these insects in London covered the clothes of passengers, 1707. *Chamberlain.* In the United States of America the *Hessian fly*, so called from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the war of independence, ravaged the wheat in 1777. Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept. 1853, the air was infested with small flies.

FLINTS, see *Man.*

FLOATING BATTERIES, see *Batteries,* and *Gibraltar,* 1781.

FLODDEN FIELD (Northumberland). The site of a battle on 9 Sept. 1513, between the English and Scots; in consequence of James IV. of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. James, many of his nobles, and upwards of 10,000 of his army, were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

FLOGGING by the Jewish law was limited to forty stripes, "lest thy brother should seem vile unto thee," 1451 B.C. (*Deut.* xxv. 3). Wm. Cobbett in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811, were punished for publishing severe censures on flogging in the army. By orders issued 9 Nov. 1859, this mode of punishment was very much diminished in the army (see *Army*); and on Dec. following it was ordered that first-class seamen should not be flogged, except after a trial. Still more diminished, in March, 1867; and, by an amendment on the clause in the mutiny bill, flogging was abolished in the army in the time of peace, April, 1868. New regulations for the navy issued, 18 Dec. 1871; proposed total abolition negatived in commons (120-60), 20 June, 1876. Flogging was made a punishment for attempts at garrotting in 1863; and for juvenile criminals, 1847 and 1850.

FLOODS, see *Inundations.*

FLORAL HALL, adjoining Covent-garden theatre, is a large conservatory, 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, erected from designs by Mr. E. M. Barry, and was opened with the volunteers' ball, 7 March, 1860. It was used as a flower-market, 22 May–Aug. 1861. Here was held the west London industrial exhibition, 1 May to 2 Aug. 1865.

FLORALIA, annual games at Rome in honour of Flora, instituted about 752, but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

FLORENCE (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany (*which see*), and from 1864 to 1870, of Italy, is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman triumviri. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy and *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582) were instituted to enrich literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter was so named, because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name.

Destroyed by Totila . . . . . about 541
Rebuilt by Charlemagne . . . . . about 800

Becomes an independent republic	about 1198
Dante born here	14 May, 1265
Arti or guilds established	1266
Factions of the Bianchi and Neri	1300
The influence of the Medici begins with Cosmo de' Medici, "the father of his country"	about 1420
Death of Lorenzo de' Medici	8 April, 1492
Savonarola strangled and burnt	23 May, 1498
Appointment of Alexander de' Medici as perpetual governor	1530
Cosmo de' Medici created grand-duke of Tuscany; makes Florence his capital	1569
Revolution at Florence	27 April, 1859
Annexation to Sardinia voted by people,	11, 12 March; the king enters Florence 7 April, 1860
The king opens the exhibition of the industrial products of Italy	15 Sept. 1861
Florence decreed the capital of Italy till the acquisition of Rome	11 Dec. 1864
The king and court remove there	13 May, 1865
The Dante festival (the 600th anniversary of his birth) opened by the king	14 May, "
Inauguration of a national rifle-meeting; the king fires the first shot	18 June, "
First assembly of Italian parliament here	18 Nov. "
The government removes to Rome as capital of Italy	July, 1871
Fourth centenary of Michel Angelo Buonarroti kept	12 Sept. 1875

FLORES, or Isle of Flowers (one of the Azores *which see*), discovered by Vanderberg in 1439; and settled by the Portuguese in 1448.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, one of the southern states of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was visited by Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, 4 April, 1512, in a voyage he had undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702; and again by gen. Oglethorpe in 1740; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1783. At the revolution in 1810, the American government took means for occupying the country; and after a tedious negotiation it was finally ceded * by Spain to the United States by treaty, 24 Oct., 1820; and admitted into the Union as a state in 1845. It seceded in Dec. 1860; and was reannexed in 1865; see *United States*.

FLORIN, a coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III. which was current in England at the value of 6*s.* in 1337. *Camden.* This English coin was called floren after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold. *Ashe.* The florin of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.*; that of Spain, 4*s.* 4½*d.*; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2*s.* 6*d.*; that of Holland, 2*s.* *Ayliffe.* Silver florins (value 2*s.*) were issued in England in 1849.

FLOWERS. Our present common flowers were for the most part introduced into England from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth (1485-1603). The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by Geo. Morris, in 1792. A very great number have been introduced from America, Australia, the Cape, &c., during the present century.

Acacia, N. America, before	1640
Allspice shrub, Carolina	1726
Aniseed tree, Florida, about	1766
Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before	1596*
Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope	1774
Auricula, Switzerland	1567
Azarole, S. Europe, before	1640
Bay, Royal, Madeira	1665
Bay, sweet, Italy, before	1548
Camellia, China	1811
Canary bell-flower, Canaries	1696
Canary Convolvulus, Canaries	1690
Carnation, Flanders	1567
Ceanothus, blue, New Spain	1818
Chaste tree, Sicily, before	1570
Christ's thorn, Africa, before	1596
Convolvulus, many flowered	1779
Coral tree, Cape	1816
Coral tree, bell-flowered, Cape	1791
Coral tree, tremulous, Cape	1789
Creeper, Virginian, N. America	1629
Dahlia, China	1803
Dryandria, New Holland	1803
Evergreen, thorn, Italy	1629
Everlasting, giant-flowered, Cape	1781
Everlasting, giant, Cape	1793
Fernbush, sweet, N. America	1714
Fox-glove, Canaries	1698
Fuchsia fulgens, Mexico, about	1835
Geranium, Flanders	1534
Gillyflower, Flanders	1567
Gold-plant, Japan	1783
Golden-bell-flower, Madeira	1777
Hawthorn, American, before	1683
Heaths, Cape	1774-1803
Honeyflower, great, Cape	1688
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China	1806
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape	1752
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America	1656
Hyssop, S. Europe, before	1548
Jasmine, Circassia, before	1548
Jasmine, Catalonia, East Indies	1629
Judas tree, S. Europe, before	1596
Laburnum, Hungary	1576
Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before	1713
Laurustine, S. Europe, before	1596
Lavender, S. Europe, before	1568
Lily, Italy, before	1460
Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales	1800
Lily, red coloured, S. America	1623
Loblolly bay, N. America, before	1739
Lupine tree, Cape, about	1793
Magnolia (see *Magnolia*), N. America	1688
Magnolia, dwarf, China	1786
Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America	1734
Maiden-hair, Japan	1714
Mignonette, Italy	1528
Milk-wort, giant-flowered, Cape	1713
Milk-wort, showy, Cape	1814
Mock orange, S. Europe, before	1596
Mountain tea, N. America, before	1758
Myrtle, candleberry, N. America	1699
Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China	1776
Nettle tree, S. Europe, before	1596
Oleander, red, S. Europe	"
Olive, Cape, Cape	1730
Olive, sweet-scented, China	1771
Paraguay tea, Carolina, before	1724
Passion-flower, Brazil	1692
Passion-flower, orange, Carolina	1792
Petunia, S. America	1823
Pigeon-berry, N. America	1736
Pink, from Italy	1567
Ranunculus, Alps	1528
Roses, Netherlands	1522
Rose, China, China	1789
Rose, damask, S. Europe, about	1543
Rose, the Japan, China	1793
Rose, the moss, before	1724
Rose, the musk, Italy	1522
Rose, the Provence, Flanders	1567
Rose, sweet-scented guelder, from China	1821
Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon	1629
Rose without thorns, N. America, before	1726

* In 1801, the American government purchased Louisiana from the French, of which they contended West Florida formed a part. On the revolution, and in consequence of this purchase, Spain, unable to defend the country, ceded the whole of Florida to the United States, to which it was finally annexed after the negotiation above mentioned.

Rosemary, S. Europe	1548
Sage, African, Cape	1731
Sage, Mexican, Mexico	1724
St. Peter's wort, N. America	1730
Sassafras, N. America, before	1663
Savin, S. Europe, before	1584
Snowdrop, Carolina	1756
Sorrel-tree, N. America, before	1752
Sweet-bay, S. of Europe, before	1548
Tamarisk plant, Germany	1560
Tea tree, China, about	1768
Tooth-ache tree, from Carolina, before	1739
Trumpet-flower, N. America	1640
Trumpet-flower, Cape	1823
Tulip, Vienna	1578
Verbena, S. America	1827
Victoria Regia, Guiana	1838
Virginian creeper, N. America	1629
Virgin's bower, Japan	1776
Wax-tree, China	1794
Weeping willow, Levant, before	1692
Winter-berry, Virginia	1736
Youlan, China	1789

FLUORESCENCE. When the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum are sent through uranium, glass, or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or stramonium datura, they become luminous. This phenomenon was termed "fluorescence" by its discoverer, professor Stokes, in 1852. By means of fluorescence Drs. Bence Jones and Dupré detected the presence of quinoidine in animal tissues; see *Calorescence*.

FLUORINE, a gaseous element, obtained from fluor spar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampère in 1810. Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1760, by Schwankhard of Nuremberg. *Gmelin.*

FLUSHING, a seaport of the Netherlands, on the isle of Walcheren. For the siege, see *Walcheren Expedition.* It was fortified by Napoleon I., but the works were finally dismantled in 1867. The port improved, and new dock opened by the king of Holland, 8 Sept. 1873.

FLUTE. The transverse flute, incorrectly termed the "German" instead of the Swiss flute, was known to the ancients. It was described by Michael Pretorius, of Wolfenbuttel, in 1620, and by Mersenne of Paris, in 1636. It was much improved by the French in the 17th century; by Quantz, Tacet, Florio, Potter, Miller, Nicholson, and others in the 18th. In the present century also the Nicholsons, Boehm of Munich, Godfrey of Paris, Carter, Rockstro, and Rudall and Rose of London, have greatly contributed to the perfection of this instrument. The English flute or *flageolet* was patented by Wm. Bainbridge in 1803, with improvements in 1810 and 1819.

FLUXIONS, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1665, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684. A fierce controversy ensued as to the priority of the discovery. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place. The first elementary work on fluxions in England is a tract of twenty-two pages in *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris, M.A. London, 1702.

FLYING, ARTIFICIAL. In Greek mythology, Dædalus is said to have attached wings of wax to the body of his son Icarus, who, neglecting the advice of his father, flew so high that the sun melted his wings, and he fell into the Icarian sea. Archytas is said to have made a flying dove, about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, 1273. Bishop Wilkin says (1651), it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots! Borelli (about 1670) showed the futility of these speculations. About 1800, sir George Cayley experimented on the subject, and in 1843 Mr. Henson invented a flying machine; but nothing has been devised capable of serving a practical purpose. The motion of birds in relation to aeronautics was much discussed by scientific men in 1867-8. At a meeting of the Aeronautical society, 26 March, 1868, it was stated that a member had actually, by his muscular force, aided by apparatus, risen from the ground and flown horizontally. Dr. James Pettigrew published his elaborate researches on flying, 1867-71. M. Von Groof, a Belgian, "the flying-man," descended from a balloon by means of a parachute resembling wings, in 1874: but was killed by falling through failure of his apparatus at Chelsea, 9 July.

Mr. Simmonds tried his flying-machine (combining an umbrella and kite), at Chatham and failed: it carried sand bags about 100 feet high; and fell, 15 Dec. It failed again 23 Dec. 1875.

FLY SHEETS, see under *Wesleyans.*

FŌ, RELIGION OF, the form of Buddhism (*which see*) existing in China.

FOG SIGNALS. In 1862, much attention was paid to the subject by the Royal commission on Light-houses, &c. The use of bells, steam-trumpets, a battery of whistles blown by steam, the transmission of sound through water, the sirene, &c., were considered. A fog horn blown by steam is in use at Dungeness lighthouse (1869). For Dr. Tyndall's experiments, see *Acoustics.*

FOIX (S. France), a county established 1050, and united with Bearn, 1290. About 1494 Catherine de Foix, the heiress, married Jean d'Albret, whose descendant, Henry IV., as king of France, united Foix to the monarchy, 1589.

FONT. Formerly the baptistery was a small place partitioned off in a church, within which a large font was placed, where the persons to be baptised (frequently adults) were submerged. Previously, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up in churches in the sixth century.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The royal palace, founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians, 17 Feb. 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, 4 April, and bade farewell to his army, 20 April, 1814.

Peace between France, Denmark, &c.	2 Sept. 1679
Treaty between Germany and Holland	8 Nov. 1785
Treaty between Napoleon and Spain	27 Oct. 1807
The decree of Fontainebleau for the destruction of British merchandise issued	19 Oct. 1810
Concordat between Napoleon and pope Pius VII.	25 Jan. 1813

FONTENOY, near Tournay, in Belgium, the site of an obstinate sanguinary battle on 30 April (11 May, N.S.), 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland. The king Louis XV. and the

dauphin were present. The success of the British at the commencement is still quoted as an illustration of the extraordinary power of a column; and the advance of the Austrians during several hours at Marengo (14 June, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte. The allies lost 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number; but the allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died) was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

FONTHILL ABBEY, Wiltshire, founded in 1796, the mansion of William Beckford, author of "Vathek," and son of Alderman Beckford. He died 2 May, 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost 273,000*l.*) were collected costly articles of vertù and art, and the rarest works of the old masters. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1819; 7200 catalogues at a guinea each were sold in a few days. On 21 Dec. 1825, the lofty tower fell, and in consequence the remaining buildings were sold.

FOOD, see *Provisions*. A Food Journal published 1870; continued several years. Sale of Food and Drugs Act passed 11 Aug. 1875.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, were held at Paris on the 1st of January, when, we are told, all sorts of absurdities were committed, from 1198 to 1438. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England up to the time of Charles I. 1625. The "order of Fools" founded by Adolphus, count of Cleves, for philanthropic purposes, 1381, existed in 1520.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, see *Cattle*.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67) "for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland," passed in 1853. It permits grocers to sell spirits, &c., as usual, but forbids drinking on the premises, which is to be confined to places duly licensed. Much dram-drinking previously took place in grocers' shops.

FORCE, see *Conservation*, and *Correlation*.

FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET. The city of London having been required to provide this market before 1 Jan. 1872, by the Contagious Diseases Act (for Animals), 1869, the common council, 7 Nov. 1870, agreed to the expenditure of 160,000*l.* for the purpose. The site chosen, Deptford dockyard, was much opposed. The requisite alterations were made by Mr. Horace Jones, and the market was formally opened by the lord mayor, 28 Dec. 1871; for use on 1 Jan. 1872.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (1819), forbids British subjects to enter the service of a foreign state, without licence from the king or privy council, and prohibits the fitting out or equipping ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with which our government is at peace; see *Trials*, 1862, 1863. In 1606, Englishmen were forbidden to enter foreign service, without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope. The act was suspended in 1835 on behalf of the *British Legion* (*which see*). The act passed 9 Aug. 1870, relates to illegal enlisting, shipbuilding, and expeditions.

FOREIGNERS, see *Alien*.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACTS were passed in 1843, 1865, and 1866.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government; see *Hessians*. An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2) for the formation of a foreign legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1853), was passed 23 Dec. 1854.* The queen and prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, 9 Aug. 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but not prospering, returned.

FOREIGN LOANS, see *Loans*.

FOREIGN OFFICE was established at the re-arrangement of the duties of secretaries of state in 1782. It has the exclusive charge of British interests and subjects in foreign countries. The secretary for foreign affairs negotiates treaties, selects ambassadors, consuls, &c., for foreign countries, and grants passports. The new foreign office building in the Italian style (designed by Sir Gilbert Scott), was begun in 1864. A portion of it was inaugurated by Mr. Disraeli's reception, 25 March, and it was occupied by lord Stanley, 24 June, 1868. See *Administrations* under separate heads, and *Secretaries*.

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her majesty's consent,—regulations published in London Gazette, 10 May, 1855.

FORESTALLING was forbidden by statutes (in 1350, 1552, &c.), all repealed in 1844.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. See *New Forest*.†

FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on *Magna Charta*, granted by king John, 15 June 1215. It was confirmed in 1225 and 1297. See *Woods*.

FORESTERS, Ancient Order of, a species of benefit society, founded on the principle that many can help one; all religious and political discussions are strictly avoided. About 500,000 members. 41st meeting of annual high court, Edinburgh, 7 Aug. 1876.

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on 6 Sept. 1838, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter

* The endeavour to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed, 28 May, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

† The commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the woods and forests, between 1787 and 1793, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz.:—In Berkshire, Windsor Forest and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping and Hainault Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer Forest, and Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushey, and Hampton-court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the forests of Whittlebury, Salcey, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, Whichwood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Several of these have been disforested since 1851, viz. Hainault, Whichwood, and Whittlebury. A committee of the house of commons respecting forests, sat in 1863. Motion in parliament to preserve Epping Forest, adopted 14 Feb. 1870; and the decision of the master of the rolls, 10 Nov. 1874, stopped the enclosures by the lords of manors. The lord mayor Stone visited the forest in state 14 Oct. 1875. The commissioners' new scheme was published July 1876.

Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers.

FORGERY of deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Eliz. 1562. Since the establishment of paper credit many statutes have been enacted; the latest Forgery act passed 9 Aug. 1870.

Forgery first made punishable by death . . 1634
Forging letters of attorney made capital . 1722
Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, 16 May, 1726; and consigned to the pillory . . 17 March, 1727
The first forger on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, once a linen-draper of Stafford. He employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated. He filled up twenty of the notes and deposited them in the hands of a young lady whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance; no suspicion was entertained. One of the artists informed, and Vaughan was executed at Tyburn . . . . . 1 May, 1758
Value of forged notes presented to the bank 1801-10 nominally 101,661*l.*
The bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes 1817
Thos. Maynard, the *last person executed for forgery*, 31 Dec. 1829
Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death . 1830
The punishment of forgery with death ceases, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock 1832
These cases also reduced to transportable offences 1837
A barrister, Jem Saward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers 5 March, 1857
The law respecting forgery amended in . 1861 and 1870
For W. Roupell's case, see *Trials* . Aug. Sept. 1862
An elaborate system of bill forgery in London, discovered by the Bank of England . 1 March, 1873
[See *Executions* (for forgery), 1776, 1777, *et seq.*]

FORKS were in use on the continent in the 13th and 14th centuries. *Voltaire.* This is reasonably disputed. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," 1608. Two-pronged forks were made at Sheffield soon after. Three-pronged forks are more recent. Silver forks, previously only used by the highest classes, came into more general use in England about 1814.

Mr. G. Smith found a bronze fork with two prongs at Kouyunjik, Assyria, 1873.
A "flesh-hook of three teeth" mentioned 1 Sam. ii. 13, about 1165 B.C.

FORMA PAUPERIS. A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth 5*l.*, by stat. 11 Hen. VII. 1495.—This act has been remodelled, and now any person may plead *in formâ pauperis* in the courts of law.

FORMIC ACID, the acid of ants (*formicæ*). Its artificial production by Pelouze in 1831 was considered an event in the progress of organic chemistry.

FORMIGNI (N.W. France). Here the constable de Richemont defeated the English, 15 April, 1450.

FORMOSA, an island in the Pacific, 90 miles from the Chinese coast. In May, 1874, the Japanese, with the consent of a Chinese mandarin, chastised the savage tribes here for massacring Japanese sailors on their proposed settlement on the isle. The Chinese threatened war if they did not quit within 90 days, 18 Aug. 1874. By British interposition the Japanese withdrew, an indemnity having been agreed on; treaty between Japan and China signed 31 Oct. 1874. George Psalmanazar published his fabricated description of Formosa in 1704.

FORNOVO (Parma, Italy). Near here Charles VIII. of France defeated the Italians, 6 July, 1495.

FORSTER'S ACT, see *Education*, 1870.

FORT DU QUESNE, N. America. Near here general Braddock was surprised by a party of French and Indians, his troops routed and himself killed, 9 July, 1755. The fort was named *Fort Pitt* after its capture by Forbes, 24 Nov. 1758. It is now *Pittsburg*.

FORT ERIE (Upper Canada). This fortress was taken by the American general Browne, 3 June, 1814. After several conflicts it was evacuated by the Americans, 5 Nov. 1814.

FORT GEORGE, Inverness, N.W. Scotland, was erected in 1747, to restrain the Highlanders.—FORT WILLIAM, besieged by them in vain in 1746, is now in ruins.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, commenced 10 July, 1768, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and opened, 28 July, 1790. A communication was thus formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland. A railway-bridge across the Frith of Forth was projected, and a raft launched in June, 1866; but the scheme was abandoned.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1500. Albert Dürer wrote on fortification in 1527; and great improvements were made by Vauban, who fortified many places in France; he died 1707. The new fortifications of Paris were completed in 1846; see *Paris*. In Aug. 1860, the British parliament passed an act for the expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment; the estimated expense being 9,500,000*l.* A committee to investigate our fortifications was appointed, 16 April, 1868.

FORTUNATE ISLES, see *Canaries*.

FORTUNE-TELLING is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to betoken happiness. The Sibyllæ were women said to be inspired by Heaven; see *Sibyls* and *Gipsies*. In England the laws against fortune-telling were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, 11 Jan. 1680, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. *Hénault.* Fortune-tellers, although liable by the acts of 1743 and 1824 to be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still exist in England.

FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS, see *Freeholders.*

FORUM, at Rome, originally a market-place, became about 472 B.C. the place of assembly of the people in their tribes (the Comitia), and was gradually adorned with temples and public buildings.—Near FORUM TREBRONII, in Mœsia, the Romans were defeated by the Goths, Nov. 251. After a struggle in the morass, the emperor Decius and his son were slain and their bodies not recovered.

FOSSALTA, near Bologna, central Italy. Here Enzo or Enrico, titular king of Sardinia, natural son of the emperor Frederick II., was defeated and made prisoner, 26 May, 1249, and retained. He was kept in honourable captivity till his death, 14 March, 1272.

FOTHERINGHAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire), built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1450; and here Mary queen of Scots was tried, 11-14 Oct. 1586, and beheaded, 8 Feb. 1587. It was demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUGHARD, near Armagh, N. Ireland. Here Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland in 1315, was defeated by sir John Bermingham, 5 Oct. 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupis, a burgess of Dundalk.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS are ancient. A species of foundling hospital was set up at Milan in 787, and in the middle ages most of the principal cities of the continent possessed one. The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be the "children of the state."

No Foundling hospital in England when Addison wrote in 1713
London foundling hospital, projected by Thomas Coram, a sea-captain, incorporated, Oct. 1739; opened . . . . . 2 June, 1756
It succours about 500 infant children; Coram's statue was put up in 1856
Foundling hospital in Dublin instituted in 1704. Owing to great mortality, and from moral considerations, the internal department was closed by order of government . . . . 31 March, 1835
Foundling hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II. in 1772; about 12,000 children are received annually.

FOUNTAINS. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for pope Clement XII. in 1735; the Fontana Paolina, erected for pope Paul V. in 1612; and Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau, at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811) and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains; the largest are in Trafalgar-square, constructed in 1845, after designs by sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on 18 June, 1856, in the presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators.

The fountain at Park-lane, London, W., the gift of Mrs. Brown, was inaugurated and uncovered, 9 July, 1875. It has statues of Chaucer, Shakspeare, and Milton, the work of Mr. Thomas Croft, and cost 5000*l.*

FOURIERISM, a social system devised by M. Charles Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanstery (from *phalanx*), an association of 400 families living in one edifice, was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of happiness at the lowest cost. The system failed; caused, it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which it was tried.

"FOUR MASTERS," a name given to Michael, Conary, and Cucogry O'Clery, and Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, who compiled from original documents the annals of Ireland from 2242 B.C. to A.D. 1616. An edition of these "Annals," printed from autograph MSS., with a translation edited by Dr. John O'Donovan, was published at Dublin in 1851. The "Four Masters" lived in the first half of the 17th century.

FOX, see *Reynard.*

FOX AND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, see *Grenville Administration.*

FOX-GLOVE (folks' or fairies' glove), a handsome indigenous flower. The canary fox-glove (*Digitalis canariensis*) came from the Canary islands, 1698. The Madeira fox-glove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (*Vitus Vulpina*), from Virginia, before 1656.

FRAGA, N.E. Spain. Near here the Christians, under Alfonso I. of Aragon, were defeated by the Moors, 17 July, 1134.

FRANC, the current silver French coin (value 10*d.*), superseded the *livre tournois* by law in 1795.

FRANCE, the Roman *Gaul* (*which see*). In the 5th century it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting Franconia, where they became known about 240. The country was gradually named *Franken-ric,* Franks' kingdom. For the dynastic changes, see list of sovereigns, p. 304. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 40 governments. In 1790 it was divided into 83 departments, and subsequently into 130, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. In 1815 the departments were reduced to 86; in 1860 they were raised to 89 by the acquisition of Savoy and Nice,* reduced to 86 by the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. The political constitution has been frequently changed since 1789. For details of more important events, see separate articles.

The Franks settle in that part of Gaul, till late called Flanders . . . . . about 418
Clovis, 481; defeats Syagrius and the Gauls at Soissons, 486; and the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne; and embraces Christianity . . . 496
He kills Alaric the Goth at the battle of Vouglé, near Poictiers, unites his conquests from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and makes Paris his capital 507

* *Population of France* in 1700, 19,669,320; in 1762, 21,769,163; in 1801, 27,349,003; in 1820, 30,451,187; in 1836, 33,540,910; in 1846, 35,401,761; in 1856, 36,039,364; in 1861, including the new departments, 37,382,225; in 1872 (after the war), 36,102,921. Population of the colonies (in *Asia,* Pondicherry, &c.; *Africa,* Algeria, &c.; *America,* Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c.; *Oceania,* the Marquesas, &c.), in 1858, 3,641,236, in 1872 about 5,621,000. [Alsace and Lorraine lost with population of 1,597,219 in 1871.] In May, 1862, the *Moniteur* asserted the effective army to be 447,000, with a reserve of 170,000; virtually raised to 1,200,000 in 1868; disposable force in 1869, about 1,350,000; in 1875, 1,750,000.

He proclaims the Salique law; and dies, leaving four sons (see p. 304) 511
Frequent invasions of the Avars and Lombards, 562-584
The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority 584
Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, and rules with despotic sway 714
Invasion of the Saracens, 720; defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours . . . . . 10 Oct. 732
Reign of Pepin the Short 752
Charlemagne, king, 768; conquers Saxony and Lombardy, 773-4; crowned emperor of the West, 25 Dec. 800
The Normans invade Neustria, 876; part of which is granted Rollo, as Normandy, by Charles the Simple 911
Reign of Hugh Capet 987
Paris made capital of all France 996
Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis VI. 1135
Louis VII. joins in the Crusades 1146
Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bouvines . 1214
Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, frees his serfs . . . 1224
Louis IX. conducts an army into Palestine; takes Damietta, 1249; see *Crusades;* dies before Tunis, 25 Aug. 1270
Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily . 1266
His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*) 1282
Philip the Fair's quarrels with the Pope . . . 1301-2
Knights Templars suppressed 1307-8
Union of France and Navarre 1314
English invasion—Philip VI. defeated at Cressy, 26 Aug. 1346
Calais taken by Edward III. . . . . 3 Aug. 1347
Dauphiny annexed to France 1349
Battle of Poictiers (*which see*); king John taken (brought prisoner to England) . . . 19 Sept. 1356
France laid under an interdict by the pope . . 1407
Battle of Agincourt (*which see*) . . . . 25 Oct. 1415
Massacre of the Armagnacs by the Burgundians, June, 1418
Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the throne 1420
Henry VI. crowned at Paris; duke of Bedford regent 1422
Siege of Orleans, 8 May; battle of Patay; the English defeated by *Joan of Arc* . . . 18 June, 1429
Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen . . . . 30 May, 1431
England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between . . . . . 1434 and 1450
"League of the public good" against Louis XI. by the nobles . . . . . Dec. 1464-Oct. 1465
Edward IV. of England invades France 1475
Charles VIII. conquers Naples, 1494; loses it . . 1496
League of Cambray against Venice 1508
Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against France 1511
English invasion—battle of Spurs . . . 16 Aug. 1513
Interview on the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England 1520
Francis I. defeated and taken at Pavia . 24 Feb. 1525
Peace of Cambray . . . . . 5 Aug. 1529
Persecution of protestants begins 1530
Royal printing press established, 1531; Robert Stephens prints his Latin Bible 1532
Brittany annexed to France . . . . . ,,
League of England with the emperor Charles V.; Henry VIII. invades France 1544
Peace with England . . . . . 7 June, 1546
Successful defence of Metz by the duke of Guise . 1552
He takes Calais (*which see*) 1558
Religious wars; massacre of protestants at Vassy, 1 March, 1562
Guise defeats the Huguenots at Dreux 19 Dec. ,,
Guise killed at siege of Orleans, 18 Feb.; temporary peace of Amboise . . . . . 19 March, 1563
Huguenots defeated at St. Denis . . 10 Nov. 1567
At Jarnac, 13 March; at Moncontour . . 3 Oct. 1569
Massacre of St. Bartholomew . . . . 24 Aug. 1572
"Holy Catholic League" established 1576
Duke of Guise assassinated by king's order, 23 Dec.; and his brother, the cardinal . 24 Dec. 1588
Henry III. stabbed by Jacques Clement, a friar, 1 Aug.; died . . . . . 2 Aug. 1589
Henry IV. defeats the league at Ivry 14 March, 1590
Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic 25 July, 1593
The league leaders submit to him . . Jan. 1596

He promulgates the edict of Nantes . 13 April, 1598
Silk and other manufactures introduced by him and Sully 1666-1610
Quebec in North America settled 1608
Murder of Henry IV. by Ravaillac . . 14 May, 1610
Regency of Mary de Medici 1610-14
The states-general meet and complain of the management of the finances . . . . . 27 Oct. 1614
Rise of the Concinis, 1610; their fall and death . 1617
Navarre annexed to France . . . . . ,, 1620
Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu, begins with finance 1624
Rochelle taken after a long siege 1628
"Day of Dupes;" Richelieu's energy defeats the machinations of his enemies . . 11 Nov. 1630
Richelieu organises the *Académie de France* . 1634-5
His death (aged 58) . . . . . 4 Dec. 1642
Accession of Louis XIV., aged four years (Anne of Austria, regent) . . . . . 14 May, 1643
Administration of Mazarin; victories of Turenne, 1643-6
Civil wars of the Fronde . . . . . 1648, &c.
Death of Mazarin, 9 March; Colbert financial minister 1661
War with Holland, &c. 1672
Canal of Languedoc constructed 1664-81
Peace of Nimeguen . . . . . 10 Aug. 1678
Edict of Nantes revoked . . . . . 22 Oct. 1685
Louis marries Madame de Maintenon . . . . . ,,
War with William III. of England . . . 1689, &c.
Peace of Ryswick . . . . . 20 Sept. 1697
War of the Spanish succession . . . Sept. 1701
French defeated at Blenheim . . . 2 Aug. 1704
At Ramillies . . . . . 23 May, 1706
Peace of Utrecht (*which see*) . . . 11 April, 1713
Dissensions of Jesuits and Jansenists; the bull *Unigenitus* . . . . . Sept. ,,
Accession of Louis XV.; stormy regency of the duke of Orleans . . . . . 1 Sept. 1715, &c.
Law's bubble in France (see *Law*) 1716
French defeated at Dettingen . . . . 16 June, 1743
Successful campaign of marshal Saxe 1746
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . . . 18 Oct. 1748
Seven years' war begun . . . . . May, 1756
Damiens' attempt on life of Louis XV. . 5 Jan. 1757
Canada lost—battle of Quebec . . 13 Sept. 1759
The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated 1762
Peace of Paris; Canada ceded to England, 10 Feb. 1763
Louis XV. enslaved by madame du Barry . . . 1769
Death of Louis XV. . . . . 10 May, 1774
Famine riots at Versailles . . . . . May, 1775
The minister Turgot dismissed . . . May, 1776
Ministry of Necker . . . . . Nov ,,
Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly 1778
Torture abolished in French judicature 1780
Peace of Versailles with England . . 3 Sept. 1783
The diamond-necklace affair (*which see*) 1785
Meeting of the assembly of notables, 22 Feb. 1787; again . . . . . 6 Nov. 1788
Opening of states general (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles; 621 deputies, tiers état) . 5 May, 1789
The tiers état constitute themselves the National Assembly . . . . . 17 June, ,,
The French revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille (*which see*) . 14 July, ,,
The National Assembly decrees that the title of the "king of France" shall be changed to that of the "king of the French" . . . . . 16 Oct. ,,
The property of the clergy confiscated . 2 Nov. ,,
Emigration of nobles . . . . . Oct.-Dec. ,,
Confederation of the *Champ de Mars;* France declared a limited monarchy; Louis XVI. swears to maintain the constitution . . 14 July, 1790
The silver plate used in the churches transferred to the mint and coined . . . 3 March, 1791
Death of Mirabeau . . . . . 2 April,
The king, queen, and royal family arrested at Varennes, in their flight . . . . . 21 June,
Louis (a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution . . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
War declared against the emperor . 20 April, 1792
The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent, 18 June, ,,
The multitude, bearing the red bonnet of liberty, march to the Tuileries to make demands on the king . . . . . 20 June,

First coalition against France; commencement of the great French war . . . . June, 1792
[See *Battles*, 1792 to 1815.]
The royal Swiss guards cut to pieces; massacre of 5000 persons . . . . . 10 Aug. ,,
Revolutionary tribunal set up . . . . 19 Aug. ,,
Decree of the National Assembly against the priests; 40,000 exiled . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open, and 1200 persons (100 priests) slain . 2-5 Sept. ,,
Murder of the princess de Lamballe . 3 Sept. ,,
The National Convention opened . 17 Sept. ,,
Convention establishes a republic, 20 Sept.; proclaimed . . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
Duke of Brunswick defeated at Valmy 20 Sept. ,,
The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help, 19 Nov. ,,
Flanders conquered . . . . . Dec. ,,
Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the Temple excepted, 20 Dec. ,,
Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and brought to trial, 19 Jan.; condemned to death, 20 Jan.; beheaded in the *Place de Louis Quinze* . . . . . 21 Jan. 1793
Committee of public safety established 21 Jan. ,,
War with England and Holland declared 1 Feb. ,,
War in La Vendée . . . . . March, ,,
Reign of terror—proscription of Girondists, 31 May; establishment of convention 23 June, ,,
Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday . 13 July, 1793
The queen beheaded . . . . . 16 Oct. ,,
Execution of the Girondists . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Philip Egalité, duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, guillotined at Paris (see *Orleans*), 6 Nov.; and madame Roland . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Worship of goddess of reason . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Adoption of new republican calendar . 24 Nov. ,,
Execution of Danton and others, 5 April; of madame Elizabeth . . . . . 12 May, 1794
Robespierre president, 4 June; he and 71 others guillotined . . . . . 28 July, ,,
Abolition of the Revolutionary Tribunal 15 Dec. ,,
Peace with Prussia . . . . . 5 April, 1795
Insurrection of the Faubourgs . . 20, 21 May, ,,
Louis XVII. dies in prison . . . . 8 June, ,,
French directory chosen . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy, 1796, &c.
Babeuf's conspiracy suppressed . . 12 May, ,,
Pichegru's conspiracy fails . . . . May, 1797
Expedition to Syria and Egypt (*which see*) July, 1798
European coalition against France . . April, 1799
Council of Five Hundred deposed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul . . 10 Nov. ,,
He defeats the Austrians at Marengo . 14 June, 1800
His life attempted by the infernal machine, 24 Dec. ,,
Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland) signed . . . . 25-27 March, 1802
Amnesty to the emigrants . . . . April, ,,
Legion of Honour instituted . . . . 19 May, ,,
Bonaparte made consul for life . . . 2 Aug. ,,
The bank of France established . . . 14 April, 1803
Declaration of war against England . 22 May, ,,
Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte, 15 Feb.; the latter found strangled in prison (see *Georges*) . . . . . 6 April, 1804
Duc d'Enghien executed . . . . . 21 March, ,,
France made an empire; Napoleon proclaimed emperor, 18 May; crowned by the pope 2 Dec. ,,
He is crowned king of Italy . . . . 26 May, 1805
Another coalition against France . . . Aug. ,,
Napoleon defeats the allies at Austerlitz 2 Dec. ,,
And the Prussians at Jena . . . . 14 Oct. 1806
And the Russians at Eylau . . . . 8 Feb. 1807
His interview with the czar at Tilsit, 26 June; peace signed . . . . . 7 July, ,,
His Milan decree against British commerce, 17 Dec. ,,
New nobility of France created . . 1 March, 1808
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain and his son, in favour of Napoleon, 5 May; insurrection in Spain, 27 May, ,,
Commencement of the Peninsular war (see *Spain*), July, ,,
Alliance of England and Austria against France, April, 1809
Victories in Austria; Napoleon enters Vienna, May, ,,
Peace of Vienna . . . . . 14 Oct. 1809
Divorce of the emperor and empress Josephine decreed by the senate . . . . 16 Dec. ,,
Marriage of Napoleon to Maria Louisa of Austria, 1 April, 1810
Holland united to France . . . . 9 July, ,,
Birth of the king of Rome (since styled Napoleon II.), 20 March, 1811
War with Russia declared . . . . 22 June, 1812
Victory at Borodino . . . . . 7 Sept. ,,
Disastrous retreat; French army nearly destroyed, Oct. ,,
Alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia against France . . . . . March, 1813
The British enter France . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Surrender of Paris to the allies . . 31 March, 1814
Abdication of Napoleon negotiated . 5 April, ,,
Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in Paris . . . . . 3 May, ,,
Napoleon arrives at Elba . . . . 4 May, ,,
The Constitutional Charter decreed . 4-10 June, ,,
Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes . 1 March, 1815
Arrives at Fontainebleau (*the 100 days*), 20 March, ,,
Joined by all the army . . . . 22 March, ,,
The allies sign a treaty against him . March, ,,
He abolishes the slave trade . . . 29 March, ,,
Leaves Paris for the army . . . . 12 June, ,,
Defeated at Waterloo . . . . 18 June, ,,
Returns to Paris, 20 June; abdicates in favour of his infant son . . . . . 22 June, ,,
Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort . . . . . 3 July, ,,
Louis XVIII. enters Paris . . . . 3 July, ,,
Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*, at Rochefort . . . 15 July, ,,
Transferred at Torbay to the *Northumberland*, and with admiral sir George Cockburn sails for St. Helena . . . . . 8 Aug. ,,
Arrives at St. Helena to remain for life 15 Oct. ,,
Execution of marshal Ney . . . . 7 Dec. ,,
The family of Bonaparte excluded *for ever* from France by the law of amnesty . . 12 Jan. 1816
Duke of Berry murdered . . . . 13 Feb. 1820
Death of Napoleon I. (see *Wills*) . . 5 May, 1821
Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. king . 16 Sept. 1824
National Guard disbanded . . . . 30 April, 1827
War with Algiers; dey's fleet defeated . 4 Nov. ,,
Seventy-six new peers created . . 5 Nov. ,,
Election riots at Paris; barricades; several persons killed . . . . . 19-20 Nov. ,,
The Villèle ministry replaced by the Martignac, 4 Jan. 1828
Béranger imprisoned for political songs 10 Dec. ,,
Polignac administration formed . . 8 Aug. 1829
Chamber of deputies dissolved . . 16 May, 1830
Algiers taken . . . . . 5 July, ,,
The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and reconstruction of the chamber of deputies, 26 July, ,,
Revolution commences with barricades 27 July, ,,
Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army, 28-30 July, ,,
Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of his ministry, 31 July; he abdicates . . 2 Aug. ,,
The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-Philippe I. . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
The constitutional charter of July published, 14 Aug. ,,
Charles X. retires to England . . . 17 Aug. ,,
Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment . . . 21 Dec. ,,
The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70, 27 Dec. 1831
The A. B. C. (*abaissés*) insurrection in Paris suppressed . . . . . 5-6 June, 1832
Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the continent . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
Ministry of Soult, duke of Dalmatia . . 11 Oct. ,,
Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted . 18 March, 1833
The duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, sent to Palermo, 9 June, ,,
Death of La Fayette . . . . 20 May, 1834

Marshal Gerard takes office . . . . 15 July, 1834
M. Dupuytren dies . . . . . 8 Feb, 1835
Duc de Broglie, minister . . . . . Feb. ,,
Fieschi attempts the king's life . . 28 July, ,,
[He fired an infernal machine as the king and his sons rode along the lines of the national guard, on the Boulevard du Temple. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was shot dead, many officers dangerously wounded, and upwards of forty persons killed or injured.]
Fieschi executed . . . . . 19 Feb. 1836
Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuileries, 25 June; guillotined . . 11 July, ,,
Ministry of count Molé, *vice* M. Thiers . 6 Sept. ,,
Death of Charles X. . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Attempted insurrection at Strasburg by Louis Napoleon (afterwards emperor), planned, it is said, by Filain de Persigny, 29-30 Oct.; he is sent to America . . . . . 13 Nov. ,,
Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham, and sent out of France . . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French Chambers . . . . . 27 Dec. ,,
Amnesty for political offences . . . . 8 May 1837
"Idées Napoléoniennes," by prince Louis Napoleon, published 1838
Talleyrand dies . . . . . 20 May, ,,
Marshal Soult at the coronation of the queen of England . . . . . 28 June. ,,
Birth of the count of Paris . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Death of the duchess of Wurtemberg (daughter of Louis Philippe), a good sculptor . . 2 Jan. 1839
Insurrection of Barbès and Blanqui at Paris, 12 May, ,,
M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs . 1 March, 1840
The chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France . . 12 May, ,,
[By the permission of the British government these were taken from the tomb at St. Helena (15 Oct. 1840), and embarked on the next day on board the *Belle Poule* French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on 30 November; and on 15 December the body was deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies: and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on 31 March, 1861.]
Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, general Montholon, and 50 followers, at Vimereux, near Boulogne, 6 Aug.; the prince sentenced to imprisonment for life . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Darmès fires at the king . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs . 29 Oct. ,,
Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris, 15 Dec. ,,
The duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death, fixed . . . . 30 March, 1841
Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the column of the grande armée, Boulogne . . 15 Aug. ,,
Attempt to assassinate the duke of Aumale (king's son) on return from Africa . . 13 Sept. ,,
The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage . . . . 13 July, 1842
The queen of England visits the royal family at Château d'Eu . . . . . 2 to 7 Sept. 1843
An extradition treaty with England signed . . ,,
War with Morocco, May; peace . . 10 Sept. 1844
Attempt of Lecompte to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau . . . . . 16 April, 1846
Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham . . 25 May, ,,
The seventh attempt on the life of the king: by Joseph Henri . . . . . 29 July, ,,
Spanish marriages: marriage of the queen of Spain with her cousin, and of the duc de Montpensier with the infanta of Spain . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Disastrous inundations in the south . . 18 Oct. ,,
The Praslin murder (see *Praslin*) . . 18 Aug. 1847
Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year, 13 Sept.; Soult made general of France, in his room . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years . . . . . 10 Oct. 1847
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader . . . . 23 Dec. ,,
Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, 18 Dec.; and of madame Adelaide . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
The grand reform banquet at Paris prohibited, 21 Feb. 1848
Revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeachment and resignation of Guizot, 22 Feb.; barricades thrown up, the Tuileries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed, 23-24 Feb. ,,
Louis Philippe abdicates in favour of his infant grandson, the comte de Paris, who is not accepted; the royal family and ministers escape, 24 Feb. ,,
A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville . . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven in England . . . . . 3 March, ,,
Grand funeral procession in honour of the victims of the revolution . . . . . 4 March, ,,
The provisional government resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic . . . . . 7 May, ,,
[The members of this new government were: MM. Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and Crémieux. The secretaries: Louis Blanc, Albert, Flocon, and Marrast.]
The people's attack on the assembly suppressed, 15 May, ,,
Perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family decreed . . . . . 26 May, ,,
Election of Louis Napoleon (to the National Assembly) for the department of the Seine and three other departments . . . . 13 June, ,,
Rise of the red Republicans: war against the troops and national guard; more than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night . . . . 23 June, ,,
The troops under Cavaignac and Lamoricière, with immense loss, drive the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine . . . . . 24 June, ,,
Paris declared in a state of siege . . . 25 June, ,,
The Faubourg du Temple carried with cannon, and the insurgents surrender . . . . 26 June, ,,
[The national losses caused by this outbreak estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 persons killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was killed while tending the dying, 26 June.]
Cavaignac, president of the council . . 28 June, ,,
Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Paris relieved from a state of siege, which had continued four months . . . . 20 Oct. ,,
Solemn promulgation of the constitution of 4 Nov., in front of the Tuileries . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Louis Napoleon elected president of the French republic, 11 Dec.; proclaimed . . 20 Dec. ,,
[He had 5,587,759 votes; Cavaignac, 1,474,687; Ledru-Rollin, 381,026; Raspail, 37,121; Lamartine, 21,032; and Changarnier, 4,975.]
Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection of the reds . . . . 29 Jan. 1849
Death of king Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England . . . . . 26 Aug. 1850
Liberty of the press restricted . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard . . . . . 10 Jan. 1851
Death of the duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI., at Frohsdorf . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
Death of marshal Soult . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Electric telegraph between England and France opened . . . . . 13 Nov. ,,
Coup d'état; legislative assembly dissolved; universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege; the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate, 2 Dec. ,,
MM. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoricière, and Charres arrested, and sent to the castle of Vincennes . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
About 180 members of the assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, attempting to meet, are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops 2 Dec. ,,
Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious, 3-4 Dec. ,,

Consultative commission founded . . 12 Dec. 1851
Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes 7,473,431, negative votes 641,351 21-22 Dec. ,,
Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre Dame; the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuileries, 1 Jan. 1852
Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, conducted to the Belgian frontier . . 9 Jan. ,,
83 members of the legislative assembly banished; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the *coup d'état* of 2 Dec., and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne . . . . 10 Jan. ,,
[The inscription "*Liberty, Fraternity, Equality,*" ordered to be forthwith erased throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty are everywhere hewn down and burnt.]
The national guard disbanded, reorganised anew, and placed under the control of the executive; the president appointing the officers . 10 Jan. ,,
A new constitution published . . 14 Jan. ,,
Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year . . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
The birthday of Napoleon I. (15 Aug.) decreed to be the only national holiday . . . 17 Feb. ,,
The departments of France released from a state of siege . . . . . 27 March, ,,
Legislative chambers installed . . . 29 March, ,,
A crystal palace authorised to be erected in the Champs Elysées at Paris . . . 30 March, ,,
Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris . . . . . 1 July, ,,
President's visit to Strasburg . . . 19 July, ,,
M. Thiers and others permitted to return to France, 8 Aug. ,,
The French senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family" . . . . . 13 Sept. ,,
Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Infernal machine, to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles . . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Prince-president visits Toulon, 27 Sept.; and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace" (*L'Empire c'est la paix*) . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
He releases Abd-el-Kader (see *Algiers*) . 16 Oct. ,,
He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government, when a *senatus consultum* will be proposed for the ratification of the French people . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
Protest of comte de Chambord . . . 25 Oct. ,,
In his message to the senate, the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Votes for the empire, 7,824,189; noes, 253,145; null, 63,326 . . . . . 21 Nov. ,,
The prince-president declared emperor; assumes the title of Napoleon III. . . . 2 Dec. ,,
His marriage with Eugénie de Montijo, countess of Téba, at Notre-Dame. . . . . 29 Jan. 1853
4312 political offenders pardoned . . . 2 Feb. ,,
Bread riots . . . . . Sept. ,,
Military camp at Satory, near Paris . . Sept. ,,
Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged) . . . Oct. ,,
Francis Arago, astronomer, &c., died . . 2 Oct. ,,
Attempted assassination of the emperor; ten persons transported for life . . . . Nov. ,,
Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Frohsdorf . . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly 38 years after his death on the spot where it occurred, 7 Dec. ,,
War declared against Russia (see *Russo-Turkish War*) 27 March, 1854
Visit of prince Albert at Boulogne . 5 Sept. ,,
Death of marshal St. Arnaud . . . 29 Sept. ,,
Emperor and empress visit London . 16-21 April, 1855
Industrial exhibition at Paris opened . 15 May, ,,
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori, 28 April; by Bellemarre . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
Queen Victoria and prince Albert visit France, 18-27 Aug. 1855
Death of count Molé . . . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Birth of the imperial prince; amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners . . . 16 March, 1856
Peace with Russia signed . . . 30 March, ,,
Awful inundation in the south . . . June, ,,
[Subscriptions in London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 43,000*l.* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, gave 500*l.* for the same purpose.]
Distress in money market . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest . . . . . 3 Jan. 1857
Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies): gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath . . . . . 21, 22 June, ,,
Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected . . . . . 11 July, ,,
Death of Béranger, popular poet . . . 16 July, ,,
Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs . . . . ,,
The conspirators Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, &c. . . . . 6, 7 Aug. ,,
Emperor and empress visit England . 6-10 Aug. ,,
The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart . . . . . 25 Sept. ,,
Death of Eugène Cavaignac (aged 55) . 28 Oct. ,,
Death of Mdlle. Rachel (aged 38) . . 4 Jan. 1858
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, Pieri, Rudio, Gomez, &c., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded) 14 Jan. ,,
[Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, earnest to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819; studied at Bologna in 1837; joined a secret society in 1843; was arrested and condemned to the galleys for life in 1844; was released in 1846; took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the assembly; and on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1853. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan. 1855, and sent to Mantua; he escaped thence and came to England in 1856, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, &c.; delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.]
Public safety bill passed—bold protest against it by Ollivier . . . . . 18 Feb. ,,
France divided into five military departments; general Espinasse becomes minister of the interior, Feb. ,,
"*Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre*" published 11 Mar. ,,
Intemperate speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries partially removed in . . . . . March, ,,
Republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed 9 March, ,,
Orsini and Pieri executed . . . 13 March, ,,
Simon Bernard, tried in London as their accomplice, acquitted . . . . . 12-17 April, ,,
Marshal Pelissier, ambassador to London 15 April, ,,
Espinasse retires from ministry of the interior [he was killed at the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859] June, ,,
Queen of England meets the emperor; visits Cherbourg . . . . . 4, 5 Aug. ,,
Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes . . . . . 19 Aug. ,,
Dispute with Portugal respecting the *Charles et Georges* (*which see*) settled . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Trial of comte de Montalembert . . . 25 Nov. ,,
[In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Un Débat sur l'Inde*," eulogising English institutions and depreciating those of France. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor, 2 Dec. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned; but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (21 Dec.). In Oct. 1859, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Pie IX. et la France en* 1849 *et* 1859," in which England is severely censured for opposition to popery.]
Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador (see *Austria*) . . . . . 1 Jan. 1859

Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy . . . . . 30 Jan. 1859
Publication of "*Napoleon III. et l'Italie*" . Feb. ,,
On the Austrians invading Sardinian territories, France declares war, and the French enter; the empress appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa . . . . . 12 May, ,,
Loan of 20,000,000 francs raised . . 21 May, ,,
Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Melegnano (Marignano), 8 June; Napoleon enters Milan, 8 June; victory of allies at Solferino . . . . . 24 June, ,,
Armistice agreed on . . . . . 6 July, ,,
Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca . . . . . 11 July, ,,
Peace agreed on . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Louis Napoleon returns to Paris . 17 July, ,,
The emperor addresses the senate, 19 July; and the diplomatic body . . . . . 21 July, ,,
Reduction of the army and navy ordered . Aug. ,,
Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see *Zurich*) . . . . . 8 Aug.-Nov. ,,
Amnesty to political offenders . 17-18 Aug. ,,
Violent attacks of the French press on England repressed . . . . . Nov. ,,
"*Le Pape et le Congrès*" published; 50,000 sold in a few days . . . . . Dec. ,,
Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns; M. Thouvenel succeeds him . . . Jan. 1860
The emperor announces a free trade policy; Mr. Cobden at Paris . . . . . 5 Jan. ,,
Commercial treaty with England signed . 23 Jan. ,,
L'Univers suppressed for publishing the pope's letter to the emperor. . . . . 29 Jan. ,,
Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice signed 24 March, ,,
The press censured for attacking England, 7 April, ,,
The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden 15-17 June, ,,
Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's uncle, dies (aged 76) . . . . . 24 June, ,,
The emperor, in a letter to count Persigny, disclaims hostility to England . . . 25 July, ,,
The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers . . . . . 1-17 Sept. ,,
New tariff comes into operation . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked . . . Nov. ,,
The empress visits London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., privately . . . . . Nov.-Dec. ,,
Important ministerial changes; greater liberty of speech granted to the chambers; two sets of ministers appointed—speakers and administrators; Pelissier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahault, English ambassador. . . . . Nov. & Dec. ,,
Passports for Englishmen to cease after 1 Jan. 1861 16 Dec. ,,
Six bishoprics vacant. . . . . Dec. ,,
Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press, Dec. 11; [but for a short time] . . . . . 20 Dec. ,,
The emperor advises the pope to surrender his revolted provinces . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
"*Rome et les Evêques*" published. . . . 6 Jan. 1861
Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Paterson, an American lady) claims his legitimate rights; non-suited after a trial 25 Jan.-15 Feb. ,,
[The marriage took place in America, on 24 Dec. 1803; but was annulled, and Jerome married the princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, 12 Aug. 1807; their children are the prince Napoleon and the princess Mathilde (see *Bonaparte*).]
Purchase of the principality of Monaco for 4,000,000 *francs*, Feb. 2; announced . . . 5 Feb. ,,
Meeting of French chambers, 4 Feb.; stormy debates in the chambers . . . Feb. & March, ,,
"*La France, Rome, et l'Italie*" published 15 Feb. ,,
Angry reply to it by the bishop of Poitiers, who compares the emperor to Pilate . . 27 Feb. ,,
Failure of Mirès, a railway banker and loan contractor, &c.; he is arrested . . . 17 Feb. ,,
Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promise strict justice . . . . . Feb. & March, ,,
Eugène Scribe, *dramatist, dies (aged 80)* 20 Feb. ,,
Speech of prince Napoleon in favour of Italian unity, the English alliance, and against the pope's temporal government . . . 1 March, 1861
Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the chambers; the French army stated to consist of 687,000 men . . . . March, ,,
Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics 11 April, ,,
Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium . 1 May, ,,
Publication in Paris of the duc d'Aumale's severe letter to prince Napoleon, 13 April. Printer and publisher fined and imprisoned . . . May, ,,
Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict 12 June, ,,
Official recognition of kingdom of Italy . 24 June, ,,
Visit of king of Sweden . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Conflict between French and Swiss soldiers at Ville-la-Grande . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Mirès, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment. . . . . 29 Aug. ,,
Commercial treaty between France, Great Britain, and Belgium comes into operation . 1 Oct. ,,
Meeting of emperor and king of Prussia at Compiègne, 6 Oct.; and king of Holland . 12 Oct. ,,
French troops enter the valley of Dappes (Switzerland) to prevent an arrest . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain, respecting intervention in Mexico, signed (see *Mexico*) . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Embarrassment in the government finances; Achille Fould becomes finance minister, 14 Nov.; with enlarged powers . . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty "towards Cæsar" . . . . . 1 Jan. 1862
French army lands at Vera Cruz . . . 7 Jan. ,,
The French masters of the province of Bienhoa, in Annam . . . . . 20 Jan. ,,
Fruitless meeting of French and Swiss commissioners respecting the Ville-la-Grande conflict 3 Feb. ,,
Fould announces his finance scheme (reduction of 4½ per cent. stock to 3 per cent., and additional taxes and stamp duties) . . . . 24 Feb. ,,
Fierce debate in the legislative chamber, in which prince Napoleon takes part . . . 27 Feb. ,,
French victories in Cochin-China (6 provinces ceded to France) . . . . . 28 March, ,,
The Spanish and British plenipotentiaries decide to quit Mexico; the French declare war against the Mexican government (for the events see *Mexico*) 16 April, ,,
Sentence against Mirès examined and reversed at Douai; he is released . . . . 21 April, ,,
Treaty of peace between France and Annam signed 3 June, ,,
Duke Pasquier dies (aged 96) . . 5 July, ,,
New commercial treaty with Prussia . 2 Aug. ,,
Newspaper *La France*, opposed to Italian unity, set up by Laguerronière . . . . . Aug. ,,
Ship *Prince Jerome*, with reinforcements for Mexico, burnt near Gibraltar; crew saved. . Aug. ,,
Camp at Chalons formed on account of Garibaldi's movements in Sicily; broken, when he is taken prisoner . . . . . 29 Aug. ,,
Great sympathy for him in France . . Sept. ,,
Treaty of commerce with Madagascar . 12 Sept. ,,
Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thouvenel . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Baron Gros, ambassador at London in room of comte de Flahault, resigned . . 18 Nov. ,,
Serjeant Glover brings an action in the court of queen's bench against the comte de Persigny and M. Billault, claiming 14,000*l.* for subsidising the *Morning Chronicle*, and other newspapers 22 Nov. ,,
The emperor inaugurates "Boulevard Prince Eugène," Paris . . . . . 7 Dec. ,,
Great distress in the manufacturing districts through the cotton famine and the civil war in America Dec. ,,
Treaty of commerce with Italy signed . 17 Jan. 1863
Revolt in Annam suppressed . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
Convention regulating the French and Spanish frontiers concluded . . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
Resignation of Magne, the "speaking minister," in the assembly . . . . . 1 April, ,,
Dissolution of the chambers . . . . *8 May*, ,,

Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to electors May, 1863
Thiers, Ollivier, Favre, and other opposition candidates elected in Paris . . 31 May-15 June, ,,
Changes in the ministry—resignation of Persigny, Walewski, and Rouland . . . . 23 June, ,,
The empress visits queen of Spain at Madrid Oct. ,,
Baron Gros resigns, prince Tour d'Auvergne becomes ambassador at London . . . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Death of Billault (born 1805) "speaking minister" in legislative assembly, 13 Oct.; succeeded by Rouher, as "minister of state" . . . 18 Oct. ,,
The emperor proposes the convocation of a European congress, and invites the sovereigns or their deputies by letter . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Thiers and his friends form a new opposition . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
The invitation to the congress declined by England 25 Nov. ,,
Thiers speaks in the chamber . . . 24 Dec. ,,
Arrest of Grego and other conspirators against the emperor's life, 3 Jan.; tried and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment . . 27 Feb. 1864
Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Hayti, for establishing a telegraphic line between Europe and America . . . 16 May, ,,
Death of marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, governor of Algeria (born 1794) . . 22 May, ,,
Convention between France and Japan signed by Japanese ambassadors at Paris . . . 20 June, ,,
Convention of commerce, &c., between France and Switzerland, signed . . . . . 30 June, ,,
Prince Napoleon Victor, son of prince Napoleon Jerome and princess Clotilde, born . 16 July, ,,
Convention between France and Italy respecting evacuation of Rome, &c. . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
Garnier-Pagès and 12 others who had met at his house for election purposes, convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members" 7 Dec. ,,
Death of the emperor's private secretary and old friend, Mocquard . . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
Death of Proudhon (born 1809), who said "la propriété c'est le vol" . . . . . 19 Jan. 1865
The clergy prohibited from reading the pope's encyclical letter of 8 Dec. in churches; much excitement; the archbishop of Besançon and other prelates disobey . . . . . 5 Jan. ,,
The prince Napoleon Jerome appointed vice-president of the privy council . . . . . Jan. ,,
Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture and industry, and of the fine arts, at Paris, on 1 May, 1867 . . . . . 1 Feb. ,,
Treaty with Sweden signed . . . . . 14 Feb. ,,
The minister Duruy's plan of compulsory education rejected by the assembly . . . 8 March, ,,
Death of the duc de Morny, said to be half-brother of the emperor . . . . . 10 March, ,,
"Loi des suspects" (or of public safety) suffered to expire . . . . . 31 March, ,,
Attempted assassination of a secretary at the Russian embassy . . . . . 24 April, ,,
The emperor visits Algeria . . . . 3-27 May, ,,
Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio, with an imprudent speech by prince Napoleon Jerome, 15 May; censured by the emperor, 23 May; the prince resigns his offices 9 June, ,,
The English fleet entertained at Cherbourg and Brest, 15 Aug. *et seq.*; review of the fleets 15 & 21 Aug. ,,
The French fleet entertained at Portsmouth, 29 Aug.-1 Sept. ,,
Protest of the United States against French intervention in Mexico—prolonged correspondence (see *Mexico*) . . . . . Aug. 1865-Feb. 1866.
Count Walewski nominated president of the *corps législatif* . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Death of general Lamoricière . . . . 11 Sept. ,,
The queen of Spain visits the emperor at Biarritz 11 Sept. ,,
Notice given of the abrogation of the extradition treaty in six months . . . . . 4 Dec. ,,
Riots of republican students at Paris (several expelled from the Academy of Medicine) . 18 Dec. ,,
Emperor opens chambers with a pacific speech 22 Jan. 1866
At Auxerre, Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815 . . . . . 6 May, 1866
In a letter says that in regard to the German war, "France will observe an attentive neutrality" 11 June, ,,
The emperor of Austria cedes Venetia to France, and invites the emperor's intervention with Prussia 4 July, ,,
Empress of Mexico arrives at Paris . 8 Aug. ,,
Note to the Prussian government desiring rectification of the French frontier to what it was in 1814; declared by Prussia to be inadmissible Aug. ,,
Resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, foreign minister (succeeded by the marquis de Moustier) 2 Sept. ,,
Inundations in the south; railways destroyed, Sept. ,,
Pacific circular of the emperor sent to foreign courts . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
Death of M. Thouvenel, formerly foreign minister, 18 Oct.
Commission appointed to inquire into the advisability of modifying the organisation of the army; the emperor president; report . . 30 Oct. ,,
The French troops quit Rome . . . 3-11 Dec. ,,
Publication of letter from the comte de Chambord to his adherents in favour of the pope's temporal power, dated . . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
Commercial treaty with Austria signed . 11 Dec. ,,
General opposition to the army organisation plan published . . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
Richelieu's head, after many removals, deposited in the Sorbonne . . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
Imperial decree announcing political reforms; interpellation in the chambers; relaxation of the restriction on the press . . . . 19 Jan. 1867
Ministerial changes; Rouher becomes minister of finance; Niel, of war, &c. . . . . Jan. ,,
The chambers opened by the emperor . 14 Feb. ,,
Emile Girardin fined for libel in *La Liberté*, 7 March, ,,
Severe speech of Thiers on foreign policy, 18 March, ,,
International exhibition opened (see *Paris*), 1 April, ,,
Resignation of Walewski, president of the chamber, 29 Mar.; succeeded by M. Schneider 11 April, ,,
Scheme for organising the army rejected by committee . . . . . May, ,,
Paris visited by the czar, 1-12 June; and the king of Prussia . . . . . 5-14 June, ,,
Three provinces in Annam annexed to the French empire . . . . . 25 June, ,,
International conference at Paris respecting monetary currency . . . . 17 June-9 July, ,,
The emperor distributes the prizes of the international exhibition . . . . . 1 July, ,,
Protectorate of France over Cambodia assured by treaty . . . . . 15 July ,,
Law abolishing imprisonment for debt adopted by the senate . . . . . 18 July, ,,
Meeting of the emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg . . . . . 18-21 Aug. ,,
The emperor's letter recommending money to be expended in improving intercommunication by means of railways, canals, and roads, 15 Aug. ,,
Emperor of Austria visits Paris . 23 Oct.-2 Nov. ,,
French troops enter Rome (see *Rome*) . 30 Oct. ,,
Garibaldians defeated at Mentana . . 3 Nov. ,,
Lord Lyons received as British ambassador 9 Nov. ,,
Pacific and liberal speech of the emperor on opening the chambers . . . . . 18 Nov. ,,
"*Napoleon III. et l'Europe en* 1867," published, Nov. ,,
During a debate in the legislative assembly, Rouher, the minister, says, "We declare that Italy shall never seize upon Rome" (the government supported by 238 votes to 17) . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
12 persons convicted for belonging to a secret seditious society . . . . about 24 Dec. ,,
Friendly reception of foreign ministers . 1 Jan. 1868
New army bill (allowing 100,000 men to be added to the army annually; establishing a new national guard, &c.; giving the empire virtually an army of 1,200,000 men), passed in the *Corps législatif* (206 to 60) . . . . . 1 Jan. ,,

Ten journals fined for printing comments on legislative debates . . . . . end of Jan. 1868
M. Magne announces a deficiency in the budget; and a loan for 17,600,000*l.* . . . . 29 Jan. ,,
The army bill passes the senate—125 to 1 (Michel Chevalier, who spoke warmly against it), 30 Jan.; becomes law . . . . . 4 Feb. ,,
The "Arcadians" (new ultra-conservative party) oppose the new press law; fierce debates on it, Feb. ,,
New press law passed in legislative chamber, 240 to 1 (M. Berryer) . . . . . March, ,,
"*Les Titres de la Dynastie impériale*" appeared, about 20 March, ,,
Riotous opposition to enlistments for "garde mobile" (new national guard) at Bordeaux, Toulon, and other towns . 20 March, *et seq.* ,,
Defeat of an attack on free trade in the chamber, May, ,,
New press law put in force; increasing facility for publishing new journals . . . . June, ,,
The assembly closes . . . . . 30 July, ,,
Rochefort's weekly satirical pamphlet *La Lanterne*, suppressed; he and his printer condemned to fine and imprisonment, escapes to Belgium, Aug. ,,
M. Berryer, the advocate (born 1790) died, 29 Nov. ,,
Ministerial changes; marquis de la Valette, foreign minister, in room of De Moustier; Forcade de la Roquette minister of the interior . . Dec. ,,
The *Moniteur* replaced by the *Journal officiel*, 1 Jan. 1869
Meeting of the assembly . . . . . 18 Jan. ,,
De Moustier dies . . . . . 5 Feb. ,,
Death of Lamartine (born Oct. 1792), 28 Feb.; of Troplong, president of the senate . 1 March, ,,
Dissolution of the legislative assembly of 1863, 26 April, ,,
Difference with Belgium respecting the Luxembourg railway settled . . . 27 April, ,,
Fierce election riots at Paris, 9 June; the emperor and empress ride boldly through the Boulevards, 11 June, ,,
The new legislative chamber meets; the opposition to the government more than trebled, 26 June, ,,
Message from the emperor announcing important political changes; introducing ministerial responsibility, &c., read 12 July; resignation of ministers, 13 July, ,,
New ministry: Forcade de la Roquette (interior); La Tour d'Auvergne (foreign); Chasseloup-Laubat, president, &c. . . . . 17 July, ,,
M. Rouher made president of the senate 20 July, ,,
French Atlantic telegraph completely laid, 23 July, ,,
Marquis de la Valette appointed ambassador in London . . . . . July, ,,
The political changes announced to the senate, 5 Aug. ,,
Marshal Niel, war minister, aged 66 dies, 13 Aug. ,,
Centenary of the birth of Napoleon I.; amnesty granted to political offenders; increased pensions to survivors of the grand army; troops reviewed by the imperial prince (the emperor ill), 15 Aug. ,,
Ultra-liberal speech of prince Napoleon Jerome in the senate . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
New constitution promulgated . . . 10 Sept. ,,
Père Hyacinthe (name Loyson), popular Carmelite preacher at Paris, protests against papal infallibility and encroachments, and resigns by letter, 20 Sept. ,,
Great excitement at Paris through discovery of Tropmann's murder of the Kinck family at Pantin, about 19 Sept. ,,
Proposed meeting of republicans at Paris (did not take place) . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Agitation against free trade . Oct., Nov., Dec. ,,
Journey of the empress to the East; arrival at Constantinople, 13 Oct.; at Alexandria, 13 Nov. ,,
Firm and temperate manifesto of the left (ultra republican opposition) issued . about 16 Nov. ,,
Henri Rochefort (of *La Lanterne*) elected a deputy for Paris . . . . . 22 Nov. ,,
The chambers opened by the emperor with a liberal speech . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
Resignation of ministers announced . 27 Dec. ,,
New liberal ministry formed by Emile Ollivier (justice); Daru (foreign); Le Bœuf (war) . 3 Jan. 1870
Resignation of M. Haussmann, prefect of the Seine, about 6 Jan. 1870
Victor Noir, a journalist, killed by Pierre Bonaparte during an interview at Auteuil respecting a challenge sent to M. Rochefort . 10 Jan. ,,
Tropmann, the murderer, executed . . 19 Jan. ,,
Great excitement amongst lower orders; prosecution of Rochefort for libel in his paper, the *Marseillaise*; he is sentenced to fine and imprisonment . . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
Barricades erected in Paris, and riots after the apprehension of Rochefort, 7 Feb.; soon quelled, 8, 9 Feb. ,,
Jules Favre's attack on the ministry in the chamber defeated (236 to 28) . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Charles, comte de Montalembert, eminent author, dies (*see* 1858) . . . . . 13 March, ,,
Trial of Pierre Bonaparte at Tours; acquitted (but ordered to pay 1000*l.* to Noir's family); 21—27 March, ,,
Emperor's letter to Ollivier, agreeing to modification of the constitution of the senate 22 March, ,,
Senatus consultum communicated to the senate, 28 March; adopted . . . . 20 April, ,,
Ministerial crisis: resignation of Daru and other ministers opposing the proposed *plébiscite*, 10 April, ,,
Proclamation of the emperor respecting changes in the constitution . . . . 24 April, ,,
Conspiracy against the emperor's life detected; Baurie (aged 22) and others arrested, about 30 April, ,,
Plébiscite to ascertain whether the people approve of above changes,—*yes*, 7,527,379; *no*, 1,530,909, 8 May, ,,
Ollivier ministry reconstructed, 13 April; duc de Grammont foreign minister . about 15 May, ,,
Rioting and barricades in Paris, 9, 10 May; about 100 arrested, many sentenced to imprisonment, 14 May, ,,
Speech by the emperor on receiving result of the *plébiscite* . . . . . 23 May, ,,
The Orleans princes address the legislative assembly, demanding their return to France, 19 June; opposed by 173 to 31 . . . . 2 July, ,,
Discovery of a plot against the emperor's life, 5 July, ,,
Great excitement through the nomination of prince Leopold of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen for the Spanish throne; warlike speeches of the ministers, 5, 6, 7 July, ,,
The prince Leopold withdraws from candidature; guarantees required by France from Prussia refused; France decides to declare war against Prussia, 15 July; declaration signed 17 July, ,,
[For events of the war, see *Franco-Prussian War.*]
The empress appointed regent . . 23 July, ,,
The emperor joins the army . . . . 28 July, ,,
Publication of the *Marseillaise* of Rochefort ceases, end of July, ,,
The government declare that they are only "at war with the policy of Bismarck" . . 2 Aug. ,,
Great excitement in Paris through the false announcement of a great victory . . 6 Aug. ,,
State of siege proclaimed in Paris after the great defeat of MacMahon at Wœrth . . 7 Aug. ,,
Decrees for the enlargement of the national guard, appealing to patriotism and deprecating discord, 7, 8 Aug. ,,
At Blois, the conspirators against the emperor's life sentenced to long imprisonments . 8 Aug. ,,
Energetic measures taken for the defence of Paris; Changarnier offers his services to the emperor; well received . . . . . 8 Aug. ,,
The government appeals to France and Europe against Prussia . . . . . 8 Aug. ,,
Stormy debate in the *Corps législatif*; (M. de Kératry called on the emperor to abdicate; M. Guyot Montpeyroux said that the army were "lions led by asses"); resignation of Ollivier and his ministry . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
New ministry formed: General Cousin-Montauban comte de Palikao (distinguished in the war with China), minister of war, chief: M. Chevreau, minister of the interior; M. Magne, minister of finance; M. Clément Duvernois, minister of commerce and agriculture; admiral Rigault de Genouilly, minister of marine; baron Jerome

David, minister of public works; prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, minister of foreign affairs; and others . . . . . 10 Aug. 1870

Decree for the great augmentation of the army during the war, and appointing a "defence committee" for Paris . . . . . 10 Aug. "

The Orleans princes (the duc d'Aumale, prince de Joinville, and duc de Chartres), proffer their services in the army; declined . . Aug. "

Extraordinary sitting of the *Corps législatif* respecting the new levies . . Sunday, 14 Aug. "

Great disturbances at La Villette, a suburb of Paris: about 200 armed men attack the police, crying "Vive la République!" soon suppressed, and many arrested . . . . . 14 Aug. "

The government declare against any negotiations for peace . . . . . 14 Aug. "

Atrocious murder of M. Allain de Moneys, suspected of republicanism and Germanism; he was half killed by blows and then burnt to death by infuriated peasants at Hautefaye, Dordogne, not far from Bordeaux . . . . . 16 Aug. "

General Trochu (Orleanist), energetic and able author of "l'Armée française en 1867," appointed governor of Paris, 17 Aug.: issues a stirring proclamation . . . . . 18 Aug. "

A loan of 750 million francs announced, 21 Aug. "

Frequent diplomatic conferences at the British embassy respecting mediation . about 22 Aug. "

Confident statement of the national position by the ministry . . . . . 23 Aug. "

M. Thiers placed on the defence committee, about 26 Aug. "

Decree of M. Trochu for the expulsion from Paris of all foreigners not naturalized . 28 Aug. "

Death of count Flahault de la Billarderie, chancellor of the legion of honour, aged 85 (served under Napoleon I., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III.), 31 Aug. "

Deputation from 10,000 persons call on Trochu to assume the government: he declines, 8 p.m., 3 Sept. "

The news of the final defeat of MacMahon near Sedan, and the surrender of the emperor and the remainder of MacMahon's army (90,000), to the king of Prussia announced by comte de Palikao to the legislative assembly! Jules Favre declares for defending France to the last gasp, attacks the imperial dynasty, and proposes concentration of all power in the hands of general Trochu, amid profound silence . . . 3.35 a.m., 4 Sept. "

The ruin of MacMahon's army announced in the *Journal officiel* . . . . . 4 Sept. "

On the proposition of Thiers the chamber appoints a commission of government and national defence, and orders the convocation of a constituent assembly, and adjourns . 3.10 p.m., 4 Sept. "

At the resumption of the sitting of the assembly it is invaded by the crowd, demanding a republic; most of the deputies retire. Gambetta and other liberal members of the "left" proclaim the deposition of the imperial dynasty and the establishment of a republic . . 4.15 p.m., 4 Sept. "

Last meeting of the senate; it declares adhesion to the emperor . . . . . 4 Sept. "

Proclamation of a "government of defence," general Trochu, president; MM. Léon Gambetta (interior), Jules Simon (public instruction), Jules Favre (foreign), Crémieux (justice), Jules Picard (finance), general Le Flo (war), Fourichon (marine), Magnin (agriculture), Dorian (public works), Etienne Arago (mayor of Paris), Kératry (police). 4 Sept. "

An informal meeting of the legislative assembly held, M. Thiers, president. M. Jules Favre reports to it the formation of the provisional government; some protest; Thiers recommends moderation, and the meeting retires, evening 4 Sept. "

The empress, the comte de Palikao, and other ministers secretly leave Paris and enter Belgium, evening, 4 Sept. "

Legislative chamber dissolved; senate abolished; regular troops and national guard fraternize; "perfect order reigns" . . . . 5 Sept.

M. Favre calls on the United States of America for moral support . . . . . 5 Sept. "

The emperor Napoleon arrives at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel . . . 9.35 p.m. 5 Sept. 1870

The republican deputies in the Spanish cortes greet the republic . . . . . 5 Sept. "

Henri Rochefort added to the government 5 Sept. "

The red republican flag raised at Lyons 5 Sept. "

Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc arrive in Paris, 6 Sept. "

Jules Favre, in a circular to French diplomatic representatives, while professing desire for peace, says, "We will not cede either an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses" 6 Sept. "

Proclamation of general Trochu, saying that the defence of the capital is assured . . 6 Sept. "

The police replaced by national guards . 6 Sept. "

Proffered services of the Orleans princes again declined . . . . . 6 Sept. "

The imperial correspondence seized, about 7 Sept. "

The government proclaim that to-day, as in 1792, the republic signifies the hearty union of the army and people for the defence of the country 7 Sept. "

The republic recognised by the United States, 8 Sept. "

The defence committee summon the king of Prussia to quit French territory without loss of time 8 Sept. "

Reappearance of the *Marseillaise:* Rochefort resigns editorship, and disclaims connection on account of a violent article; the paper ceases to appear soon after . . . . . 8 Sept. "

Decree convoking the constituent assembly, to be composed of 750 members (to be elected on 16 Oct.) . . . . . 8 Sept. "

The imperial prince at Hastings, 7 Sept., joined by the empress . . . . . 8 Sept. "

Victor Hugo publishes an address to the Germans, appealing to their fraternal sentiments 9 Sept. "

Cattle plague began in Alsace and Lorraine Sept. "

The republic recognised by Spain, 8 Sept.; by Switzerland . . . . . 9 Sept. "

M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government . . . . . 13 Sept. "

Lyons said to be ruled by a "committee of safety;" red flag raised; reign of terror . . 13 Sept. "

Letter from M. Pietri, private secretary to the emperor, stating that "his master has not a centime in foreign funds" . . . 15 Sept. "

Elections for constituent assembly ordered to take place on 2 Oct. . . . . 16 Sept. "

The academies of the institute protest against the bombardment of the monuments, museums, &c., in Paris . . . . . 16 Sept. "

Diplomatic circular from M. Jules Favre: he admits he has no claim on Prussia for disinterestedness; urges that statesmen should hesitate to continue a war in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen; announces that a freely elected assembly is summoned, and that the government will abide by its judgment, and that France, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonour. He admits that France has been wrong, and acknowledges its obligation to repair by a measure of justice the ill it has done 17 Sept. "

A government delegation at Tours under M. Crémieux, the minister of justice; the foreign ambassadors proceed there . . . 18 Sept. "

Manifesto of the red republicans signed by general Cluseret, placarded in Paris . . about 18 Sept. "

Bronze statues of Napoleon ordered to be made into cannon . . . . . about 19 Sept. "

Stern proclamation of Trochu respecting the cowardice of the Zouaves on 19 Sept. . 20 Sept. "

M. Duruof in a post-balloon quits Paris with mail-bags, arrives at Evreux, and reaches Tours 23 Sept. "

The *Journal officiel* replaced by the *Moniteur universel* as the organ of the government, about 23 Sept. "

Esquiros struggles to maintain order at Marseilles 24 Sept. "

Failure of the negotiations for peace between count Bismarck and Jules Favre; manifesto of the government at Tours, calling on the people to rise and either disavow the ministry or "fight to the bitter end;" the elections for the assembly suspended . . . . . 24 Sept. "

All Frenchmen between 20 and 25 years of age prohibited leaving France . . about 26 Sept. 1870
Great enthusiasm in the provinces on the failure of the negotiations; "war to the knife" and *levée en masse* proclaimed by the prefects; efforts made to excite warlike ardour in Brittany by M. Cathelineau . . . . . 26, 27 Sept. ,,
The duc d'Aumale consents to become a candidate for the representative assembly, and promises submission to the *de facto* government for defence about 27 Sept. ,,
Attempted insurrection of the red republicans at Lyons; order restored by national guards; general Cluseret disappears . . . . . 28 Sept. ,,
Great order in Paris maintained by the national guard; report from surgeon-major Wyatt, 28 Sept. ,,
All between 21 and 40 to be organised as a national garde mobile; all men in arms placed at the disposal of the minister of war . . 30 Sept. ,,
The empress and her son residing at Camden-house, Chiselhurst, Kent . . . . . Sept. ,,
The elections for the constituent assembly (753 members) ordered by the delegates at Tours to take place on 16 Oct. . . . 29 Sept.—1 Oct. ,,
Proclamations of general Trochu for maintaining order in Paris . . . . . about 1 Oct. ,,
Marseilles said to be unsettled: many arrested, 1 Oct. ,,
The elections deferred till they can be carried out throughout the whole extent of the republic, by order of the government at Paris . 1 Oct. ,,
M. Crémieux becomes delegate minister of war at Tours in room of admiral Fourichon, still minister of marine . . . . . 3 Oct. ,,
Gustave Flourens, heading five battalions of national guards, marches to the Hôtel de Ville and demands chassepots (not to be had) . 5 Oct. ,,
Suppression of the schools of the "brethren of the Christian doctrine" by the republicans: much dissatisfaction . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
All Frenchmen under 60 years of age forbidden to quit France . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
M. Gambetta escapes from Paris in a balloon, 7 Oct.; arrives at Rouen and declares for "a pact with victory or death," 8 Oct.; arrives at Tours and becomes minister of war as well as of the interior 9 Oct. ,,
Address from the comte de Chambord, saying that his whole ambition is to found with the people a really national government . . 9 Oct. ,,
Battalions of amazons said to be forming in Paris 12 Oct. ,,
Blanqui, Gustave Flourens, Ledru-Rollin, Félix Pyat, and other red republicans defeated in their attempts to establish the commune at Paris to supersede the government, 10, 11 Oct.: reconciliation effected by Rochefort . about 14 Oct. ,,
Riots at Honfleur: the people oppose the embarkation of cattle to England, 12 Oct.; similar riots at St. Malo . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
M. Edmond Adam, prefect of police; replacing M. de Kératry, sent on a foreign mission, about 16 Oct. ,,
M. de Kératry quits Paris in a balloon, 12 Oct.; at Madrid fails in obtaining assistance from Prim 19, 20 Oct. ,,
Marseilles disturbed by red republicans; Esquiros still in office . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
Publication of the imperial correspondence seized in the Tuileries . . . . . Oct. ,,
Decree for a loan of 10,000,000*l.* issued on behalf of the French government . . . 25 Oct. ,,
The imperial guard suppressed . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Circular of Gambetta stigmatising the surrender of Metz (on 27 Oct.) as a crime . . 28 Oct. ,,
Death of M. Baroche in Jersey . . . 30 Oct. ,,
M. Thiers arrives in Paris with news of the surrender of Metz and the proposals for an armistice 30 Oct. ,,
Riots in Paris: general Trochu threatened; the principal members of the defence government imprisoned in the Hôtel de Ville; Ledru-Rollin, Victor Hugo, and Gustave Flourens, and others, established as a committee of public safety and of the commune of Paris, under the direction of M. Picard; the national guard releases the government, and order is restored . 31 Oct. ,,
General Boyer, replying to Gambetta, says, "We capitulated with hunger" . . . . 31 Oct. 1870
The empress arrives at Wilhelmshöhe; interview of Bazaine with the emperor . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Etienne Arago and other mayors of Paris resign, 1 Nov. ,,
Marshals Canrobert and Le Bœuf and many generals at Wilhelmshöhe . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Proclamation of Gambetta calling on the army to avenge the dishonour at Metz . 1 Nov. ,,
The government proclaim a *plébiscite* in Paris on 3 Nov. to ascertain whether the people maintain the power of the government of national defence 1 Nov. ,,
M. Rochefort, member of the defence government, resigns . . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
Result of the *plébiscite*:—for the defence government, 557,976; against, 62,638 . 3 Nov. ,,
Resignation of M. Esquiros at Marseilles, succeeded by M. Alphonse Gent . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
The ex-empress returned to Chiselhurst . 3 Nov. ,,
Mobilisation of all able-bodied men between 20 and 40, ordered . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Failure of the negotiations for an armistice 6 Nov. ,,
Félix Pyat and others arrested for the affair of 31 Oct. . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
"France can do nothing now but carry on with such courage and strength as remain to her a war *à outrance*."—*Guizot*. . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Decree for melting some of the church-bells to make cannon . . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Alexander Dumas, novelist and dramatist, dies 10 Dec. ,,
The delegate government removed from Tours to Bordeaux . . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Murder of lieut. Arnaud at Lyons by the people for resisting them . . . . . 20 Dec. ,,
Trial of 21 peasants for murder of M. Moneys (see 16 Aug.): 4 condemned to death; others to imprisonment . . . . about 23 Dec.
Firm proclamation of Trochu at Paris . 30 Dec. ,,
Gambetta at Bordeaux declares that the government only holds office for defence of the country; demonstration in honour of the republic 1 Jan. 1871
Foreigners not permitted to leave Paris by the Germans . . . . . 19 Jan. ,,
Fierce speech of Gambetta at Lille, demanding continuance of the war . . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
Disturbances at Paris suppressed by the army, 23 Jan. ,,
Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy made governor of Paris . . . . . 24 Jan. ,,
Capitulation of Paris; armistice signed by Favre and Bismarck . . . . . 28 Jan. ,,
Disavowed by Gambetta at Bordeaux . 31 Jan. ,,
Manifesto of the duc d'Aumale in favour of a constitutional monarchy . . . . . 1 Feb. ,,
Arrival of food from London to relieve Paris (see *Mansion-house*) . . . . . 3 Feb. ,,
The defence government publish their reasons for capitulation (2,000,000 people in Paris with only ten days' provisions), 4 Feb.; and annul Gambetta's decree, 4 Feb.; he and his ministry resign, 5, 6 Feb. ,,
Railway accident between Bandoz and St. Nizaire; explosion of casks of gunpowder: 60 killed; about 100 wounded . . . . . 5 Feb. ,,
Four murderers of M. Moneys (16 Aug. 1870) executed . . . . . 8 Feb. ,,
Proclamation of Napoleon III. "Betrayed by fortune," he condemns the government of 4 Sept.; states that his government was four times confirmed in 20 years; submits to the judgment of time; saying "that a nation cannot long obey those who have no right to command" 8 Feb. ,,
General election of a national assembly . 8 Feb. ,,
First meeting of the new national assembly, 12 Feb. ,,
Supplementary armistice signed . . 15 Feb. ,,
Garibaldi resigns his election, 13 Feb.; Grévy elected president by 519 out of 538 . 16 Feb. ,,
Termination of the war; the Belfort garrison (12,000) marches out with military honours, 16 Feb. ,,
"*Pact of Bordeaux:*" M. Thiers made chief of the executive power, by agreement of the different parties in the assembly, 17 Feb.; voted 18 Feb. ,,
Thiers ministry: Dufaure (justice); Jules Favre (foreign), Picard (interior), Jules Simon (public

instruction), Lambrecht (commerce), gen. Leflo (war), admiral Pothuan (marine), De Larcy (public works) . . . . . 17 Feb. 1871
The French government recognised by the great powers of Europe . . . . . 18 Feb. ,,
The duc de Broglie appointed French minister at London . . . . . 21 Feb. ,,
Negotiations for peace between Thiers and Bismarck . . . . . 22, 23, 24 Feb. ,,
Preliminaries of a treaty of peace accepted by MM. Thiers and Favre, and 15 delegates of the national assembly at Versailles (cession of parts of Alsace and Lorraine, including Strasbourg and Metz, and payment of five milliards of francs — 200,000,000l.), 25 Feb.; signed . . 26 Feb. ,,
Intense excitement in Paris . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
Preliminaries of the treaty accepted by the assembly (546 to 107); the fall of the empire unanimously confirmed; and the emperor stigmatised, 1 March, ,,
A strong party of the national guard seize some cannons and transport them to Montmartre and Belleville, to defend themselves against the Germans entering Paris . . . . 1 March, ,,
The emperor of Germany reviews about 100,000 of his troops at Longchamps near Paris, 1 March, ,,
About 30,000 Germans enter Paris, 1 March; remain 48 hours; depart . . . . 3 March, ,,
Impeachment of the defence government demanded by the party of the left (Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Quinet, and others) . . 6 March, ,,
The ex-emperor protests against his deposition, 6 March, ,,
The army of the north and other special army corps dissolved . . . . . 7-10 March, ,,
Meeting of national guard in Paris quelled, 10 March, ,,
The national assembly vote for removal to Versailles (461-104) . . . . . 10 March, ,,
Le Vengeur and four other violent journals suppressed in Paris by Vinoy . . 11 March, ,,
Blanqui, Flourens, and others condemned for insurrection of 31 Oct. 1870 . . 12 March, ,,
Central committee of republican confederation of national guards (termed "the government of the Buttes") meet; depose Vinoy and appoint Garibaldi general-in-chief . . . . 15 March, ,,
Insurrection at Paris: the regular troops take possession of the Buttes Montmartre and Belleville, for the assembly; the national guard attempt to recover them; after a brief conflict the troops fraternise with the insurgents, who capture and shoot generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas, and take possession of the Hôtel de Ville; barricades erected in Belleville and other places; general Vinoy with the gendarmerie retire across the Seine . . . . 18 March, ,,
The insurgents nominate a central committee of the national guard, headed by Assy, a workman, which takes possession of public offices; Thiers issues a circular, enjoining obedience to the assembly . . . . . 19 March, ,,
The central committee order communal election in Paris, 19 March; and liberate about 11,000 political prisoners in Paris . . 20 March, ,,
The national assembly meet at Versailles; propose conciliatory measures; and appoint a committee to support the government . . 20 March, ,,
Napoleon III. arrives at Dover . . 20 March, ,,
The *Journal des Débats* and other papers renounce the central committee . . . 20 March, ,,
The bank of France saved by the courage of the governor, marquis de Plœuc, and by the forbearance of citizen Beslay . . . . 20 March, ,,
The assembly appeal to the nation and the army, 21 March, ,,
Requisitions levied on the Paris shop-keepers, 21 March, ,,
Unarmed demonstration of the Friends of Order; they are fired on by the insurgents; 10 killed, 20 wounded . . . . . 22 March, ,,
Lullier arrested by the central committee, 22 March, ,,
Admiral Saisset appointed commander of the national guard for the assembly . . 23 March, ,,
The 69th regiment of the line retire to Versailles, 23 March, ,,
The central committee appoint some of their delegates generals . . . . . 24 March, ,,
The insurgents hold central Paris; Saisset returns to Versailles . . . . . 25 March, 1871
Municipal elections at Paris; 200,000 out of 500,000 vote; majority of two-thirds in favour of the insurgents . . . . . 26 March, ,,
The government of the commune proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville . . . . . 28 March, ,,
Meeting of the conference for the peace at Brussels, 28 March, ,,
Gustave Flourens, Blanqui, and Félix Pyat now at the head of the movement: they propose revival of the system of the Italian republics of the middle ages . . . . . 29 March, ,,
The remission of part of the rents due by tenants ordered; the standing army to be named the national guard . . . . . 29 March, ,,
Reign of terror: "Paris has no longer liberty of the press, of public meeting, of conscience, or of person."—*Le Soir* . . . . . 1 April, ,,
Military operations commence 9 a.m.; action at Courbevoie; Flourens marches his troops to Versailles, *viâ* Rueil . . . . . 2 April, ,,
The corps d'armée of general Bergeret at the Rond Point, near Neuilly, stopped by the artillery of Mont Valérien; exchange of shot between Fort Issy and Fort Vanves, occupied by the insurgents, and Meudon . . . . . 3 April,
General Duval made prisoner in the engagement at Châtillon and shot; death of Flourens at Chatou; Delescluze, Cournet, and Vermorel succeed Bergeret, Eudes, and Duval on the executive commission; Cluseret, delegate of war, and Bergeret, commandant of Paris forces . . 4 April, ,,
Communist insurrection at Marseilles suppressed, 4 April, ,,
General Cluseret commences active operations; military service compulsory for all citizens under 40; the archbishop of Paris arrested . 5 April, ,,
Extension of action to Neuilly and Courbevoie; severe decree concerning complicity with Versailles, and arrest of hostages; Dombrowski succeeds Bergeret as commandant of Paris; the guillotine burnt on the Place Voltaire . . . . . 6 April, ,,
Federals abandon Neuilly; commission of barricades created and presided over by Gaillard Senior; military occupation of the railway termini by the insurgents . . . . 8 April, ,,
Insurgents repulsed in an attempt to take Châtillon; forts Vanves and Montrouge disabled; Mont Valérien shells the Avenue des Ternes; Bergeret arrested by order of the commune, 9 April, ,,
Marshal MacMahon, commander-in-chief for the assembly, distributes his forces, and commences the investment of Fort Issy . . . 11 April, ,,
Versailles batteries established on Châtillon; the Orleans railway and telegraph cut; communications of the insurgents with the south intercepted; decree ordering the fall of the column Vendôme . . . . . 12 April, ,,
Publication of the reports of the sittings of the commune . . . . . 13 April, ,,
The redoubt of Gennevilliers taken; the troops of Versailles advance to the Château de Bécon, a post of importance; Assy at the bar of the commune . . . . . 14 April, ,,
The national assembly pass the new municipal bill (419-18) . . . . . 14 April, ,,
Complementary elections; organisation of a court-martial under the presidence of Rossel, chief officer of the staff . . . . . 16 April, ,,
Capture and fortification of the Château de Bécon by the Versailles troops . . . . 17 April, ,,
Station and houses at Asnières taken by the army of Versailles . . . . . 18 April, ,,
The communists appeal to the nation . . 19 April, ,,
Bagneux occupied by the Versaillais; reorganisation of commissions; Eudes appointed inspector-general of the southern forts; transfers his quarters from Montrouge to the palace of the Legion of Honour . . . . . 20 April, ,,
The Versailles batteries at Breteuil, Brimborion, Meudon, and Moulin de Pierre trouble the federal fort Issy, and battery between Bagneux and Châtillon shells fort Vanves; truce at Neuilly from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; the inhabitants of Neuilly enter Paris by the Porte des Ternes, 25 April, ,,

Capture of Les Moulineaux, outpost of the insurgents, by the troops, who strongly fortify themselves on the 27th and 28th . . . 26 April, 1871
Cemetery and park of Issy taken by the Versaillais in the night; freemasons make a new attempt at reconciliation; the commune levies a sum of two millions of francs from the railway companies, 29 April, ,,
A flag of truce sent to fort Issy by the Versaillais, calling upon the federals to surrender; general Eudes puts fresh troops in the fort, and takes the command; Cluseret imprisoned at Mazas by order of the commune; Rossel appointed provisional delegate of war . . . . 30 April, ,,
The Versaillais take the station of Clamart and the Château of Issy; creation of the committee of public safety; members: Antoine Arnauld, Léo Meillet, Ranvier, Félix Pyat, Charles Gérardin; alleged massacre of communist prisoners, 1 May, ,,
Lacretelle carries the redoubt of Moulin Saquet, 3 May, ,,
Colonel Rossel appointed to the direction of military affairs, defines the military quarters of Dombrowski, La Cécilia, Wroblewski, Bergeret, and Eudes . . . . . 5 May, ,,
Central committee of the national guard charged with administration of war; the Chapelle expiatoire condemned to destruction—the materials to be sold by auction . . . . . 5 May, ,,
Concert at the Tuileries in aid of the ambulances. Suppression of newspapers . . . 6 May, ,,
Battery of Montretout (70 marine guns) opens fire; Thiers exhorts the Parisians to rise against the commune . . . . . 8 May, ,,
Morning; insurgents evacuate the fort Issy; the committee of public safety renewed; members: Ranvier, Antoine Arnauld, Gambon, Eudes, Delescluze; Rossel resigns . . . . 8 May, ,,
Treaty of peace with Germany signed at Frankfort, 10 May, ,,
Cannon from the fort Issy taken to Versailles; decree for the demolition of M. Thiers' house; Delescluze appointed delegate of war 10 May, ,,
Thiers opposed; offers to resign; the assembly vote confidence in him (495-10) . . . . 11 May, ,,
Troops take possession of the Couvent des Oiseaux at Issy, and the Lyceum at Vanves; Auber, the composer, dies, aged 89 . . . . . 12 May, ,,
Triumphal entry of the troops into Versailles with flags and cannon taken from the convent; evacuation of the village of Issy completed; fort Vanves taken by the troops . . . . . 13 May, ,,
Vigorous cannonade from the batteries of Courbevoie, Bécon, Asnières, on Levallois and Clichy; both villages evacuated; commencement of the demolition of house of M. Thiers . . 14 May, ,,
Report of the re-armament of Montmartre 15 May, ,,
The column Vendôme overthrown . . 16 May, ,,
Secession from the communist government; a central club formed; a battalion of women formed, 17 May, ,,
Stringent conscription in Paris . about 17 May, ,,
Silver ornaments in churches seized; explosion of a cartridge factory near the Champ de Mars; above 100 killed . . . . . 17 May, ,,
The assembly adopt the treaty of peace 18 May, ,,
Rochefort brought a prisoner to Versailles; last sitting of the commune . . . . 21 May, ,,
Noon, explosion of the powder magazine of the Manége d'Etat-Major (staff riding-school); the hostages transferred from Mazas to La Roquette; Assy arrested in Paris by the Versaillais; the assembly votes the re-erection of the column Vendôme; M. Ducatel, at the risk of his life, having signalled that the way was clear, the Versailles troops enter Paris by the gates of St. Cloud and Montrouge, 2 p.m., 21 May; take possession of the south and west, and about 10,000 prisoners, after some conflicts . 22 May, ,,
Montmartre taken by Douai and Ladmirault: death of Dombrowski. Morning: Assy arrives at Versailles; execution of gendarmes and Gustave Chaudey at the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. Night: the Tuileries set on fire; Delescluze and the committee of public safety hold permanent sittings at the Hôtel de Ville . . 23 May, ,,
Morning: Palais Royal, Ministry of Finance, Hôtel de Ville, &c., set on fire. 1 p.m., the powder magazine at the Palais du Luxembourg blown up; the committee of public safety organise detachments of fusee-bearers; petroleum pumped into burning buildings; Raoul Rigault shot in the afternoon by the soldiers. Evening: execution in the prison of La Roquette of the archbishop, abbé Deguerry, president Bonjean, and 64 others, hostages . . . . 24 May, 1871
The forts Montrouge, Hautes-Bruyères, Bicêtre evacuated by the insurgents; the death of Delescluze reported; executions in the Avenue d'Italie of the Pères Dominicans of Arcueil, 25 May, ,,
16 priests and 38 gendarmes shot at Belleville by the insurgents; many women fighting, and casting petroleum into fires, shot . 26, 27 May, ,,
The Buttes Chaumont, the heights of Belleville, and the cemetery of Père Lachaise carried by the troops; taking of the prison of La Roquette by the marines; deliverance of 169 hostages; the investment of Belleville complete; last position captured by MacMahon; fighting ends, 5 p.m., 28 May, ,,
Federal garrison of Vincennes surrendered at discretion . . . . . 29 May, ,,
Reported results of seven days fighting in Paris: *regular troops*, 877 killed, 645 wounded, 183 missing; *insurgents*, about 50,000 dead, 25,000 prisoners; nearly all the leaders killed or prisoners; about a fourth part of Paris destroyed 22-27 May, ,,
Estimated loss of property through the insurrection, 32,000,000*l.* . . . . . April, May, ,,
Thiers' decree for disarming Paris and abolishing the National Guard of the Seine . . 29 May, ,,
Victor Hugo expelled from Belgium . 30 May, ,,
Reported wholesale execution of prisoners by the marquis de Gallifet; Paris put under martial law; about 50,000 insurgents still at large . 30 May, ,,
Severe letter from prince Napoleon Jerome to Jules Favre, dated . . . . . 31 May, ,,
Changes in the ministry; resignation (and reappointment of some) of those who had been members of the government of defence . . . 6 June, ,,
Solemn funeral of Darboy, archbp. of Paris 7 June, ,,
Abrogation of the laws of proscription by the assembly (484—103); elections of the duc d'Aumale and the prince de Joinville declared valid 8 June, ,,
Important speech of Thiers for maintaining the republic at present . . . . . 8 June ,,
Imposition of new taxes (463,000,000 francs) and a loan proposed by M. Pouyer Quertier . 12 June ,,
Gen. Trochu's powerful speech defending the "government of national defence" . 13, 14 June, ,,
Army of reserve ordered to be dissolved 14 June, ,,
Financial measures of M. Pouyer-Quertier opposed by Dufaure and the free-traders about 14 June, ,,
Theatres and public places reopened in Paris about 20 June, ,,
Letter from M. Guizot to M. Grévy recommending political moderation to all parties, and maintenance of the present government, published 22 June, ,,
The loan of 2 milliards francs (80,000,000*l.*) decreed 26 June; subscription opened, 27 June; about 4 milliards subscribed for in France alone 28 June ,,
132 members elected for the assembly; includes Gambetta, and a few legitimists and Bonapartists; the rest support the government . 2 July, ,,
Letter from the comte de Chambord at Chambord, professing devotion to France, and adhesion to modern policy and liberality; but declining to give up the white flag of Henry IV.; he retires to Germany to avoid all pretext for agitation, dated 5 July, ,,
The government said to have 500 votes in the assembly; bill for new taxes passed (483 to 5) 8 July, ,,
20,000,000*l.* part of the indemnity, paid to the Germans . . . . . about 14 July, ,,
Prince Napoleon Jerome expelled from France (at Havre) . . . . . 15 July, ,,
M. Devienne, president of the court of cassation, acquitted of blame for settling disputes relative to an imperial scandal (in Nov. 1860) . 21 July, ,,
Jules Favre, foreign minister, resigns about 23 July; succeeded by Charles de Remusat about 3 Aug. ,,
Full compensation for losses claimed by the invaded

provinces refused by Thiers, who acknowledges no debt, but proposes to act generously . Aug. 1871
Trial of communist prisoners at Paris, begun about 8 Aug. ,,
Great dissensions in the assembly between the monarchists and republican parties; resignation of Thiers not accepted, 24 Aug.; prolongation of his power and the sovereign and constituent authority of the assembly voted (443 to 227) about 25 Aug. ,,
Thiers' powers prolonged, and nominated president of the French republic by the assembly; to continue till the assembly shall terminate its labours; (the Rivet-Vitet proposition), 491-93 31 Aug. ,,
French postage increased . . . . Sept. ,,
Société de Prevoyance established to counteract the *Internationale;* becomes permanent . Sept. ,,
Ferré and Lullier sentenced to death, others to transportation or imprisonment, 2 Sept.; 3 women (pétroleuses) sentenced to death for throwing petroleum on fires . . . . . 5 Sept. ,,
Bill for making the whole nation bear the losses of the invaded provinces adopted by the assembly 6 Sept. ,,
Rossel, communist general, sentenced to death 8 Sept. ,,
Message from Thiers to the assembly; consideration of the budget adjourned 12 Sept.; read 13 Sept. ,,
Disarmament of the national guard begun at Lyons, &c. . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
Bill introduced concerning treaty with Germany relating to tariff on goods from Alsace and Lorraine, and the reducing German troops in France to 50,000 men, 14 Sept.; adopted by the assembly (533-33), the session declared closed, 2 a.m. 17 Sept. ,,
Courts-martial on communists go on . . Sept. ,,
"Permanent Committee" of 25 of different parties appointed by the assembly to watch over the course of the government during the recess (17 Sept.-4 Dec.) . . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
25,000 communists yet to be tried; about half to be set free . . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
Evacuation of Paris forts by the Germans begun about 20 Sept. ,,
Rochefort (of "*La Lanterne*" and "*Le Mot d'Ordre*") sentenced to life-imprisonment . . 21 Sept. ,,
Difficulty in settling the Alsace and Lorraine treaty 21 Sept. ,,
M. Pouyer-Quertier, the French finance minister, arrives at Berlin . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
M. Lambrecht, minister of the interior, dies suddenly, 8 Oct.; succeeded by M. Casimir Perier 10 Oct. ,,
Tranquil election of above 2000 general councillors Oct. ,,
Convention for evacuation of 6 departments, and finance convention of Alsace and Lorraine signed, 12 and 13 Oct.; exchanged . . . 21 Oct. ,,
Count Benedetti publishes an apology, attacking the Prussian government; count Bismarck replies (in "Official Journal") disproving his assertions 22 Oct. ,,
Dispute with Tunis settled . . about 25 Oct. ,,
Prince Napoleon resigns his seat in the council-general of Corsica; and denounces intimidation 28 Oct. ,,
Insurrection in Algeria ended . . . Nov. ,,
Eight of the murderers of generals Lecomte and Thomas condemned . . . . 18 Nov. ,,
Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois, communist leaders, shot at Satory in presence of 3000 soldiers 28 Nov. ,,
Gaston Crémieux executed at Marseilles . 30 Nov. ,,
Territory held by Germans put into state of siege 4 Dec. ,,
Meeting of the national assembly . . 4 Dec. ,,
Sixteen political parties said to exist . . Dec. ,,
Thiers reads his message to the assembly; deprecates free trade, but proposes moderate protection of French manufactures . . 7 Dec. ,,
Sharp despatch from count Bismarck in reference to the acquittal of murderers of Germans at Melun and Paris . . . . . 7 Dec. ,,
After some discussion with M. Thiers, the duc d'Aumale and prince de Joinville take their seats in the assembly . . . . . 19 Dec. ,,
A committee of the assembly decide against the assembly removing to Paris . . . 22 Dec. ,,

Joseph Lemettre condemned to death for 27 crimes (chiefly atrocious murders) . . . 23 Dec. 1871
Income-tax proposed and negatived . . 28 Dec. ,,
Vautram, a government candidate, elected deputy for Paris, and not Victor Hugo . . 7 Jan. 1872
The duc de Persigny dies . . . . 12 Jan. ,,
Long debate in the assembly; opposition to the proposed taxes on raw materials; government defeated (377-307) . . . . . 19 Jan. ,,
Resignation of Thiers and the ministry opposed by the assembly; M'Mahon writes that the army will respect the orders of a majority of the assembly, but not obey dictatorship; Thiers resumes office 20 Jan. ,,
Death of Arlès Dufour, of Lyons, St. Simonian and free-trader . . . . . about 22 Jan. ,,
The government taxes voted . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
Conviction of the assassins of archbishop Darboy and others (on 24 May, 1871), 1 to death 23 Jan. ,,
Manifesto of the comte de Chambord; his mind unchanged; he will not become a legitimate king by revolution . . . . . 29 Jan. ,,
Abrogation of the commercial treaties with Great Britain and Belgium determined on . Feb. ,,
Sardou's play, "Rabagas," satirising the radicals; causes much excitement . . . . 1 Feb. ,,
Proposed return of the assembly to Paris negatived (377-318); resignation of Casimir Périer, minister of the interior . . . . . 2 Feb. ,,
League for commercial liberty formed . . Feb. ,,
Five communists sentenced to death for murder of the Dominicans on 25 May . . . . 17 Feb. ,,
Blanqui condemned to transportation to a fortified prison . . . . . about 17 Feb. ,,
M. Rouher elected a member of the assembly about 15 Feb. ,,
Universal subscription to pay the indemnity to the Germans begins . . . . . Feb. ,,
Manifesto in favour of a constitutional monarchy signed by about 280 of the "Right," about 24 Feb. ,,
Assassins of generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas executed . . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Janvier de la Motte, a prefect, prosecuted for forgery, &c., by government, acquitted; M. Pouyer-Quertier, who gives evidence in his favour, resigns, about 5 March, ,,
Joseph Lemettre executed . . . . 5 March, ,,
The treaty of commerce with Great Britain (1860), denounced (to cease in 12 months) . 15 March, ,,
War budget of 27,000,000*l.* (formerly 10,000,000*l.*) proposed . . . . . March, ,,
Publishers of "*Figaro*" convicted of libel against general Trochu; moderate punishment 2 April, ,,
Abolition of passports for British subjects announced . . . . . 10 April, ,,
Law against the International Society placarded 22 April, ,,
In a letter, the ex-emperor takes upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender at Sedan 12 May, ,,
Rouher in the assembly repels the duc d'Audiffret Pasquier's severe attack on the empire 21 May, ,,
Three more condemned communists shot 25 May, ,,
The duc d'Aumale speaks in the chamber in favour of the army organisation bill . . . 28 May, ,,
Marshal Vaillant dies . . . . . 4 June, ,,
Thiers threatens to resign at opposition in the chamber . . . . . about 9 June, ,,
Interview of delegates of the majority (the right) in the assembly with Thiers (respecting his policy); much censured . . . . . 20 June, ,,
Budget for 1873; deficiency, 4,800,000*l.*; 8,000,000*l.* to be raised; Thiers advocates duty on raw materials, and opposes income-tax 26 June, *et seq.* ,,
The majority in the assembly propose MacMahon as president in room of Thiers . . . July, ,,
New convention between Germany and France respecting speedy payment of the indemnity and evacuation of territory, signed . . 29 June, ,,
Anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille celebrated by public dinners; important moderate speech by Gambetta at Ferté-sous-Jouarre, 14 July, ,,
Announcement of a public loan of 120,000,000*l.* at 6½ per cent. . . . . 26 July, ,,
Three communists (murderers of hostages) executed at Satory . . . . . 25 July, ,,
The loan subscribed for, nearly 12 times the amount, chiefly in France . . . . . July, ,,

Thiers' financial measures carried (taxes on raw materials, &c.); the session of the assembly closed 3 Aug. 1872
Meeting of Guizot and Thiers at Val Richer 11 Sept. ,,
Arrest of Edmond About at Saverne, by the Germans, on account of a newspaper article (written Oct. 1871), 14 Sept.; released . . 21 Sept. ,,
Three more communist murderers shot at Satory 15 Sept. ,,
Attempted celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the first French republic; banquet at Chambery stopped . . . 22 Sept. ,,
M. Thiers and the ministry in Paris . . Sept. ,,
Progress of Gambetta in the south; violent speech at Grenoble against Thiers . . . 27 Sept. ,,
Pilgrimage of about 20,000 persons to the grotto of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes, on account of alleged miracles (the Virgin was said to have appeared to two girls, 14 Feb. 1858) . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Report that the Russian minister remonstrated on Gambetta's speech at Grenoble . . Oct. ,,
The supreme council of war constituted; includes MacMahon, Canrobert, duc d'Aumale, and other eminent generals; first meeting, Thiers present 9 Oct. ,,
Prince Napoleon and princess Clothilde come to Paris; expelled by order of the government (he protests) . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. de la Rochette, protesting against a republic, and asserting that France can be saved by a monarchy alone; that she is catholic and monarchical, and cannot, therefore, perish; dated . . 15 Oct. ,,
Elections for vacancies in the assembly; radical republicans mostly elected . . . 20 Oct. ,,
The Germans evacuate Haute Marne and other departments . . . . . Oct., Nov. ,,
Banquet of the monarchical party at Bordeaux 31 Oct. ,,
New commercial treaty with Great Britain signed at London . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,
Re-assembling of the national assembly. 11 Nov.; Thiers in his message declares that the republic is the legal government; and that to exist it must be conservative; and proposes changes 12 Nov. ,,
Service of prayer on behalf of the assembly 17 Nov. ,,
Fruitless attack of general Changarnier on Thiers' policy and Gambetta's speech at Grenoble; motion to pass to order of the day; majority for government, 150; (300 did not vote) . 18 Nov. ,,
The result becomes the law of . . . 19 Nov. ,,
M. Kerdrel proposes a commission to consider Thiers' proposals for changes; adopted 19 Nov. ,,
Thiers threatens to resign; crisis . . 19, 20 Nov. ,,
Report of the commission read by M. Batbie, claiming the right of the assembly to frame a constitution with a responsible ministry; the president not to speak in the assembly, &c.; he advocated "gouvernement de combat" . . 26 Nov. ,,
Amendment proposed by Dufaure, minister of justice, accepting ministerial responsibility, rejected by the committee . . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
M. Thiers addresses the assembly; declares he prefers the English to the American system; but that a monarchy in France is at present impossible; that he is faithful to the republic; and that he wishes to render it conservative; and that he has for two years served his country with boundless devotion; Dufaure's amendment carried by 370-334 (union of royalists with Bonapartists against the radicals) . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
Vote of censure on the home minister (Lanfranc) carried; 305-299; he resigns . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Agitation respecting the appointment of the commission of 30, proposed by Dufaure; it consists of 19 for the right, 11 for the government, 6 Dec.; changes in the ministry announced . 8 Dec. ,,
Manifesto of the left, proposing a dissolution of the assembly by legal means . . . . 10 Dec. ,,
Negatived by the assembly (490-201) . 14 Dec. ,,
Powerful speech of Thiers to the commission of 30 16 Dec. ,,
Execution of Poitevin, a traitor . . 23 Dec. ,,
Debt (before the war, about 460,500,000*l.*)—748,700,000*l.* . . . . . Dec. ,,
Meeting of the national assembly . . . 6 Jan. 1873
Illness of the ex-emperor . . . . . 4 Jan. ,,
Death of Napoleon III. at Chiselhurst . 9 Jan. ,,
Bonapartist manifesto; "the emperor is dead, but the empire is living and indestructible" 15 Jan. 1873
The "30 committee" considering Tallon's project for a constitution . . . . . Jan. ,,
Three communist murderers shot at Satory 22 Jan. ,,
Reported recognition of the comte de Chambord as king by the Orleans princes . . . 26 Jan. ,,
Powerful speech of Thiers before the commission of 30 against their proposed changes . . 2 Feb. ,,
The commission of 30 close their meetings 8 Feb. ,,
Letter of the comte de Chambord published; destroys all hopes of the fusion of the Bourbons . Feb. ,,
Debate begins on the report of the commission, which reserves the legislative rights of the present assembly, and the adherence to the provisional state in accordance with the "pacte de Bordeaux," 27 Feb.; powerful speech of Thiers in favour of this "truce of parties," adopted (475—199) . . . . . 4 March, ,,
Convention for the total evacuation of the departments in Sept. on payment of indemnity, signed at Berlin . . . . . 15 March, ,,
Declaration in the assembly "that M. Thiers has deserved well of his country" . . . 17 March, ,,
M. Grévy resigns the presidency on account of the conduct of the party of the right, 2 April; M. Buffet, a liberal Bonapartist, elected in opposition to Martel the government candidate, 4 April, ,,
M. Barodet, radical, ex-mayor of Lyons, elected member of the assembly for Paris by a large majority over the minister de Remusat . 27 April, ,,
Changes in the ministry:—Casimir Périer, interior; W. H. Waddington, of Cambridge, public instruction (in room of De Goulard and Jules Simon) . . . . . 18 May ,,
Meeting of the national assembly, 19 May; the government introduce their constitutional bills, 21 May; the duc de Broglie leads an attack on the government, 23 May; speech of Thiers; the government defeated (362-348) at a sitting, 2 p.m., 24 May ,,
Resignation of Thiers and his ministry accepted (368-339), 24 May; marshal MacMahon, duc de Magenta (born 1808) elected president of the republic by 390 votes (the left did not vote); he accepts the office, declaring his independence of party, 24 May; in his message to the assembly he says, "The post in which you have placed me is that of a sentinel, who has to watch over the integrity of your sovereign power." . 26 May ,,
The duc de Broglie chief of the new ministry 26 May ,,
General Ladmirault succeeds MacMahon in the command of the army of Versailles . 3 June ,,
Private circular of the minister to prefects requesting them to sound newspapers of his department; censured in the assembly . 11 June ,,
The assembly (by a large majority) order the prosecution of Rane, formerly a communist, now deputy for Lyons . . . . . 19 June ,,
Visit of the Shah . . . . . 5 July ,,
Grand review of the renovated army at Paris, and assembly prorogued . . . . . 10 July ,,
Renewal of the Anglo-French treaty of 23 Jan. 1860 (till 30 June, 1877); signed 24 July; ratified 29 July ,,
Evacuation of all the French territories by the Germans, except Verdun, by . . . 2 Aug. ,,
Fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists; after an interview of the comte de Paris with the comte de Chambord; the latter recognised as chief 5 Aug. ,,
Odilon-Barrot died . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
The imperial prince Napoleon declares the policy of his family to be "Everything by the people for the people" . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Last instalment of 10,000,000*l.* of the indemnity of 200,000,000*l.* paid . . . . . 5 Sept. ,,
About 2,700 communists yet to be disposed of Sept. ,,
Verdun quitted by the Germans . . 13 Sept. ,,
The last quitted the French territory . 16 Sept. ,,
Duc Decazes ambassador for London . . Oct. ,,
Letter from comte de Chambord to the vicomte de Rodez-Benavent; not explicit; shows tendency to concession; says, "I want the co-operation of all, and all have need of me" dated 19 Sept. ,,

Prince Napoleon Jerome joins the republican party, 26 Sept. 1873
Letter from Thiers to mayor of Nancy, censuring the fusionists, who "without the consent of France pretend to decide upon her destinies" 29 Sept. ,,
France divided into 18 new military regions; 18 generals appointed . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
Trial of marshal Bazaine, late commander of the army of the Rhine in 1870, for alleged treachery and misconduct at Metz; duc d'Aumale president of the court; begins . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Changes in the ministry; duc Decazes foreign and Changarnier war minister . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Rouher's letter to the Bonapartists against the monarchists . . . . . 9 Oct. ,,
M. Remusat and 3 other republicans elected deputies . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Rane condemned to death *in contumaciam* 13 Oct. ,,
M. Lemoinne (in the *Journal des Débats*) says "The partisans of an absolute monarchy make a *tabula rasa* of history; for them nothing has occurred. If that be so, nothing will return" . 15 Oct. ,,
Manifesto of the monarchists proposing restoration of the monarchy, guaranteeing all necessary liberties, &c. . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
M. Léon Say and the left centre decline negotiation with the monarchists; who threaten abstention in the next elections, if successfully opposed 23 Oct. ,,
Letter from the comte de Chambord to M. Chesnelong; he says, "I retract nothing, and curtail nothing of my previous declarations. I do not wish to begin a reign of reparation by an act of weakness; if enfeebled to-day, I should be powerless to-morrow; I am a necessary pilot; the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for it a mission of authority." dated . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
M. Léon Say and the left centre say the moment has arrived for the organisation of a conservative republic . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Meeting of national assembly; message from marshal MacMahon, requesting increased and prolonged power (ten years); this referred to a committee of 15; voted urgent (by 360 to 350) 5 Nov. ,,
M. Buffet re-elected president . . 6 Nov. ,,
Conspiracy at Autun to seize marchioness MacMahon; offenders convicted . . . 7 Nov. ,,
Eight of the committee vote for prolongation of MacMahon's presidency for five years after date of meeting of the next legislature, under existing conditions till the passing of constitutional laws; the others vote for ten years' prolongation without conditions . . . . . 13 Nov. ,,
M. Laboulaye's report of the committee laid before the assembly; MacMahon's message suggesting 7 years' prolongation of his powers . 17 Nov. ,,
Warm debate in the assembly; majority of 68 for ministers, 18 Nov.; 7 years' power voted to marshal MacMahon (383-317), 19 Nov.; decree 20 Nov. ,,
Incognito visit of the comte de Chambord to Paris about 20 Nov. ,,
Ministry resigns, 20 Nov.; re-constituted; duc de Broglie, minister of interior; duc Decazes, foreign minister; announced . . 26 Nov. ,,
Committee of 30 for constitutional changes, completed . . . . . 4 Dec. ,,
Holds its first meeting, Batbie, president 5 Dec. ,,
Embassy to London declined by Guizot; accepted by the duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia Dec. ,,
Bazaine's trial ends; he is found guilty of capitulating with his army (of 170,000 men) in the open field; of negotiating dishonourably with the enemy, and surrendering a fortified place; sentence, death and degradation, 10 Dec.; commuted to 20 years' imprisonment . . 12 Dec. ,,
Peaceful republican demonstration in Paris at the funeral of Victor Hugo's second son, François, 28 Dec. ,,
Meeting of the assembly; majority against the nomination of mayors bill, through the legitimists (268-226), 8 Jan.; the ministry resign, 9 Jan.; vote of confidence in the ministry (379 to 329), 12 Jan.; the ministers resume office 13 Jan. 1874
Vote for ministers on the nomination of mayors bill (341-336) . . . . . 17 Jan. ,,
The Ultramontane newspaper, *L'Univers* (edited by M. L. Veuillot), suspended for 2 months for attacks on Italy and Germany, about 19 Jan. 1874
Nomination of mayors bill passed, 21 Jan.; many mayors replaced . . . . . Feb. ,,
A person calls himself comte Albert de Bourbon, and claims to be son of Louis XVII.; his claim rejected . . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
Ledru-Rollin and Lepetit elected members of the national assembly . . . . . 1 March ,,
New electoral law presented by the committee; about 3 millions disfranchised . 11 March ,,
Demonstration at Chiselhurst on prince Louis Napoleon's coming of age (at 18); 6000 Frenchmen present; he says that he waits the result of the 8th plébiscite . . . . . 16 March ,,
Gabriel Hugelmann, political spy and swindler, convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment . . . . . 25 March ,,
Ferrand, contractor (made about 80,000*l.* during war), fined and imprisoned, about . 25 March ,,
Proposal of Dahirel, legitimist, of a law enacting that on 1 June the assembly should vote for either a monarchy or republic, negatived (330-256) . . . . . 27 March ,,
Assembly adjourns to 12 May . . 28 March ,,
Two republican deputies elected . 29 March ,,
Reported escape of Rochefort, the communist, from New Caledonia . . announced 30 March ,,
Death of Beulé, ex-minister . . . 4 April ,,
Newspapers warned not to attack the septennate 12 April ,,
Clément Duvernois, ex-imperial minister, arrested for suspected fraud . . . . . 14 April ,,
The assembly meets, 12 May; the ministry defeated on electoral law (381-317), resigns 16 May ,,
M. Goulard failing to form a ministry, the president re-appoints the former without Broglie; nominal head, gen. De Cissey . . 22 May ,,
Prince Hohenlohe, the new German ambassador, received by the president; mutual professions of peace . . . . . 23 May ,,
Rochefort and other communists arrive at San Francisco . . . announced 21 May ,,
Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, elected for Nièvre (asserted that he was devoted to the marshal) 24 May ,,
Thiers addresses some Gironde friends; refers to the failure of his opponents; and recommends dissolution of the assembly . . 24 May ,,
Electoral bill; assembly pass to second reading (393-318) . . . . . 1 June ,,
Ledru-Rollin's speech a failure . . . 3 June ,,
Hot disputes between republicans and Bonapartists; left centre demand the establishment of the republic, or dissolution of the assembly 8, 9 June ,,
Bonnard, communist, condemned for murder, 25 Feb., shot . . . . . 6 June ,,
Electoral bill; age of electors fixed at 21, not 25 (defeat of ministry) . . . . . 10 June ,,
Gambetta having called the Bonapartists "*misérables*," is struck at a railway station by comte de Sainte Croix, 11 June, who is condemned to fine and imprisonment . . . . 13 June ,,
Casimir Périer (leader of left centre) moves for recognition of the republic; MacMahon president till 20 Nov. 1880, and revision of the constitution; voted "urgent" (345-341) . 14, 15 June ,,
Duc de Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia's motion for restoration of the legitimate monarchy negatived; he resigns British embassy . . . . 15 June ,,
Rochefort in London . . . . . 19 June ,,
The "fusion" between legitimists and Orleanists ended; conflict now between republicans and Bonapartists . . . . . June ,,
Grand review of 60,000 men at Longchamps, near Paris . . . . . 28 June ,,
In his order of the day, marshal MacMahon declares that with the army he will maintain the authority of the land for the seven years 29 June ,,
Casimir Périer's motion negatived by commission of thirty . . . . . 29 June ,,
Manifesto from comte de Chambord, saying, "France has need of monarchy. My birth has made me your king. . . . The Christian and French monarchy is in its very essence limited (*tempérée*). It admits of the existence of two

chambers: one nominated by the sovereign, the other by the nation. . . . I do not wish for those barren parliamentary struggles, whence the sovereign too frequently issues powerless and enfeebled. . . . I reject the formula of foreign importation, which all our national traditions repudiate, with its king who reigns and does not govern."—Signed, Henri V. . . 2 July, 1874
"*L'Union*," legitimist paper, suspended for publishing the above . . . . . 4 July ,,
M. Goulard, ex-minister, dies . . . 4 July ,,
Debate on the manifesto; legitimists defeated; ministers defeated on a motion in favour of the septennate, resign (368-331); their resignation not accepted by the marshal . . . 8 July ,,
He states, in a message to the assembly, his determination to maintain the law of 20 Nov., and exhorts them to pass the constitutional laws . . . . . 9 July ,,
"*Figaro*" suspended for 15 days for attacking the assembly . . . . . 11 July ,,
Reports of committee, by Ventavon (the bill proposes maintenance of the authority of the president of the republic; ministerial responsibility; two legislative assemblies; dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the president; &c.), suspended . . . . . 16 July ,,
Casimir Périer's motion for a republic rejected (375-333) . . . . . 23 July ,,
Malleville's motion for dissolution of the assembly rejected (374-332) . . . . . ,,
The assembly adjourns (to 30 Nov.) . . 5 Aug. ,,
Marshal Bazaine escapes from the isle of Ste. Marguerite (see Dec. 1873) 10 p.m. [His wife asserted that he descended by an old gutter by means of a knotted rope; was received into a boat by her and her nephew, Alvarez de Rul, and conveyed to the steamer *Baron Ricasola*, which landed him at Genoa] . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Forcade de Roquette, a minister under the empire, dies, aged 53 . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
MacMahon's progress in the N.W. provinces; well received . . . . . 17 Aug. ,,
Vendôme column restored . . . . 31 Aug. ,,
Comte de Jarnac, minister at London, arrives there . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Death of M. Guizot . . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
Bazaine's defence, sent by him to the *New York Herald*, dated 6 Sept., published in London . . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
Trials for complicity in Bazaine's escape; col. Villette and others sentenced to imprisonment . . . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Thiers, at Vizille near Grenoble, in reply to an address, says, "Since you cannot establish the monarchy, establish the republic, and do it frankly and sincerely" . . . . . 27 Sept. ,,
Poirier executed at Chartres for 5 murders 29 Sept. ,,
Severe note from Spanish government complaining of French neglect in regard to the Carlists on the Spanish frontier . . . . . early Oct. ,,
Clément Duvernois, ex-imperial minister, convicted of fraud; 2 years' imprisonment 25 Nov. ,,

Political Parties.

Extreme right. Legitimists: adherents of Henry V. Moderate right: monarchists. Right centre: septennates, Imperialists or Bonapartists. Left centre: moderate republicans (chief, Thiers). Left: more pronounced. Extreme left: radicals (chief, Gambetta) . . . . . Nov. ,,
St. Genest's pamphlet, "*L'Assemblée et la France*," inciting to a *coup d'état* . . . end of Nov. ,,
Comte de Chambord requests his friends not to vote so as to prevent or delay the restoration of the monarchy . . . . . Nov. ,,
Four ornamented volumes of addresses from towns, &c., in France, conveying thanks for relief during the war 1870-1 (inscribed on the outside, "*Britanniæ grata Gallia*,") with about 12,000,000 signatures, presented to the queen by M. D'Agiout and the comte de Serrurier [placed in the British Museum for inspection] . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
The assembly meets; firm moderate message from MacMahon . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Sudden death of M. Ledru-Rollin . . 31 Dec. ,,
President in his message having recommended the passing a bill for constituting a senate, motion against it passed (420 to 250), 6 Jan.; ministers' resignation not accepted . . . . 7 Jan. 1875
Cost of the war (395,400,000*l.*) announced Jan. ,,
Emile Péreire, financier . . . died 6 Jan. ,,
A Bonapartist elected deputy for Hautes-Pyrénées . . . . . 17 Jan. ,,
Nine days' debate on the new army bill . Jan. ,,
Stormy debate on Ventavon's bill for organising MacMahon's powers, 1st reading passed (557 to 146) . . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
Laboulaye's amendment rejected (359-335) 29 Jan. ,,
Wallon's amendment (the president of the republic to be elected by absolute majority of the two chambers for 7 years, and to be elegible for re-election; the republic virtually established); passed 1 a.m. 31 Jan. ,,
Great satisfaction throughout the country Feb. ,,
Duprat's amendment carried (senate to be chosen by universal suffrage), 11 Feb.; third reading of the constitutional bill rejected (357-345); proposed dissolution of the assembly negatived (407-266), 12 Feb.; message from the marshal disapproving of last votes . . . 13 Feb. ,,
Senate bill (senate to consist of 300; 225 to be elected by the departments, 75 by national assembly) . . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Laws passed constituting French republic by union of moderate monarchists and republicans; legitimists and Bonapartists defeated; senate bill passed (448-244), 24 Feb.; final vote for republic, constitutional laws passed (436-262) 5 p.m. 25 Feb., published 1 March ,,
New ministry under Buffet constituted: Buffet, interior; Dufaure, justice; Léon Say, finance; Wallon, instruction; De Meaux, agriculture and commerce; Cissey war; Decazes, foreign; Montaignac, marine; Caillaux, public works . . . . . 10 March ,,
Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier elected president of the assembly almost unanimously . . . 15 March ,,
Death of M. Jarnac-Chabot, ambassador at London . . . . . 22 March ,,
Assembly adjourns to 11 May . . . 20 March ,,
Edgar Quinet, author of "Les Jésuites," a staunch republican, died . . . . . 27 March ,,
Powerful speech of Gambetta at Belleville, defending the new constitution . . . 23 April ,,
Meeting of the assembly, 11 May; the ministry propose to refer a bill to the committee of 30; defeated; part of the committee resign, 18 May; new committee elected (republican majority) . . . . . 26 May ,,
Louis Blanc's speech against the conservative republic, 21 June; self-denying resolution of the left party (to avoid delaying the dissolution by speaking, &c.) . . . . . June ,,
Destructive inundations at Toulouse; about 1000 lives lost, with much property . . 23 June ,,
Election of baron de Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, annulled by the assembly, 13 July; warm defence of his party by Rouher (on the charge of there being a central committee of Bonapartists in Paris with branches in the provinces, actively endeavouring to overthrow the republic in 1874) . . . . . 14 July ,,
Fierce debate in assembly; Buffet defends the imperialistic prefects, and gains vote of confidence; the left not voting . . . 15 July ,,
H. Rochefort, after challenging Paul de Cassagnac, declines accepting the conditions of the combat at Geneva . . . . . Aug. ,,
The assembly adjourns . . . . . 4 Aug. ,,
Naquet, an "irreconcilable" republican, attacks Gambetta for his moderation . end of Aug. ,,
Pion having lost by publishing "Julius Cæsar," by Napoleon III., sues the emperor's executors; fails; and is adjudged to pay costs . . Aug. ,,
L'Echo de Blois fined for libel on the duc d'Aumale . . . . . 28 Aug. ,,
"*Les Responsabilités*," pamphlet recommending the comte de Chambord to resign his rights to the crown . . . . . Aug. ,,
Belgian and German pilgrimage to Lourdes (see 1872) . . . . . Sept. ,,
Admiral De la Roncière Noury superseded for writing a letter animadverting on the republic (2 Sept.) . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,

Alleged adhesion of the Orleanist party to the republic . . . . about 10 Sept. 1875
Important speeches of M. Thiers at Arcachon defending his policy; advocating a conservative republic, and censuring delay; M. Rouher at Ajaccio, advocating imperialism and universal suffrage, and asserting that the nation will not accept the republic as a definite government 17 Oct. ,,
Important letter of Gambetta to his friends at Lyons (in favour of the conservative republic), said to be "too advanced for the moderate, and too moderate for the advanced." . . 25 Oct. ,,
Meeting of the assembly: duc d'Audiffret re-elected president . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
The assembly virtually votes its dissolution before 31 March, 1876; 6 months residence in a commune to give right to vote, 9 Nov., majority for ministers; the *scrutin d'arrondissement* adopted instead of *scrutin de liste* (357-326); able speech of Gambetta for the latter . . . 11 Nov. ,,
New Catholic University opened . . . 17 Nov. ,,
Beginning of ballot for senators for life; duc d'Audiffret Pasquier elected; the result discloses a breach between the legitimists and Orleanists; government defeated . . 9 Dec. ,,
Committees on the bills relating to the press and the state of siege protest against them strongly about 13 Dec. ,,
Seventy-five senators for life (52 republicans) elected by the assembly . . 9—21 Dec. ,,
Powerful speech of Buffet in favour of rigid press law and state of siege, 23 Dec.; much censured, but approved in a letter by MacMahon 24 Dec. ,,
Majority for ministers (376-303) . . 24 Dec. ,,
Solemn funerals of generals Clément Thomas and Lecomte, killed by the communists (18 March, 1871); violent recrimination in the assembly 27 Dec. ,,
Re-election to the assembly declined by the duc d'Aumale, 27 Dec.; by the prince de Joinville, 29 Dec. ,,
New press law (abolishing interdiction) passed; state of siege raised except in Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles; proposal to raise it at Paris negatived (369-279) . . . . 29 Dec. ,,
The assembly prorogued till 8 March, 1876 31 Dec. ,,
Powerful letter from Gambetta . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Communist trials report: 9,596 convicted; 110 sentenced to death . . . . . Dec. ,,
Ministerial crisis; difference between Buffet and Say respecting an electoral list; resignation of Say; withdrawn at MacMahon's request, 10 Jan. *et seq.*; the marshal issues a proclamation, countersigned by Buffet; he says, "I think that the constitution ought not to be revised before having been loyally worked. I shall fulfil to the end the mission entrusted to me." . . . 13 Jan. 1876
New Catholic university inaugurated at Paris by the archbishop . . . . . 10 Jan. ,,
Commencement of election of senators in departments . . . . . 17 Jan. ,,
General prosperity; revenue for 1875 estimated £100,000,000, said to be the highest ever received by any government . . . . . Jan. ,,
Election of senators; mostly moderate republicans; Thiers for Belfort nearly unanimous; Buffet and Louis Blanc rejected; Victor Hugo elected 30 Jan. ,,
Resignation of Léon Renault, prefect of police, opposed to Buffet . . . . . 9 Feb. ,,
Election of deputies; great majority of republicans, 20 Feb.—5 March; resignation of Buffet, about 22 Feb.; Dufaure chief minister, with a modified cabinet . . . . . 24 Feb. ,,
Estimated result of elections: moderate republicans, 270; radicals, 60; Bonapartists, 92; Orleanists, 58; legitimists, 36 . . . . . 7 March ,,
Dufaure's ministry complete (including Decazes, Say, Waddington, de Cissey, &c.) about 9 March ,,
Senate and assembly meet, 8 March; duc d'Audiffret Pasquier elected president of senate; M. Grévy, president of assembly . . 13 March ,,
Amnesty bill for communists introduced in the senate by Victor Hugo; in the assembly by Raspail . . . . . 21 March ,,
Proposed international exhibition, Paris, for 1 May 1878 . . . . . 5 April ,,
Archbishop Guibert, of Paris, declines to give evidence concerning the election of comte de Mun as deputy . . . . . April, 1876
Gambetta president of budget committee for 1877 about 19 April ,,
Death of Ricard, popular liberal minister of the interior, aged 48, 12 May; succeeded by M. De Mercère, under secretary . . about 15 May
Debate on the amnesty to communists, 14 May; rejected (394-52), 17 May; Victor Hugo's speech in favour of amnesty; proposal rejected almost unanimously . . . . . 22 May ,,
Funeral procession of Michelet at Paris 18 May ,,
M. Buffet, ex-minister, elected life-senator 16 June ,,
Casimir Périer dies . . . . . 6 July, ,,
Nearly 2,000,000*l.* voted for public instruction 31 July, ,,
Chambers prorogued . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,

Sovereigns of France.

Merovingian Race.

Pharamond (his existence doubtful).
428. Clodion the Hairy; his supposed son; king of the Salic Franks.
447. Merovæus, or Mérovée; son-in-law of Clodion.
458. Childeric; son of Mérovée.
481. Clovis the Great, his son, real founder of the monarchy. His four sons divided the empire:
513. Childebert; Paris.
,, Clodomir; Orleans.
,, Thierry; Metz; and
,, Clotaire; Soissons.
534. Theodebert; Metz.
548. Theodebald; succeeded in Metz.
558. Clotaire I.; sole ruler. Upon his death the kingdom divided between four sons: viz.,
561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.
,, Gontram, in Orleans and Burgundy.
,, Sigebert, at Metz, and } Both assassinated by
,, Chilperic, at Soissons. } Fredegond.
575. Childebert II.
584. Clotaire II.; Soissons.
596. Thierry II., son of Childebert; in Orleans.
,, Theodebert II.; Metz.
613. Clotaire II.; became sole king.
628. Dagobert I. the Great, son of Clotaire II.; divided the kingdom between his two sons:
638. Clovis II., Burgundy and Neustria.
,, Sigebert II., Austrasia.
656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
670. Childeric II.; sole king; assassinated, with his queen and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri.
670. Thierry III., Burgundy and Neustria.
674. Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia; assassinated 679.
691. Clovis III. (Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules in his name; succeeded by his brother).
695. Childebert III., surnamed the Just; Pepin supreme.
711. Dagobert III., son of Childebert.
715. Chilperic II., deposed by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace.
717. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne; dies soon after; Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine.
720. Chilperic II. restored; shortly afterwards dies at Noyon; succeeded by
,, Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles;* died in 737. Charles Martel now reigns under the new title of "duke of the French." *Hénault.*
737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741.
742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government.

The Carlovingians.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; he is succeeded by his two sons,
768. Charles the Great (Charlemagne) and Carloman; Charles crowned Emperor of the West, by Leo III., 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
814. Louis I. *le Débonnaire,* Emperor; dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
840. Charles, surnamed the Bald, King; Emperor in 875; poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.
877. Louis II., the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, King.

879. Louis III. and Carloman II.; the former died in 882, and Carloman reigned alone.
884. Charles III. *le Gros;* a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
887. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
898. Charles III. (or IV.), the Simple; deposed, and died in prison in 929; he married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, King Louis IV.
922. Robert, brother of Eudes; crowned at Rheims; Charles killed him in battle. *Hénault.*
923. Rudolf or Raoul, duke of Burgundy; elected king, but never acknowledged by the southern provinces. *Hénault.*
936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer,* or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. (or IV.); died by a fall from his horse.
954. Lothaire, his son; reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeds him at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great; poisoned.
986. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire; also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche; last of the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, the Great, count of Paris, &c., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, 3 July; he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capevingians and Capetians. He died 24 Oct.
996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage; son; died lamented, 20 July.
1031. Henry I., son; died 29 Aug.
1060. Philip I. the Fair, *l'Amoureux;* son; succeeded at 8 years of age; ruled at 14; died 3 Aug.
1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros;* son; died 1 Aug.
1137. Louis VII.; son; surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he reigned for some years; died 18 Sept.
1180. Philip II. (Augustus); son; succeeds at 15; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime; died 14 July.
1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion;* son; died 8 Nov.
1226. Louis IX.; son; called St. Louis; ascended the throne at 15, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent; died in his camp before Tunis, 25 Aug.
1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son; died at Perpignan, 6 Oct.
1285. Philip IV., the Fair; son; king in his 17th year; died 29 Nov.
1314. Louis X.; son; surnamed *Hutin,* an old word for headstrong, or mutinous; died 5 June.
1316. John I., posthumous son of Louis X.; born 15 Nov.; died 19 Nov.
,, Philip V. the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis; died 3 Jan.
1322. Charles IV., the Handsome; brother; died 31 Jan. 1328.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI. de Valois, the Fortunate, grandson of Philip III.; died 23 Aug.
1350. John II. the Good; son; died suddenly in the Savoy in London, 8 April.
1364. Charles V., the Wise; son; died 16 Sept.
1380. Charles VI. the Beloved; son; died 21 Oct.
1422. Charles VII., the Victorious; son; died 22 July.
1461. Louis XI.; son; able but cruel; died 30 Aug.
1483. Charles VIII., the Affable; son; died 7 April.
1498. Louis XII., *Duke of Orleans;* the Father of his People; great-grandson of Charles V.; died 1 Jan.
1515. Francis I. *of Angoulême;* called the Father of Letters; great-great-grandson of Charles V.; died 31 March.
1547. Henry II.; son; died of a wound received at a tournament at the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the comte de Montmorency, 10 July.
1559. Francis II.; son; married Mary Stuart, queen of Scots; died 5 Dec.
1560. Charles IX.; brother; Catherine de Medicis, his mother, regent; died 30 May.
1574. Henry III.; brother; elected king of Poland; last of the house of Valois; stabbed by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar, 1 Aug.; died 2 Aug. 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; son-in-law of Henry II.; murdered by Francis Ravaillac, 14 May.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just; son; died 14 May.
1643. Louis XIV., the Great, *Dieudonné;* son; died 1 Sept.
1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; great-grandson; died 20 May.
1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Marie Antoinette, of Austria, May, 1770; dethroned, 14 July, 1789; guillotined, 21 Jan. 1793, and his queen, 16 Oct. following.

Louis was executed Monday, 21 January, 1793, at eight o'clock A.M. On the scaffold he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France——" At this instant Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed: "Son of St. Louis! ascend to heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted, "*Vive la République!*" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quick lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed.]

1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. He never reigned; and died in prison, supposed by poison, 8 June, 1795, aged 10 years 2 months. It is believed by some that he escaped to England, and lived there some time as Augustus Meves. In 1874 a person calling himself Auguste de Bourbon claimed to be his son. In France also Albert de Bourbon, son of one Naundorff, claimed to be son of Louis XVII. At a trial in Paris, when Jules Favre was his counsel, the verdict was strongly against his claim, 27 Feb. 1874.

THE FIRST REPUBLIC.

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members), first sitting, 21 Sept.
1795. The DIRECTORY (Lareveillère Lépaux, Letourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot) nominated 1 Nov.; abolished, and Bonaparte, Ducos, and Siéyès appointed an executive commission, Nov. 1799.
1799. The CONSULATE. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun appointed consuls, 24 Dec. Napoleon appointed consul for 10 years, 6 May, 1802; for life, 2 Aug. 1802.

FIRST EMPIRE. (See article *Bonaparte Family.*)

[Established by the senate 18 May, 1804.]

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.; born 15 Aug. 1769. He married,
1st, Josephine, widow of Alexis, vicomte de Beauharnais, 8 March, 1796 (who was divorced 16 Dec., 1809, and died 29 May, 1814);
2nd, Maria-Louisa of Austria, 2 April, 1810 (she died 17 Dec. 1847). Son, Napoleon Joseph, duke of Reichstadt, born 20 March, 1811; died, 22 July, 1832.
He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the isle of Elba for his retreat, 5 April, 1814.
Again appeared in France, 1 March, 1815.
Was defeated at Waterloo, 18 June, 1815.
Abdicated in favour of his infant son, 22 June, 1815.
Banished to St. Helena, where he dies, 5 May, 1821. (See *France,* 1840.)

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*comte de Provence*), brother of Louis XVI.; born 17 Nov. 1755; married Marie-Josephine-Louise of Savoy; entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, 3 May, 1814; obliged to flee, 20 March, 1815; returned 8 July, same year; died without issue, 16 Sept. 1824.
1824. Charles X. (*comte d'Artois*), his brother; born 9 Oct. 1757; married Marie-Thérèse of Savoy; deposed 30 July, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, 6 Nov. 1835.
[*Heir:* Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry; born 29 Sept. 1820; married princess Theresa of Modena, Nov. 1846; no issue.]

HOUSE OF ORLEANS. (See *Orleans.*)

1830. Louis-Philippe, son of Louis-Philippe, duke of Orleans, called *Egalité*, descended from Philippe, duke of Orleans, son of Louis XIII.; born 6 Oct. 1773; married 25 Nov. 1809, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.) king of the Two Sicilies; (she died 24 March, 1866). Raised to the throne as king of the French, 9 Aug. 1830; abdicated 24 Feb. 1848. Died in exile, in England, 26 Aug. 1850.

[*Heir:* Louis-Philippe, count of Paris; born 24 Aug. 1838.]

SECOND REPUBLIC, 1848.

The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, 22 Feb. 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.

Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, declared by the National Assembly (19 Dec.) PRESIDENT of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, 20 Dec.; elected for ten years, 22 Dec. 1851.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED. (See *Bonaparte.*)

[1821. Napoleon II. (decreed to be so termed by Napoleon III. on his accession). Napoleon, Joseph, son of Napoleon I. and Maria-Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born 20 March, 1811: created king of Rome. On the abdication of his father he was made duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, 22 July, 1832, aged 21.]

1852. Napoleon III., formerly president of the French republic, elected emperor, 21, 22 Nov. 1852; proclaimed, 2 Dec. 1852; surrendered himself a prisoner to the king of Prussia at Sedan, 2 Sept. 1870; deposed at Paris, 4 Sept.; arrives at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, 5 Sept.; deposition confirmed by the national assembly, 1 March; he protested against it, 6 March, 1871; died at Chiselhurst, England, 9 Jan. 1873; buried there 15 Jan.

Empress: Eugénie-Marie (a Spaniard, countess of Téba), born 5 May, 1826; married 29 Jan. 1853.

Heir: Napoleon-Eugène-Louis-Jean-Joseph, son; styled Napoleon IV., born 16 March, 1856.

At the celebration of the fête Napoleon, 15 Aug., 1873, the prince declared the policy of his family to be "Everything by the people, for the people."

[On 18 Dec. 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favour of prince Jerome-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

THIRD REPUBLIC.

1. Louis Adolphe Thiers (born 26 April, 1797) appointed chief of the executive power, 17 Feb., and president of the French republic by the national assembly, 31 Aug. 1871; resigned, 24 May, 1873.
2. Marshal M. E. Patrice Maurice MacMahon, due de Magenta, elected president, 24 May; nominated for seven years, 20 Nov. 1873.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, see *Mauritius.*

FRANCHE COMTÉ, in upper Burgundy, E. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, about 45 B.C.; by the Burgundians, early in the fifth century, A.D.; and by the Franks about 534. It was made a county for Hugh the Black in 915, and received its name from having been taken from Renaud III. (1127-48), and restored to him. By marriage with the count's daughter, Beatrice, the emperor Frederick I. acquired the county, 1156. Their descendant, Mary of Burgundy, by marriage with the archduke Maximilian, conveyed it to the house of Austria, 1477. It was conquered by the French, 1668; restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 2 May, 1668; again conquered; and finally annexed to France by treaty, 1678.

FRANCHISE. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as formerly in England; see *Sanctuaries.* In 1429, the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE for counties was restricted to persons having at least 40*s.* a year in land, and resident; for recent changes, see *Reform.*

FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria as she was riding down Constitution-hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, 30 May, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her. Francis was condemned to death, 17 June, following, but was transported for life. He was liberated on ticket-of-leave in 1867.

FRANCISCANS. Grey or Minor Friars, an order founded by St. Francis d'Assisi, about 1209. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. About 1220 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, 1536-38.

FRANCONIA, or **FRANKENLAND** (on the Maine), formerly a circle of the German empire, part of Thuringia, was conquered by Thierry, king of the Franks, 530, and colonized. Its count or duke, Conrad, was elected king of Germany, 912; and his descendant was the emperor Conrad III., elected 1138, and another duke. Franconia was made a distinct circle from Thuringia in 1512. At its subdivision in 1806 various German princes obtained a part; but in 1814 the largest share was awarded to Bavaria.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR originated in the emperor of the French's jealousy of the greatly increased power of Prussia, through the successful issue of the war with Denmark in 1864, and with Austria in 1866. The German Confederation was thereby annulled, and the North German Confederation established under the supremacy of the king of Prussia, to whose territories were further annexed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort, and other provinces. This great augmentation of the power of Prussia was mainly due to the energetic policy of count Bismarck-Schönhausen, prime minister since Sept. 1862.

In a draft treaty, secretly proposed to the Prussian government by the French emperor in 1866: "1. The emperor recognises the acquisitions which Prussia has made in the last war? 2. The king of Prussia promises to facilitate the acquisition of Luxemburg by France; 3. The emperor will not oppose a federal union of the northern and southern states of Germany, excluding Austria; 4. The king of Prussia, in case the emperor should enter or conquer Belgium, will support him in arms against any opposing power; 5. They enter into an alliance offensive and defensive."

[This draft treaty was published in the *Times*, 25 July, 1870. After some discussion, its authenticity was admitted; count Bismarck asserting that it emanated entirely from the French emperor, and that the scheme had never been seriously entertained by himself.]

In March, 1867, a dispute arose through the French emperor's proposal for purchasing Luxemburg from the king of Holland, which was strongly opposed by Prussia, as that province had formed part of the dissolved Germanic Confederation; and the affair was only settled by a conference of the representatives of the great powers in London, at which the perfect neutrality of Luxemburg was determined, together with the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison and the destruction of the fortifications . . . . . 7-11 May, 1867

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (connected with the Prussian dynasty, and brother of Charles, prince of Roumania), consented to become a candidate for the throne of Spain, 4 July, 1870
This was denounced by the French government. Threatening speeches were made in the French chamber by the duc de Grammont, the foreign minister, and eventually, after some negotiation and the intervention of Great Britain, prince Leopold, with the consent of his sovereign, declined the proffered crown . . . . . 12 July, "
The submission did not satisfy the French government and nation and the demand for a guarantee against the repetition of such an acceptance irritated the Prussian government, and led to the termination of the negotiations, the king refusing to receive the count Benedetti, the French minister . . . . . 13 July, "
Energetic but fruitless efforts to avert the war were made by earl Granville, the British foreign minister . . . . . about 15 July, "
War was announced by the emperor, with the hearty consent of the great majority of the chambers. The left or republican party opposed the war; M. Thiers and a few others only protested against it as premature . . . . . 15 July, "
[After his surrender on 2 Sept., the emperor told count Bismarck that he did not desire war, but was driven into it by public opinion. He appears to have been greatly deceived as to the numerical strength of his army, and its state of preparation.]
"The greatest national crime that we have had the pain of recording since the days of the first French revolution has been consummated. War is declared—an unjust but premeditated war."—*Times*, 16 July, 1871.
(*For details of the battles see separate articles.*)

FRENCH ARMY, about 300,000:—
1st corps, under marshal MacMahon.
2nd corps, under general Frossard.
3rd corps, under marshal Bazaine.
4th corps, under general Ladmirault.
5th corps, under general De Failly.
6th corps, under marshal Canrobert.
Imperial guard, under general Bourbaki.
Commander-in-chief, the emperor; general Le Bœuf, second; succeeded by marshal Bazaine.

PRUSSIAN ARMY, about 640,000:—
1. Northern, under general Vögel von Falckenstein, about 220,000, defending the Elbe, Hanover, &c.
2. Right, under prince Frederick Charles, about 180,000.
3. Centre, under generals Von Bittenfeld and Von Steinmetz, about 80,000.
4. The left, under the crown prince of Prussia, about 166,000.
Commander-in-chief, king William; second, general Von Moltke.
The North German army, at the beginning of August, consisted, firstly, of 550,000 line, with 1,200 guns and 53,000 cavalry; secondly, of 187,000 reserve, with 234 guns and 18,000 cavalry; and, thirdly, of 205,000 landwehr or militia, with 10,000 cavalry, making a grand total of 944,000 men, with 1,680 mobilised guns and 193,000 horses.
To these must be added, firstly, the Bavarians, 69,000 line, with 192 guns and 14,800 horses—25,000 reserve with 2,400 horses, and 22,000 landwehr; secondly, the Würtembergers—22,000 line with 54 guns and 6,200 horses, 6,500 reserve, and 6,000 landwehr; and, thirdly, the Badenese—16,000 line with 54 guns, 4,000 reserve, and 9,600 landwehr.
All the German troops taken together as under arms at present, 1,124,000 men. Aug. 1870.
Four weeks previously, on the peace footing, they numbered only 360,000.

The French and Germans in this war were considered to be equally brave and efficient; but the French generals appear to have acted greatly upon impulse. The Germans seem to have been invariably guided by a well matured plan, their tactics mainly consisting in bringing vast masses to bear on the point where they were anxious to prevail. From Saarbrück to Sedan, Moltke appears to have left nothing to chance; and all his arrangements were ably carried out.

The causes of the early ruin of the French army were: "1, the enormous superiority of the Germans in regard to numbers; 2, the absolute unity of their command and concert of operation; 3, their superior mechanism in equipment and supplies; 4, the superior intelligence, steadiness and discipline of the soldiers; 5, superior education of the officers, and the dash and intelligence of the cavalry."—*Quarterly Review.*
Estimated cost of the war to France, 395,400,000*l.*, Jan. 1875.

War resolved on by the French government, 15 July; declaration delivered at Berlin . . . 19 July, 1870
The north German parliament meet at Berlin, and engage to support Prussia in the war 19 July, "
Würtemberg, Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt declare war against France, and send contingents to the army . . . . . 20 July, "
War proclamation of the emperor Napoleon, declaring that the national honour, violently excited . . . alone takes in hand the destinies of the country . . . . . 23 July, "
Part of the bridge at Kehl blown up by the Prussians . . . . . 23 July, "
Proclamation of the king that "love of the common fatherland, and the unanimous uprising of the German races, have conciliated all opinions, and dissipated all disagreements . . . . The war will procure for Germany a durable peace, and from this bloody seed will arise a harvest blessed by God—the liberty and unity of Germany," 25 July, "
Skirmish at Niederbronn; a Bavarian officer killed, 26 July, "
Day of general prayer observed in Prussia, 27 July, "
The emperor Napoleon joins the army at Metz assumes the chief command, and issues a proclamation declaring that the war will be long and severe, 28, 29 July, "
Repulse of a French attack at Saarbrück, 30 July, "
20 Badenese enter France at Lauterburg; Mr. Winsloe killed; some captured; others escape with valuable information . . . 31 July, "
Proclamation of the king of Prussia to his people, granting an amnesty for political offences, and "resolving, like our forefathers, placing full trust in God, to accept the battle for the defence of the fatherland" . . . . . 31 July, "
He leaves Berlin for the army, 1 Aug., and announces that "all Germany stands united in arms" 3 Aug. "
The French government announce that "they make war, not against Germany, but against Prussia, or rather against the policy of count Bismarck" . . . . . 2 Aug. "
The French under Frossard bombard and take Saarbrück in the presence of the emperor and his son; the Prussians, dislodged, retire with little loss . . . . . 2 Aug. "
The duc de Grammont, French foreign minister, publishes a circular replying to Bismarck's charges against France . . . . . 3 Aug. "
The crown prince crosses the Lauter, the boundary of France, and defeats the French under Frossard, storming the lines of Wissembourg and Geisberg; general Douay killed . . . . . 4 Aug. "
Battle of Woerth: in a desperate, long-continued battle the crown prince defeats marshal MacMahon and the army of the Rhine; they retire to Saverne to cover Nancy . . . . . 6 Aug. "
Battle of Forbach: Saarbrück recaptured, and Forbach (in France) taken by generals Von Gœben and Von Steinmetz, after a fierce contest; all the French retreat . . . . . 6 Aug. "
General Turr publishes, in a letter, statements of proposals by Bismarck for the annexation of Luxembourg and Belgium by France, in 1866 and 1867 . . . . . 6 Aug. "
The emperor, reporting these defeats, says, "Tout peut se rétablir" . . . . . 7 Aug. "
The Germans occupy Forbach, Haguenau, and Saarguemines . . . . . 7 Aug. "
Marshal Bazaine appointed to the chief command of the French army at Metz (about 130,000); MacMahon has about 50,000 near Saverne; Canrobert about 50,000 near Nancy . . 8 Aug. "
Nine French iron-clads pass Dover for the Baltic, 9 Aug. "
St. Avold occupied by the Germans . 9 Aug. "

Marshal Bazaine takes command of the army at Metz . . . . . 9 Aug. 1870
Phalsburg invested . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Treaty with Great Britain guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, signed on behalf of Prussia, 9 Aug.; of France . . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
Forced resignation of the Ollivier ministry 9 Aug. ,,
New ministry constituted under general Cousin Montauban, comte de Palikao, war minister, 10 Aug. ,,
Strasburg invested by the Germans . 10 Aug. ,,
The king of Prussia, at Saarbrück, proclaims that "he makes war against soldiers, not against French citizens" . . . . . 10 Aug. ,,
Lichtenburg capitulates to the Germans 10 Aug. ,,
MacMahon's army retreating upon the Moselle, 11 Aug. ,,
The little fortress, "La Petite Pierre," evacuated, 11 Aug. ,,
Communication with Strasburg cut off 11 Aug. ,,
Nancy occupied by the Germans without resistance, 12 Aug. ,,
The Bavarians pass the Vosges . . . . 12 Aug.
The king at St. Avold forbids conscription for the French army in territories held by Germans, 13 Aug ,,
Marshal Bazaine made commander of the army of the Rhine . . . . . 13 Aug. ,,
Bombardment of Strasburg begun . 14 Aug ,,
The French government declare that "there can be, for a moment, no question of negotiation of peace" . . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Blockade of the German ports on the Baltic, from 15 Aug., announced by the French admiral, 14 Aug. ,,
Many French volunteer sharp-shooters (*francs-tireurs*) take the field (not recognised as soldiers by the Germans) . . . . . about 14 Aug. ,,
Toul refuses to surrender . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
The emperor retires to Verdun . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Marshal Bazaine's army defeated in several long-continued sanguinary battles before Metz (see *Metz*):—
1. Battle of Courcelles (Pange or Longeville) gained by Von Steinmetz and the 1st army, 14 Aug. ,,
2. Battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, gained by prince Frederick Charles and the 2nd army . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
3. Battles of Gravelotte and Rezonville, gained by the combined armies commanded by the king . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
French sortie from Strasburg repulsed; German attack on Phalsburg repulsed . . . 16 Aug. ,,
MacMahon reaches Châlons, 16 Aug.; joined by the emperor; his army between 130,000 and 150,000 20 Aug. ,,
The king appoints governors-general of Alsace and Lorraine . . . . . 17 Aug. ,,
Energetic fortification of Paris by general Trochu, the governor, and the "defence committee" 18 Aug. ,,
Estimated German losses: killed, wounded, and missing, 2088 officers, 46,480 men; up to 18 Aug. ,,
Severe bombardment of Strasburg . 19 Aug. ,,
MacMahon's army of the Rhine retreats as the Prussians under the king and crown prince advance; prince Frederick Charles opposed to Bazaine at Metz; [German armies in France about 500,000; the French armies about 300,000; communications between marshals Bazaine and MacMahon very difficult] . . . . about 20 Aug. ,,
Lieut. Harth, a Prussian spy, tried and shot at Paris . . . . . 20 Aug. ,,
MacMahon raises his camp at Châlons 20 Aug. ,,
The troops extended along the line of the Marne, 21 Aug. ,,
Exportation of food prohibited . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Bazaine at Metz said to be completely isolated, 22 Aug. ,,
MacMahon at Rheims with his army, including the remains of the corps of Failly and Canrobert; he marches in hope of joining Bazaine, 23 Aug.; the crown-prince and prince of Saxony start in pursuit, 23 Aug.; march upon Châlons . 24 Aug. ,,
Prussian royal head-quarters removed from Pont à Mousson to Bar-le-Duc (125 miles from Paris) 24 Aug. ,,
The alleged violation of the neutrality of Belgium denied by its government . . . . 25 Aug. 1870
The Germans enter the arrondissement of Vassy, 25 Aug. ,,
Germans repulsed in an attack on Verdun, 25 Aug. ,,
800 French national guards captured at St. Menehould . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Châlons occupied by the Germans . . 25 Aug. ,,
Capitulation of Vitry, a small fortress . 25 Aug. ,,
Formation of three German armies of reserve in Germany, and a fourth army in the field, under the crown-prince of Saxony, to co-operate with the crown-prince of Prussia against Paris, 26 Aug. ,,
Strasburg suffering much by bombardment, 23-26 Aug. ,,
Powerful sortie of Bazaine from Metz repulsed, 26 Aug. ,,
Phalsburg heroically resisting . . 26 Aug. ,,
Thionville invested by the Germans . 27 Aug. ,,
Engagement at Busancy, between Vouziers and Stenay: a regiment of French chasseurs nearly annihilated . . . . . 27 Aug. ,,
Two German armies (220,000) marching on Paris, 28 Aug. ,,
Continued retreat of MacMahon's army; severe fighting at Dun, Stenay, and Mouzon 28 Aug. ,,
Nicholas Schull, a German spy, shot at Metz, 28 Aug. ,,
Vrizy, between Vouziers and Attigny, stormed by the Germans . . . . . 29 Aug. ,,
Municipal meetings at Berlin, Königsberg, and other German cities, protest against foreign intervention for peace . . . 30, 31 Aug. ,,
MacMahon's army, about 150,000, accompanied by the emperor, retreating northwards; part of it, under De Failly, surprised and defeated near Beaumont, between Mouzon and Moulins; several other engagements, unfavourable to the French, occurred during the day . . . . . 30 Aug. ,,
Count Bismarck-Bohlen installed governor of Alsace at Hagnenau . . . . . 30 Aug. ,,
The Germans enter Carignan; attack the French in the plain of Douzy; the French, at first successful, are defeated, and retreat to Sedan 31 Aug. ,,
A French army of old soldiers, about 100,000, are said to be forming near Lyons . . 31 Aug. ,,
Bazaine defeated in his endeavour to escape from Metz; after a fierce struggle, retreats into Metz, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. ,,
Battle round Sedan: begun at 4 a.m. between Sedan and Douzy; the French at first successful; after a severe struggle and dreadful carnage, the Germans victorious; MacMahon wounded, 5.30 p.m.; general de Wimpffen refuses to accept the terms offered by the king of Prussia . 1 Sept. ,,
Capitulation of Sedan and the remainder of MacMahon's army; the emperor surrenders to the king (see *Sedan*) . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Vigorous artillery action at Strasburg; a sortie repulsed . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Revolution at Paris after the declaration of the capture of MacMahon's army; proclamation of a republic (see *France*) . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Rheims occupied by the Germans and the king, 5 Sept. ,,
Jules Favre, the French foreign minister, in a circular to the French diplomatic representatives, says, "We will not cede either an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses" 6 Sept. ,,
General Vinoy and a corps sent too late to aid MacMahon; retreat and arrive in Paris, 6, 7 Sept. ,,
St. Dizier occupied by the Germans . 7 Sept. ,,
Strasburg invested by 60,000 men . . 8 Sept. ,,
Verdun vigorously resisting . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
The German army, in five corps, advancing on Paris, 9 Sept. ,,
Laon surrendered to save the town from destruction; by the accidental or treacherous explosion of a magazine some of the German staff and many French perish . . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Metz, Strasburg, Thionville, Phalsburg, Toul, Bitsche, and other fortified places holding out, 10 Sept. ,,
Messages between belligerents transmitted by lord Lyons (at Paris) and count Bernstorff (Prussian minister) in London . . . . . 9-10 Sept. ,,
German attack on Toul repulsed . . 10 Sept. ,,
Bridge at Creilo ver the Oise blown up . 12 Sept. ,,

Seven German corps (about 300,000 men) approaching Paris, which is said to contain 300,000 combatants . . . . . 13 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers arrives in London on a mission from the government . . . . . 13 Sept. „
Colmar occupied by the Germans . . 14 Sept. „
General Trochu reviews the troops in Paris, 13 Sept.; delivers a stirring address; the daily guard ordered to be 70,000 . . . . 14 Sept. „
Estimated German loss: 60,000 killed and wounded; between 20,000 and 30,000 sick; about 1000 prisoners . . . . . 15 Sept. „
French prisoners in Germany: 62 generals, 4800 officers, 140,000 privates, about . 15 Sept. „
Correspondence between count Bernstorff and earl Granville respecting neutrality, said to have been broken; denied by the earl 1-15 Sept. „
Siege of Paris begun; ingress and egress prohibited without a permit . . . . . 15 Sept. „
Blockade of the Elbe and Weser non-effective, 15 Sept. „
Important circular of M. Favre, condemning the war and recognising the obligations of the country, 17 Sept. „
Circular letters of count Bismarck, recounting the history of French aggressions on Germany, and asserting the necessity of obtaining material guarantees for the future safety of Germany, and removing the frontiers and point of attack further west . . . . . 13, 16 Sept. „
Prussian head-quarters at Meux (20 miles from Paris) 18 Sept. „
32 German merchant ships reported to have been captured by the French fleet up to . 18 Sept. „
Vessels sunk in the Seine and Marne, and other vigorous defensive measures adopted, 18, 19 Sept. „
Paris said to be completely invested; the fortifications reconnoitred by the king, who has fixed his head-quarters at Baron Rothschild's château at Ferrières, near Lagny . . . . 19 Sept. „
Three French divisions under general Vinoy attack the Germans on the heights of Sceaux; repulsed with loss of 7 guns and 2500 prisoners: the defeat attributed to the disorder of the Zouaves; the national guard behave well . . . . 19 Sept. „
Count Bismarck consents to receive Jules Favre (about 16 Sept.); they meet at Château de la Haute Maison, 19 Sept.; and at the king's head-quarters, Ferrières, near Lagny . 20 Sept. „
Jules Favre reports to the government the result of his interviews with count Bismarck: Prussia demands the cession of the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine and part of that of Moselle, with Metz, Château Salins and Soissons, and would agree to an armistice in order that a French constituent assembly might meet; the French to surrender Strasburg, Toul and Verdun (or Phalsburg according to Favre), and Mont Valérien, if the assembly meet at Paris; these terms are positively rejected by the French government . . . . . 21 Sept. „
Versailles and the troops there surrender, 19 Sept.; entered by the crown prince of Prussia 20 Sept. „
A lunette captured at Strasburg . . 20 Sept. „
General von Steinmetz sent to Posen as governor-general; prince Frederick Charles sole commander before Metz . . . . . 21 Sept. „
Sèvres surrenders . . . . . 22 Sept.
The blockade of German ports raised; officially announced in London . . . . 22 Sept. „
The French government issue a circular expressing readiness to consent to an equitable peace, but refusing "to cede an inch of our territory or a stone of our fortresses" . . . . 23 Sept. „
Three conflicts before Paris: at Drancy, Pierrefitte, and Villejuif; the two last reported favourable to the French . . . . . 23 Sept. „
Toul surrenders after a most vigorous resistance, 23 Sept.
Levée en masse of men under 25 ordered by the French government . . . . 23 Sept. „
Germans repulsed in conflicts before Paris; said by them to be unimportant . . . . 23 Sept. „
Verdun invested by the Germans . . 25 Sept. „
Desperate ineffective sallies from Metz, 23, 24, 27 Sept. „
All the departments of the Seine and Marne occupied by Germans . . . . . 26 Sept. „
The iron cross given by the crown prince of Prussia to above 30 soldiers beneath the statue of Louis XIV. at Versailles . . . . . 26 Sept. 1870
Circular of Von Thile, Prussian foreign minister, stating that as the ruling powers in France decline an armistice, and as no recognised government exists in Paris (the government *de facto* being removed to Tours), all communications with and from Paris can only be carried on so far as the military events may permit, 27 Sept. „
Clermont occupied by the Germans after a brief vigorous resistance, overcome by artillery, 27 Sept. „
Commencement of attack on Soissons . 28 Sept. „
Capitulation of Strasburg, 27 Sept.; formally surrendered . . . . . 28 Sept. „
Sortie of general Vinoy's army (at Paris); repulsed, after two hours' fighting, crown prince present; above 200 prisoners taken; general Giulham killed . . . . . 30 Sept. „
Above 375,000 national guards said to be in Paris, 30 Sept. „
Conflict near Rouen; at first favourable to the French; their loss 1200 killed and wounded; 300 prisoners . . . . . 30 Sept. „
Beauvais captured by the Germans . 30 Sept. „
Mantes occupied by the Germans . . 1 Oct. „
Circular from count Bismarck, disclaiming any intention of reducing France to a second-rate power, 1 Oct. „
The American general Burnside visits M. Favre, 1 Oct. „
Surgeon-major Wyatt writes that Paris is well-provisioned, and nearly inexpugnable . . 1 Oct. „
M. Thiers' fruitless visit to Vienna, 23 Sept.; to St. Petersburg, 27 Sept.; dined with the czar, 2 Oct. „
The grand duke of Mecklenburg at Rheims appointed governor of the country conquered in addition to Alsace and Lorraine . . . . 2 Oct. „
M. Favre, in the name of the diplomatic body, requests count Bismarck to give notice before bombarding Paris, and to allow a weekly courier; the count declines both requests, but permits the passage of open letters: reported . . . 3 Oct. „
Count Bismarck in a circular corrects Favre's report of the negotiations, and accuses the French government of keeping up the difficulties opposed to a conclusion of peace; reported . . 3 Oct. „
Epernon and La Ferté occupied by the Germans after an engagement . . . . 4 Oct. „
The king's head-quarters removed to Versailles; arrival of the king, Bismarck, Moltke, and others, 5 Oct. „
The Germans victors in several small engagements, 2-6 Oct. „
General Treskow, in command of a German army, to advance into Southern France . . 5 Oct. „
Colmar occupied by the Prussians for an hour, 5 Oct. „
Battle at Thoury; General Reyan, with the advanced guard of the army of the Loire under general La Motte Rouge, defeats the Germans between Chaussy and Thoury, and captures some prisoners and cattle . . . . . 5 Oct. „
Fictitious manifesto of the emperor Napoleon III., entitled "*Les Idées de l'Empereur*," advocating peace on moderate terms, dated 26 Sept., published in the imperialist journal in London, *La Situation*, and in *Daily News*, 4 Oct.; disclaimed by the emperor . . . . . 6 Oct. „
M. Thiers' mission to foreign courts reported to be quite abortive . . . . . 6 Oct. „
Part of the army of Lyons, under general Dupré, defeated by the Badenese under general Von Gegenfeld, near St. Rémy; French loss, about 1500, and 660 prisoners; German loss, about 430, 6 Oct. „
General Burnside leaves Paris in order to meet count Bismarck . . . . . 7 Oct. „
Great sortie from Metz; the Germans surprised; 40,000 French engaged; repulsed after severe conflicts; French loss, about 2000; German, about 600 . . . . . 7 Oct. „
Estimated number of French prisoners in Germany, 3577 officers, and 123,700 men . . . 8 Oct. „
Neu Breisach bombarded . . . . . 8 Oct. „

Breton volunteers organising by M. Cathelineau; volunteers in the west organising by general Charette (from Rome) . . . . . 8 Oct. 1870
German attack on St. Quintin vigorously repulsed, 8 Oct. ,,
Long despatch from count Bernstorff to earl Granville, complaining of the British supplying arms to France . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
M. Thiers again at Vienna . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
Garibaldi arrives at Tours; enthusiastically received; reviews the national guard at Tours, 9 Oct. ,,
Direct mediation declined by Russia, Great Britain, and Spain . . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Prussian circular to the European powers, regretting the obstinate resistance of the French government to peace, and foretelling the consequences —social disorganisation and much starvation, 10 Oct. ,,
Ablis, near Paris, burnt for alleged treachery (killing sleeping soldiers) . . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
M. Gambetta escapes from Paris by a balloon, 7 Oct.; in his proclamation at Tours, states that Paris possesses 560,000 troops; that cannon are cast daily, and that women are making cartridges; he urges unanimous devoted co-operation in carrying on the war . . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Part of the army of the Loire defeated at Arthenay, near Orleans, by Bavarians under Von der Tann; about 2000 prisoners taken . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Prussian attack on Cherizy repulsed . . 10 Oct. ,,
French reply to Bismarck's circular on the negotiations . . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
About 20 villages burnt, and 150 peasants shot for illicit warfare . . . . . up to 11 Oct. ,,
The French fleet appears off Heligoland . 11 Oct. ,,
3000 national guard mobilised at Rouen . 11 Oct. ,,
Three first shots fired against Paris . . 11 Oct. ,,
Orleans captured by gen. Von der Tann after nine hours' fighting; the army of the Loire defeated retires behind the Loire . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Stenay captured by a sortie from the French garrison of Montmédy . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Gen. Bourbaki accepts the command at Tours; gen. La Motte Rouge superseded in the command of the army of the Loire by gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Battalions of Amazons said to be forming in Paris, 12 Oct. ,,
Favourable intelligence from Paris by balloons received . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Garibaldi appointed commander of the French irregulars . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Epinal captured by the Germans . . . 12 Oct. ,,
M. Arlès Dufour of Lyons appeals to the people of Great Britain for active sympathy in endeavouring to obtain peace . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Bretenil occupied by the Germans after a sharp resistance . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Slight engagements (termed victories by the French) before Paris . . . . . 13 Oct. ,,
All the Vosges district in arms; no regular army; the defiles occupied by the francs-tireurs, 13 Oct. ,,
Reported successful sorties; Neu Breisach completely invested . . . . . 13 Oct. ,,
Reported French success at Bagneux, near Paris—the Prussians surprised . . . . . 13 Oct. ,,
St. Cloud fired on by the French and burnt, 13, 14 Oct. ,,
Frequent sorties from Metz . . about 14 Oct. ,,
Sharp fight at Ecouis; the French escape from being surrounded . . . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Gambetta announces that the Germans are dislodged from their innermost belt round Paris, 14 Oct. ,,
M. Thiers arrives at Florence; Garibaldi at Besançon . . . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Gen. Boyer, aide-de-camp to marshal Bazaine, arrives at Versailles and meets count Bismarck, 14 Oct. ,,
Gen. Trochu's letter to the mayors of Paris, on reorganising the national guard and repressing the ardent desire for immediate action . 15 Oct. ,,
Soissons surrenders after three weeks' investment and four days' bombardment . . . 16 Oct. ,,
French successes before Paris denied by the Prussians, who hold the same position as on 19 Sept. 16 Oct. ,,
M. Gambetta proceeds to the army of the Vosges; gen. Bourbaki appointed commander of the army of the north; gen. Mazière appointed to a command in the army of the Loire . . 17 Oct. 1870
Montdidier attacked by the Germans: 150 mobile guards captured . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
The emperor Napoleon declares that "there can be no prospect of peace, near or remote, on the basis of ceding to Prussia a single foot of French territory; and no government in France can attach its signature to such a treaty and remain in power a single day" . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
4000 French attacked and defeated near Châteaudun after ten hours' fighting and the barricaded town stormed . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Circular of Jules Favre, asserting that Prussia "coldly and systematically pursues her task of annihilating us. France has now no illusions left. For her it is now a question of existence. . . . We prefer our present sufferings, our perils, and our sacrifices to the consequences of the inflexible and cruel ambition of our enemy. France needed, perhaps, to pass through a supreme trial—she will issue from it transfigured," 18 Oct. ,,
Asserted repulse of the Germans at Fort Issy before Paris . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Despatch from earl Granville to count Bismarck urging the negotiations for peace on terms lenient to the French . . . . . 20 Oct. ,,
Conclusive reply of earl Granville to count Bernstorff's charge of breach of neutrality . 21 Oct. ,,
Vigorous sortie from Mont Valérien against Versailles; an engagement at Malmaison; the French retire after three hours' fighting, losing about 400 killed and wounded and 100 prisoners; German loss about 230 killed and wounded, 21 Oct. ,,
Chartres occupied by the Germans under Wittich, 21 Oct. ,,
Intervention of the British government (supported by the neutral powers) to obtain an armistice for the election of a national assembly . 21 Oct. ,,
Vesoul occupied by the Germans . . 21 Oct. ,,
Many deserters from Metz . . 20—22 Oct. ,,
Schelestadt bombarded vigorously . 22 Oct. ,,
Engagement near Evreux . . . . . 22 Oct. ,,
Fighting at Vouray, Cussey, &c., in the Vosges; French "army of the east" defeated 22 Oct. ,,
German attack on Châtillon le Duc repulsed by gen. Cambriels . . . . . 22 Oct. ,,
M. de Kératry assumes command of the army in Brittany . . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
St. Quentin taken by the Germans after half an hour's cannonading, 21 Oct.; evacuated by them, 23 Oct. ,,
Reported failure of the suggestions concerning an armistice, through Prussia demanding that France should consent to a cession of territory, 24 Oct. ,,
Gambetta informs the mayors of towns that "resistance is more than ever the order of the day," 24 Oct. ,,
Reported negotiations for the surrender of Metz, 24 Oct. ,,
Thiers undertakes the mission to obtain an armistice, about 24 Oct. ,,
Capitulation of Schelestadt (2400 prisoners and 120 guns taken) . . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
A girl calling herself a successor of Jeanne d'Arc at Tours . . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Marshal Bazaine surrenders Metz and his army, "conquered by famine" (see *Metz* and *France*, Oct.-Dec. 1873) . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
The French defeated near Gray (Haute Saône) by Von Werder . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
About 2000 sick and wounded of both nations in Versailles . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Le Bourget, near Paris, recaptured by the French, 28 Oct. ,,
A safe-conduct given to M. Thiers to enter Paris for negotiation . . . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Despatch from count Bismarck to earl Granville, expressing desire for the meeting of a French national assembly to consider terms of peace; but stating that overtures must come from the French, 28 Oct. ,,
Badenese troops defeated near Besançon; Prus-

sian attack on Formerie on the Oise repulsed, 28 Oct. 1870
Gen. Von Moltke created a count on his 70th birthday . . . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Vigorous proclamation of Bourbaki to the French army of the north . . . . . 29 Oct. ,,
The crown prince and prince Frederick Charles created field-marshals . . . . . 29 Oct. ,,
Dijon captured after bombardment . . 29 Oct. ,,
The francs-tireurs defeated by the Würtembergers between Montereau and Nangis . . 29 Oct. ,,
Estimated: 856,000 Germans in France; French prisoners in Germany, 223,000 . . 29 Oct. ,,
Le Bourget retaken by the Germans; heavy losses on both sides; about 1200 French prisoners, 30 Oct. ,,
Proclamation of Gambetta, accusing Bazaine of treason; the war to go on . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
M. Thiers enters Paris . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Garibaldi defending Dôle (Jura) with about 7500 men . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
M. Thiers receives powers from the French defence government to treat for an armistice, and has interviews with count Bismarck, 31 Oct. and 1 Nov. ,,
Gen. Bourbaki attempting to form an army of the north, near Lille . . . . . Oct.—Nov. ,,
Thionville invested . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
The francs-tireurs dispersed in several slight engagements between Colmar and Belfort, 2, 3 Nov. ,,
Letter from marshal Bazaine repelling the charge of treason . . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
Count Bismarck offers an armistice of 25 days for the election of a French national assembly, 3 Nov. ,,
Defeat of an attempted revolution in Paris: see *France* . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
M. Favre declares to the national guard that the government has sworn not to yield an inch of territory, and will remain faithful to this engagement . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Proclamation of Garibaldi to the army of the Vosges, and appealing to other nations, about 3 Nov. ,,
"*Campagne de 1870: par un Officier attaché à l'état major-général*" (a pamphlet ascribed to the emperor), appears in the *Daily Telegraph*, 4 Nov. ,,
Failure of the negotiation, as count Bismarck will not permit food to enter Paris during the armistice without any military equivalent; M. Thiers ordered to break off negotiation . . 6 Nov. ,,
Châteaudun recaptured by the French . 6 Nov. ,,
The Prussian semi-official journal says, "The French government having refused to listen to reason the cannon will be resorted to for giving them a lesson" . . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
Bombardment of Thionville . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
Circulars on the armistice negotiations—of M. Favre, 7 Nov.; of Count Bismarck . 8 Nov. ,,
The king's permission for the election of a French national assembly declined by the French government . . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
Orders that no one shall enter or quit Paris, 7 Nov. ,,
A Prussian column repulsed in an attack on the army of the Loire at Marchenoir . 7 Nov. ,,
Capitulation of Verdun . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Seven persons, captured in balloons from Paris, sent to German fortresses to be tried by court martial, 8 Nov. ,,
The French fleet off Heligoland . . 8 Nov. ,,
German corps, under Manteuffel, advancing on Amiens and Rouen . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Firm circular from M. Favre to French diplomatic representatives, about . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
The Germans enter Montbeliard (Doubs) 9 Nov. ,,
The Germans, under gen. Von der Tann, defeated between Coulmiers and Baccon, near Orleans, retire to Thoury . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
M. Thiers' report of the unsuccessful negotiations for an armistice . . . . . dated 9 Nov. ,,
Reported naval victory of the Prussian steamer *Meteor* over the French steamer *Bouvet* off Havannah . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Continued fighting; Orleans retaken by general D'Aurelle de Paladines: French losses, 2000; Germans about 700, and 2000 prisoners 10 Nov. ,,
Capitulation of Neu Breisach, 5000 prisoners and 100 guns taken . . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
The French repulsed near Montbeliard on the Swiss frontier . . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Von der Tann's army reinforced by 30,000, now 70,000, the grand duke of Mecklenburg commander; the Loire army about 150,000, but only 12,000 regulars . . . . . 12 Nov. 1870
Bankers at Berlin and Frankfort arrested for dealing in French war loan . . . about 12 Nov. ,,
Dôle, near Dijon, occupied by the Germans, 13 Nov. ,,
Calm, truthful proclamation of gen. Trochu, at Paris . . . . . 14 Nov. ,,
The armies in central France have been placed under prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg . . . . . 14 Nov. ,,
Eleven French towns, 3653 guns, 155 mitrailleuses, nearly 500,000 chassepots, about 90 eagles and standards, and nearly 4,000,000*l.* in money, taken by the Germans . . . . . up to 14 Nov. ,,
Montmédy completely invested . . . 15 Nov. ,,
French sorties from Mézières repulsed, 15 Nov.; from Belfort repulsed . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
The grand duke of Mecklenburg repulses the army of the Loire near Dreux, which is captured by Von Treskow . . . . . 17 Nov. ,,
Successful French sortie from Mézières, 500 Germans said to be killed . . . . 17 Nov. ,,
Germans victorious in an engagement near Châteaudun; French claim the success 18 Nov. ,,
Ricciotti Garibaldi said to have beaten 700 or 800 men at Châtillon . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
The national guard at Evreux repulse a German attack . . . . . 19 Nov.
The German army under prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg (135,000) said to be retreating towards Paris . 19 Nov. ,,
Paris engirdled with a second line of investment, 20 Nov. ,,
French attempt to release La Fère repulsed with heavy loss . . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Several balloons from Paris captured about 20 Nov. ,,
French mobile guard defeated at Bretoncelles, 21 Nov. ,,
Bombardment of Thionville begun . . 22 Nov. ,,
Ham occupied by the Prussians . . . 22 Nov. ,,
Prince Frederick Charles takes up a position near Orleans . . . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Thionville, in flames, capitulates, with about 2000 prisoners . . . . . 24 Nov. ,,
The Germans repulsed near Amiens and near Stagil, 24 Nov. ,,
La Fère surrenders, after two days' bombardment, with about 70 guns and 2000 men . 27 Nov. ,,
The Garibaldians defeated near Pasques (Côte d'Or) by Von Werder . . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
The French army of the north defeated by Manteuffel between Villers Bretonneux and Soleur, near Amiens . . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Amiens occupied by Von Gœben after a severe engagement . . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
Severe engagement near Beaune la Rolande (Loiret) between part of the army of the Loire under D'Aurelle de Paladines and the Germans under Voigts Rhetz; prince Frederick Charles arrives and turns the day; the French retire; heavy loss on both sides . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
M. de Kératry resigns his command, accusing M. Gambetta of misconduct, 28 Nov.; Bourbaki appointed to command an army corps . 29 Nov. ,,
Fruitless endeavours of the army in Paris and the army of the Loire to unite . 29 Nov.—4 Dec. ,,
Sorties from various parts of Paris repulsed with loss . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
Great sortie of 120,000, under generals Trochu and Ducrot, who cross the Marne; severest conflict between Champigny-sur-Marne, Brie-sur-Marne, and Villiers-sur-Marne; the French retain the taken possessions, but their advance is checked; great loss on both sides (chiefly Saxons and Würtembergers engaged) . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
The contest resumed at Avron; the Germans retake Champigny and Brie; the French retreat 2 Dec. ,,
The army of the Loire: Chanzy defeated by the grand duke of Mecklenburg at Bazoche des Hautes, 2 Dec.; near Chevilly (the French report these engagements indecisive) . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Prince Frederick Charles dislodges an encampment in the forest of Orleans . . . . 3 Dec. 1870
Ducrot bivouacks in the woods of Vincennes,

3 Dec.: he issues a final order of the day, referring to two days' glorious battles . 4 Dec. ,,
General D'Aurelle de Paladines entrenched before Orleans; proposes to retreat; the government opposes him, but yields; he determines to await the attack; part of his army defeated by prince Frederick Charles, and the grand duke of Mecklenburg; he retreats with about 100,000 men; Orleans threatened with bombardment; surrenders at midnight . . . . . 4 Dec. ,,
The Germans said to be in pursuit of D'Aurelle de Paladines (superseded) . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
10,000 prisoners, 77 guns, and 4 gun-boats captured at Orleans . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
Rouen occupied by Manteuffel . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
General order of the king of Prussia, "We enter on a new phase of the war . . . Every attempt to break through the investment or relieve Paris has failed" . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
The grand duke of Mecklenburg attacks gen. Chanzy and the army of the Loire near Beaugency; indecisive, 7 Dec.; the Germans victorious, taking about 1100 prisoners and six guns, and occupying Beaugency (severe loss to Germans), 8 Dec. ,,
Gen. Manteuffel's army in two parts, one occupies Evreux, and marching to Cherbourg; the other marching to Havre . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
Continued severe engagements between the Germans and the army of the Loire; the defeated French retreat (7 battles in 9 days) 9, 10 Dec. ,,
Vigorous siege of Belfort; obstinately defended, 9 Dec. ,,
Pamphlet (attributed to the emperor Napoleon) published under the name of his friend, the marquis de Gricourt, throwing the blame of the war upon the French nation . . . early in Dec. ,,
Fighting along the whole line of the army of the Loire, under general Chanzy and others; it retreats, but obstinately resists . 5—10 Dec. ,,
Brilliant action by De Chanzy . . 11 Dec. ,,
The delegate government transferred from Tours to Bordeaux; Gambetta remains with the army of the Loire . . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Dieppe occupied by the Germans . . 12 Dec. ,,
La Fère threatened by Faidherbe, commander of the army of the north . . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
Phalsburg surrenders, subdued by famine; commencement of bombardment of Montmédy, 12 Dec. ,,
Evreux and Blois occupied by the Germans, 13 Dec. ,,
Montmédy surrenders . . . . . 14 Dec. ,,
Sharp engagement at Frèteval; which is taken and abandoned by the Germans . . . 14 Dec. ,,
Nuits near Dijon captured by the Badenese under Von Werder, after a severe conflict . 18 Dec. ,,
The French government issue a circular against the propagation of false news . . . . 20 Dec. ,,
Conflict at Monnaie: about 6000 French gardes mobiles driven back to Tours . . 20 Dec. ,,
Vigorous sortie from Paris repulsed—an artillery action . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Tours partially shelled; submits, but not occupied by Germans . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Chanzy and part of the army of the Loire said to have reached Le Mans and joined the Bretons, about 21 Dec. ,,
Seven hours' battle at Pont à Noyelles between Manteuffel and the army of the north under Faidherbe: both claim the victory; Faidherbe retreats . . . . . 23 Dec. ,,
Six English colliers, said to have had Prussian permits, after delivering coal at Rouen, are sunk in the Seine at Duclair near Havre by the Prussians for strategic reasons . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Explanation given by Bismarck and compensation promised . . . . . 26 Dec. ,,
Chanzy, in a letter to the German commandant at Vendôme, accuses the Germans of cruelly pillaging St. Calais, and, denying his defeat, says, "We have fought you and held you in check since 4 Dec." 26 Dec. ,,
Trochu said to be making Mont Valérien a vast citadel . . . . . 27 Dec. ,,
Mont Avron, an outlying fort near Paris, after a day's bombardment, abandoned and occupied by the Germans . . . . . 29 Dec. ,,

Alleged defeat of the Germans by detachment of Chanzy's army near Montoire . . 27 Dec. 1870
Several small engagements in Normandy—reported successful to the French . . 28—31 Dec. ,,
Capitulation of Mézières with 2000 men and 106 guns . . . . . 1, 2 Jan. 1871
Severe battles near Bapaume between the army of the North under Faidherbe and the Germans under Manteuffel and Von Gœben; victory claimed by both, the French retreat . . . 2, 3 Jan.
Indecisive conflict near Dijon le Mans: between general Chanzy and prince Frederick Charles, 6 Jan. ,,
Daujoutin, S. of Belfort, stormed by Germans, 6 Jan. ,,
Bombardment of eastern front of Paris, and of the southern forts, 4 Jan.; forts of Issy and Vanvres silenced . . . . . 6 Jan. ,,
Fortress of Rocroy taken by the Germans, 5, 6 Jan. ,,
General Roy defeated near Jumiéges . 7 Jan. ,,
Von Gœben in the north, Manteuffel sent to the east about 7 Jan. ,,
Conflicts (in the east) between Von Werder and Bourbaki at Villarais, south of Vesoul 9, 10 Jan.
Bombardment of Paris, many buildings injured, and people killed: the French government appeal to foreign powers . . . . . 9, 10 Jan. ,,
Capitulation of Péronne with garrison . 9 Jan. ,,
Chanzy retreating; defeated near Le Mans by prince Frederick Charles and the grand duke of Mecklenburg . . . . . 11 Jan. ,,
Prince Frederick Charles enters Le Mans; after 6 days' fighting, (about 20,000 French prisoners made; German loss about 3400) 12 Jan. ,,
Vigorous sorties from Paris repulsed 13 Jan. ,,
Chanzy retreating, 14 Jan.; defeated near Vosges, 15, 16 Jan. ,,
Indecisive conflicts between Bourbaki and Von Werder, near Belfort . . . . 15, 16 Jan. ,,
St. Quentin recaptured by Isnard under Faidherbe, 16 Jan. ,,
Bourbaki defeated near Belfort after three days' fighting, 15—17 Jan.; retreats south 18 Jan. ,,
The grand duke of Mecklenburg enters Alençon, 17 Jan. ,,
Bombardment of Longwy begun . . 17 Jan. ,,
Faidherbe defeated near St. Quentin; after seven hours' fighting; by Von Gœben, 4000 prisoners taken . . . . . 19 Jan. ,,
Great sortie from Paris of Trochu and 100,000 men repulsed with loss of about 1000 dead and 5000 wounded . . . . . 19 Jan. ,,
Bourbaki hard pressed by Von Werder 19 Jan. ,,
Armistice for two days at Paris refused 22 Jan. ,,
Bombardment of St Denis and Cambrai 22 Jan. ,,
Faidherbe asserts that the German successes are exaggerated . . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
Resignation of Trochu; Vinoy, governor of Paris, 23, 24 Jan. ,,
Favre opens negotiations with Bismarck 24 Jan. ,,
Longwy capitulates; 4000 prisoners, 200 guns, 25 Jan. ,,
Letter from M. Guizot to Mr. Gladstone proposing the demolition of fortresses on both sides of the Rhine; and the maintenance of the balance of power by congresses; published . 26 Jan. ,,
Capitulation of Paris; armistice for 21 days signed by count Bismarck and Jules Favre 28 Jan. ,,
The forts round Paris occupied by the Germans, 29 Jan. ,,
Advance of German troops into France suspended, 30 Jan. ,,
Bourbaki and his army about 80,000, driven by Manteuffel into Switzerland near Pontarlior, about 6000 having been captured 30 Jan., 1 Feb. ,,
French loss about 350,000 men, 800 guns in Jan. ,,
Dijon occupied by the Germans . 1 Feb. ,,
Belfort capitulates with military honours 13 Feb. ,,
Negotiations for peace between Thiers and Bismarck . 22—24 Feb. ,,
Preliminaries of a treaty accepted by Thiers, Favre, and 15 delegates from the national assembly; it includes cession of parts of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville and Alsace less Belfort; and payment of 5 milliards of francs, 200,000,000*l.*, 25 Feb., signed 26 Feb., accepted by the national assembly . . . . . 1 March, ,,
German loss in battles throughout the war; killed or died soon after, 17,570; died of wounds

eventually 10,707; total killed and wounded 127,867.
German troops enter Paris and remain 48 hours, 1—3 March, 1871
They quit Versailles . . . . . 12 March, ,,
Conference for peace open at Brussels, 28 March ,,
Treaty of peace signed at Frankfort, 10 May; ratified by the French national assembly . 18 May, ,,

FRANCS-TIREURS, free shooters, took an active part in the Franco-Prussian war from about 14 Aug. 1870; and more especially after the surrender of MacMahon's army at Sedan, 2 Sept. Their conduct was much censured.

FRANKENHAUSEN, N. Germany: near this place Philip, landgrave of Hesse, and his allies defeated the insurgent peasantry headed by Munzer the anabaptist, 15 May, 1525.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, central Germany, founded in the 5th century; was the residence of Charlemagne in 794; walled by Louis I. 838; a capital city, 843; an imperial city, 1245.

Union of Frankfort: treaty between France, Sweden, Prussia, and other German states led to war with Austria . . . . . 22 May, 1744
Frankfort captured by the French by a surprise, 2 Jan. 1759
Captured by Custine, 28 Oct.; retaken by the Prussians . . . . . 2 Dec. 1792
Bombarded by the French; surrendered to Kleber, 16 July, 1796
Made part of the confederation of the Rhine 1806
A grand duchy under Carl von Dalberg . . 1810
Republic restored; appointed capital of the Germanic confederation 1815
Vain attempts at insurrection by students, April 1833 . . . . . May, 1834
The Frankfort diet publish a federative constitution, 30 March, 1848
The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, Mecklenburg, &c., here constitute themselves the council of the Germanic diet . . . . . 1 Sept. 1850
The German sovereigns (excepting the king of Prussia) met at Frankfort (at the invitation of the emperor of Austria), to consider a plan of federal reform, 17 Aug.; the plan was not accepted by Prussia . . . . . 22 Sept. 1863
Meeting of diet of Germanic confederation; condemn the treaty of Gastein . . . 1 Oct. 1865
The diet adopts the Austrian motion, that Prussia has broken the treaty; the Prussian representative declares the confederation at an end, and proposes a new confederation . . . . . 14 June, 1866
Entered by the Prussians, who exact heavy supplies, 16 July,
Annexed to Prussia by law of 20 Sept.; promulgated at Frankfort; (the legislative corps and 15,000 citizens protest against it) . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
Visited by the king of Prussia; an ancient cathedral, St. Bartholomew (founded 1315, completed 1512), destroyed by fire . . . . . 14, 15 Aug. 1867
Frankfort supported Prussia in the war July, 1870
Treaty of peace between France and Germans, signed here . . . . . 10 May, 1871
Riots through rise in price of beer; suppressed by N. German soldiers: 37 of the people killed; about 100 wounded . . . 21, 22 April 1873
Population in Dec. 1867, 78,277; see *Germany*.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (N. Germany); a member of the Hanseatic league, suffered much from mauraders in the middle ages, and in the thirty years' war. The university was founded in 1506, and incorporated with that of Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfort, 12 Aug, 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians; see *Cunnersdorf*.

FRANKING LETTERS, passing letters free of postage, was claimed by parliament about 1660. The privilege was restricted in 1839, and abolished after the introduction of the uniform penny postage, 10 Jan. 1840. The queen was amongst the first to relinquish her privilege.

FRANKLIN, the English freeholder in the middle ages; see "the *Franklin's Tale*," in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (written about 1364).

FRANKLIN, SEARCH FOR. Sir John Franklin, with captain Crozier and Fitzjames, in H. M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on his third arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenhithe, on 24 May, 1845; see *North-west Passage*. Their last despatches were from the Whalefish islands, dated 12 July, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety, and several expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them, and coals, provisions, clothing, and other necessaries, were deposited in various places in the Arctic seas by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *Truelove*, captain Parker, which arrived at Hull, 4 Oct. 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen sir John Franklin's ships in the previous March, frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her majesty's government, on 7 March, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000*l.* to any party of any country, that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechy island by captains Ommanney and Penny.

1. H.M.S. *Plover*, capt. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Straits, in search . . . . . 1 Jan. 1848
2. Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England . . . . . 25 March, ,,
[Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.]
3. Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (12 June, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough) . . . . . 3 Nov. 1849
4. The *Enterprise*, capt. Collinson, and *Investigator*, commander M'Clure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Straits . . . . . 20 Jan. 1850
[Both ships proceeded through to the eastward.]
5. Capt. Austin's expedition, viz.: *Resolute*, capt. Austin, C.B.; *Assistance*, capt. Ommanney; *Intrepid*, lieut. Bertie Cator; and *Pioneer*, lieut. Sherard Osborn, sailed from England for Barrow's Straits . . . . . 25 April, ,,
[Returned Sept. 1851.]
6. The *Lady Franklin*, capt. Penny; and *Sophia*, capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Barrow's Straits . . . . . 13 April, ,,
[Returned home Sept. 1851.]
7. The AMERICAN expedition in the *Advance* and *Rescue*, under lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr. Grinnell subscribed 30,000 dollars, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits; after drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the ships were released in 1851 uninjured . . . . . 25 May, ,,
8. The *Felix*, sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson Bay Company, sailed to the same locality, 22 May, ,,
[Returned in 1851.]
9. H.M.S. *North Star*, commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and returned to Spithead, 28 Sept. ,,
10. H.M.S. *Herald*, captain Kellett, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Straits, and returned in . . . 1851

Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg with the intention of travelling through Siberia to the mouth of the

river Kolyma; but was dissuaded from proceeding by the Russian government . . . 18 Nov. 1851
[The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (*see* No. 4 *above*) not having been heard of for two years.]

11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, consisting of —*Assistance*, sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, captain Kellett, C.B.; *North Star*, capt. Pullen; *Intrepid*, capt. M'Clintock; and *Pioneer*, capt. Sherard Osborn, sailed from Woolwich 15 April, 1852
[This expedition arrived at Beechy Island 14 Aug. 1852. The *Assistance* and *Pioneer* proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* to Melville Island; the *North Star* remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.

Lady Franklin, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of 1500*l.*), equipped four expeditions (Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16).

12. *Prince Albert*, capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow Straits . . . . 5 June, 1850
[Returned 1 Oct. 1850.]

13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, of the French navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet . . . . . 4 June, 1851
[Returned Oct. 1852.]

14. The *Isabel*, commander Inglefield, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, 6 July; and returned Nov. 1852

15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on a renewed search to Behring's Straits . . 1853

16. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, commander Trollope, despatched to assist the *Plover*, capt. Maguire (who succeeded capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in April; met with it . . . . . Aug. ,,

17. The second AMERICAN expedition, the *Advance*, under Dr. Kane . . . . . early in June, ,,

18. The *Phœnix* (with the *Breadalbane* transport), commander Inglefield, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, sailed in May; he returned, bringing despatches from Sir E. Belcher, &c. . Oct. ,,

The *Investigator* and sir E. Belcher's squadron were safe; but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieut. Bellot was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily conveying despatches for sir E. Belcher. Capt. M'Clure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lisburne, 31 July, 1850. On 8 Oct. the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On 26 Oct. 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N.E.—N.W. *passage*. In Sept. 1851, the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till lieut. Pim and a party from capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute* (11), fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4) was still unknown.

A monument to Bellot's memory was erected at Greenwich. His "Journal" was published in 1854

Dr. Rae, in the spring of 1853, again proceeded towards the magnetic pole; and in July, 1854, he reported to the Admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles which had belonged to sir J. Franklin and his party—namely, sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, &c. He also reported the statement of the natives, that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous, and had sold them a seal; and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried), who had evidently perished by starvation; the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighbourhood of the Great Fish river of Back. Dr. Rae arrived in England on 22 Oct. 1854, with the relics which have since been deposited in Greenwich hospital. He and his companions were awarded 10,000*l.* for their discovery.

19. The *Phœnix*, *North Star*, and *Talbot*, under the command of capt. Inglefield, sailed in May, and returned in . . . . . Oct. 1854

Sir E. Belcher (No. 11), after mature deliberation, in April, 1854, determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and capt. Kellett gave similar orders to capt. M'Clure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned in June* when the crews of the *Phœnix* and *Talbot* (under capt. Inglefield) arrived (19). On their return to England all the captains were tried by court martial and honourably acquitted 17-19 Oct. 1854

Capt. Collinson's fate was long uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb. 1855, that he had met the *Rattlesnake* (16) at Fort Clarence on 21 Aug. 1854, and had sailed immediately, in hopes of getting up with capt. Maguire in the *Plover* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Capt. Collinson having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with capt. M'Clure, returned to Hong-Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the Arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July, 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Fort Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in . . . . . May, 1855

20. The third AMERICAN expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the *Advance*, consisted of the *Release* and the steamer *Arctic*, the barque *Eringo*, and another vessel under the command of lieut. H. J. Hartstene, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon, ... 31 May, 1855
[On 17 May, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settlement; on their way home in a Danish vessel, they fell in with lieut. Hartstene, 18 Sept.; and arrived with him at New York, 11 Oct. 1855. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856; he died in 1857.]

The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition, June 1855, which returned Sept. following. Some more remains of Franklin's party were discovered. 1855

21. The 18th British expedition (equipped by lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out another)—the *Fox*, screw steamer, under capt. (since sir F. L. M'Clintock, R.N. (*see* No. 11)—sailed from Aberdeen 1 July, 1857; returned . . . . . 22 Sept. 1859

On 6 May, 1859, lieut. Hobson found at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, besides a cairn, a tin case, containing a paper, signed 25 April, 1848, by capt. Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, on 12 Sept. 1846, were beset in lat. 70° 05′ N., and long. 98° 23′ W.; that sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847; and that the ships were deserted 22 April, 1848. Captain M'Clintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His Journal was published in Dec. 1859; and on 28 May, 1860, gold medals were given to him and to lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Hall, the arctic explorer, reported, in Aug. 1865, circumstances that led him to hope that capt. Crozier and others were surviving.

A national monument by Noble, set up in Waterloo-place, was inaugurated, 15 Nov. 1866. It is inscribed to "FRANKLIN the great navigator and his brave companions who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the north west passage, A.D. 1847-8."

Sir John Franklin discovered the *north-west passage* by sailing down Peel and Victoria Straits, now named Franklin Straits.

FRANKS (or freemen), a name given to a combination of the North-western German tribes about 240, which invaded Gaul and other parts of the empire with various success in the 5th century; see *Gaul* and *France*.

* Capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left, by a Mr. George Henry, commanding an American whaler, who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and entrusted to capt. H. J. Hartstene, to be presented to queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton, 12 Dec. 1856; was visited by her majesty on the 16th; and formally surrendered on the 30th.

FRATRICELLI (Little Brethren), a sect of the middle ages, originally strict Franciscan monks. Their numbers increased, and they were condemned by a papal bull in 1317; and suffered persecution; but were not extinct till the 16th century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

FRAUDS, STATUTE OF. 29 Charles II., c. 3, 1677. "An act for prevention of frauds and perjuryes."

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, passed Aug. 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies of sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, &c. It was brought in by sir R. Bethell, then attorney-general (afterwards lord Westbury), and is very stringent.

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES, see *Spectrum*.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, first appeared, Feb. 1830.

FREDERICKSBURG (Virginia, N. America). On 10 Dec. 1862, general Burnside and the federal army of the Potomac crossed the small deep river Rappahannock. On 11 Dec. Fredericksburg was bombarded by the federals and destroyed. On the 13th commenced a series of desperate unsuccessful attacks on the confederate works, defended by generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and others. General Hooker crossed the river with the reserves, and joined in the conflict, in vain. On 15 and 16 Dec. the federal army recrossed the Rappahannock. The battle was one of the most severe in the war.

FREDERICKSHALD (Norway). Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works. His hand was on his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, 11 Dec. 1718.

FREE CHURCH (of England). The rev. H. Hampton, one of the curates of Islington, having been dismissed, a part of his congregation erected a temporary church. The bishop of London, after inquiry, refused to license it. On this the congregation declared itself to be the *Free Church of England*, March, 1859. Eventually, he left the neighbourhood, and re-entered the establishment. Secessions from the church of England took place in 1872 in consequence of the decision in favour of Mr. Bennett, 8 June, 1872; see *Church of England*. The establishment of a bishopric for a new Free Church at Southampton was proposed Jan. 1873.

A Free church of England founded; only two orders, presbyters or bishops and deacons, are recognized; a primus is elected, Sept. 1874.

FREE CHURCH (of Scotland) was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the body from the national church of Scotland, headed by Dr. Thos. Chalmers and other eminent ministers, 18 May, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of patrons to nominate to livings; see *Patronage*. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although 366,719*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* had been subscribed. In 1853 there were 850 congregations; in 1873 954. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to 108,638*l.* from which was paid the sum of 138*l.* each to 700 ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Knight, censured for opinions respecting prayer, seceded . . .	22 Oct. 1873
The Reformed Presbyterian Church (see *Cameronians*), joined the Free Church . .	25 May, 1876

FREE CHURCH SOCIETY, or National Association for Freedom of Public Worship, established in 1857, to abolish the pew-rent system and revive the weekly offertory to defray the expenses of public worship.

FREE COMPANIES AND LANCES, see *Condottieri*.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAUS, established in the Southern States of North America in March, 1865, to protect the freed negroes. Having the support of martial law, these bureaus became very oppressive, and the act of congress making them permanent was vetoed by president Johnson in Feb. 1866.

FREEHOLDERS. Those *under* forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV., 1828; act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed 13 April, 1829; Reform acts, 1832, 1867, 1868. County elections act, 7 Will. IV., 1836. See *Chandos Clause*.

FREE LABOUR REGISTRATION SOCIETY, established for the benefit of employers and non-unionist workmen, in opposition to trades' unions, about July, 1867.

FREE TRADE principles, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, and termed "Apostle of Free Trade," died 2 April, 1865. Since 1830 the exports have been tripled See *French Treaty*. An agitation for free trade has begun in the United States. A reform league was formed at Boston, 20 April, 1869; and the movement became active in New York in Nov., and has since continued. A free-trade budget was brought in by the ministry in Sydney in 1873; and a new free-trade league was inaugurated in London in Dec. 1873.

FREEMASONRY. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the 9th century. Its introduction into Britain has been fixed at 674; and in Scotland 1140. Many of our Gothic cathedrals are attributed to freemasons. The grand lodge at York was founded 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, 1424. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738; again condemned, 30 Sept. 1865. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, built 1771; rebuilt, and consecrated 14 April, 1869. The charity instituted, 1788. The duke of Sussex and the earl of Zetland were each twenty-five years grand-master of England. Earl de Grey, afterwards marquis of Ripon, was installed grand-master of the English freemasons in room of the earl of Zetland, 14 May, 1870. The marquis (on becoming a Romanist) resigned 1 Sept. 1874. He was succeeded by the prince of Wales; installed in the Royal Albert Hall, 28 April, 1875. The duke of Leinster, grand-

master for Ireland for 60 years, died 10 Oct. 1874; succeeded by the duke of Abercorn. The prince of Wales was installed at Edinburgh as patron of the freemasons of Scotland, 12 Oct. 1870.

FREETHINKERS, professors of natural religion; see *Deists*.

FREEZING, see *Congelation*, and *Ice*.

FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCIENCES was established by the general assembly, 22 April, 1872, its chief founders being MM. Balard, Claude Bernard, Delaunay, Dumas, Pasteur, Berthelot, Würtz, and others. It held its first meeting at Bordeaux, 5 Sept. 1872, when many foreign scientific men were present, M. De Quatrefages, president; second, Lyons, 21 Aug. 1873; third, Lille, 20 Aug. 1874; fourth, Nantes, 19 Aug. 1875; fifth, Clermont Ferrand, 19 Aug. 1876.

FRENCH CHURCH, see *Church of France*.

FRENCH LANGUAGE is mainly based on the rude Latin of the western nations subjugated by the Romans. German was introduced by the Franks in the 8th century. In the 9th the Gallo-Romanic dialect became divided into the *Langue d'oc* of the south and the *Langue d'oil* of the north. The French language as written by Froissart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française (established by Richelieu in 1634) published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William I., 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362. *Stow.*

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
Joinville,	thirteenth century.	
Froissart	1337	— 1400?
Monstrelet	about 1390	1453
Comines	1445	1509
Marot	1465	1544
Rabelais	1483	1553
Ronsard	1524	1585
Montaigne	1553	1592
Malherbe	1556	1628
Des Cartes	1596	1650
Pascal	1623	1662
Molière	1622	1673
La Rochefoucauld	1613	1680
Corneille	1606	1684
La Fontaine	1621	1695
La Bruyère	1644	1696
Racine	1639	1699
Bossuet	1627	1724
Bayle	1647	1706
Boileau	1636	1711
Fénélon	1651	1715
Rollin	1661	1741
Le Sage	1668	1747
Montesquieu	1689	1755
Voltaire	1694	1778
J. J. Rousseau	1712	1778
D'Alembert	1717	1783
Buffon	1707	1788
Marmontel	1723	1799
Mad. Cottin	1773	1807
St. Pierre	1737	1814
De Staël	1766	1817
De Genlis	1746	1830
Sismondi	1773	1842
Châteaubriand	1769	1848
Augustin Thierry	1795	1856
Béranger	1780	1857
Eugène Sue	1804	1857
A. Eugène Scribe	1791	1861
A. G. De Barante	1782	1866
F. Guizot	1787	1874
A. F. Villemain	1791	1867
A De la Martine	1790	1869
Victor Cousin	1792	1867
Amédée Thierry	1797	1873
L. A. Thiers	1797	
Jules Michelet	1798	1874
Victor Hugo	1802	
P. Mérimée	1803	1870
Louis Blanc	1813	
C. F. Montalembert	1810	1870

FRENCH NAVY, see *Navy*.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND, see *Mansion-house Fund*. The French peasant relief fund, originated by the *Daily News*, in Sept. 1870, was closed April, 1871.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONS, see *France*, 1789, 1830, 1848, 1870.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. In 1792, the French nation adopted a calendar professedly founded on philosophical principles. The first year of the era of the republic began at midnight, between 21 and 22 Sept. 1792; but its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., 24 Nov. 1793. The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the republic XIV., 31 Dec. 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon I.

AUTUMN.		
Vendémiaire	Vintage month,	22 Sept. to 21 Oct.
Brumaire	Fog month	22 Oct. to 20 Nov.
Frimaire	Sleet month	21 Nov. to 20 Dec.
WINTER.		
Nivose	Snow month	21 Dec. to 19 Jan.
Pluviose	Rain month	20 Jan. to 18 Feb.
Ventose	Wind month	19 Feb. to 20 Mar.
SPRING.		
Germinal	Sprouts' month,	21 Mar. to 19 April.
Floréal	Flowers' month,	20 April to 16 May.
Prairial	Pasture month,	20 May to 18 June.
SUMMER.		
Messidor	Harvest month,	19 June to 18 July.
Fervidor, or Thermidor	Hot month	19 July to 17 Aug.
Fructidor	Fruit month	18 Aug. to 16 Sept.
SANSCULOTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO		
Les Vertus	The Virtues	17 Sept.
Le Génie	Genius	18 Sept.
Le Travail	Labour	19 Sept.
L'Opinion	Opinion	20 Sept.
Les Récompenses	Rewards	21 Sept.

FRENCHTOWN (Canada), was taken from the British by the American general Winchester, 22 Jan. 1813, during the second war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, 24 Jan., and the American commander and his troops were made prisoners.

FRENCH TREATY, the term given to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, signed 23 Jan. 1860, at Paris, by lord Cowley and Richard Cobden and by the ministers MM. Baroche and Rouher. The beneficial results of this treaty compensated for the depression of trade occasioned by the civil war in North America (1861-5). The French assembly determined that on 15 March, 1871, this treaty should cease in 12 months from that date. A fresh treaty was signed at Paris 29 Jan. 1873. Free trade was somewhat restricted, but the new French navigation law was relaxed.

FRESCO PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt, Italy, and England, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other

places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century, are justly celebrated. See *Stereochromy*.

FRÈTEVAL (Central France). Here Richard I. of England defeated Philip II. of France, and captured his royal seal, archives, &c., 15 July, 1194. Frèteval was taken by the Germans, 14 Dec., 1870, and soon abandoned.

FRIARS (from the French *frère*, a brother); see *Minorites, Carmelites, Dominicans, Franciscans*, and other orders.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, or Frea, the Scandinavian Venus, the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches, who with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the Gods. See *Good Friday*.

FRIEDLAND (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon, on 14 June, 1807. The allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 10,000 men. The peace of Tilsit followed, by which Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1643; visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by captain Cook, who named them on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers describe them as very ferocious.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, which originated in the clubs of the industrious classes, were subjected to slight control in 1793, and have been regulated by various enactments. Other acts were passed in 1855, 1858 and 1860; an important one 11 Aug. 1875.

FRIENDS, see *Quakers*.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE, an association formed in London to obtain parliamentary reform, 1792.

FRIESLAND: EAST (N. Germany), the ancient Frisia, formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, to the French empire, 1810; and awarded to Hanover in 1815. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—FRIESLAND, WEST, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800. It passed under the counts of Holland about 936, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580. The term *Chevaux de Frise* (or *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FRIULI (Venetia), made a duchy by Alboin the Lombard, when he established his kingdom about 570. It was conquered by Charlemagne. Henri, a Frenchman, made duke, was assassinated in 799, which was the fate of duke Berengarius, king of Italy and emperor, in 924. The emperor Conrad gave the duchy to his chancellor Poppo, patriarch of Aquileia, in the 11th century; it was conquered by Venice in 1420; annexed to Austria, 1797; to France, 1805; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1866.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, who tried to find a north-west passage to China, and after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait, 11 Aug. 1576. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage. This led to a third fruitless expedition. He was mortally wounded at Brest, Nov. 1594.

FROGMORE, near Windsor, Berks. A house here, built by Nash, was the residence of queen Charlotte and afterwards of the duchess of Kent. Here is situate the mausoleum of the late prince consort. See *Albert*.

FROHSDORF, a village near Vienna, lately the residence of the comte de Chambord, see *France*, 1873.

FRONDE, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-52), during the government of queen Anne of Austria and cardinal Mazarin, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (*slingers*), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on 27 Aug. 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS. The following are some of the most remarkable recorded: (see *Cold*.)

The Euxine Sea frozen over for 20 days	401
A frost at Constantinople, when the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore, Oct. 763—Feb.	764
A frost in England on Midsummer-day is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth	1035
Thames frozen for 14 weeks	1063
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April	1076
The Cattegat entirely frozen	1294
Baltic passable to travellers for six weeks	1323
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark	1402
In England, when all the small birds perished	1407
The ice bore riding upon it from Lübeck to Prussia,	1426
Severe frost, when large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany	1433
The river frozen below London-bridge to Gravesend, from 24 Nov. to Feb. 10	1434
The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden	1460
The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets	1468
Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster	1515
Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lumps	1544
Sledges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark	1548
Diversions on the Thames 21 Dec. &c.	1564
The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded waggons	1565
The Rhine, Scheldt, and sea at Venice frozen	1594
Fires and diversions on the Thames	1607
The rivers of Europe and the Zuyder Zee frozen; ice covers the Hellespont	1622
Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little-Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army	1658
The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost; most of the hollies were killed; the Thames covered with ice eleven inches thick; and nearly all the birds perished, Dec. 1683—Feb.	1684
"The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till 4 Feb. 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on dry land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames." *Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen.*	
The wolves, driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked cattle and men	1691
Three months' frost, with heavy snow, from Dec. to March	1709
A fair held on the Thames, and ox roasted; frost continued 24 Nov. to 9 Feb.	1716
One lasted 9 weeks, when coaches plied upon the	

Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice. (The "hard winter") 1740
From 25 Dec. to 16 Jan. and from 18 to 22 Jan.; most terrible 1766
One general throughout Europe; the Thames passable opposite the Custom House Nov. to Jan. . 1789
One from 24 Dec. 1794, to 14 Feb. 1795, with the intermission of one day's thaw . . . 23 Jan. 1795
Intense frosts . . . . . all Dec. 1796
Severe frost in Russia 1812
Very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th Nov. The men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.
Booths erected on the Thames; the winter very severe in Ireland . . . . . Jan. 1814
The frosts so intense in parts of Norway, that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath . . . 2 Jan. 1849
Very severe frost in London, 14 Jan. to 24 Feb.; and very cold weather up to 26 June . . . 1855
On 22 Feb. fires were made on the Serpentine, Hyde Park. A traffic on the ice of 35 miles long, was established in Lincolnshire . . . . ,,
Very severe frost, 20 Dec. 1860; to . . 5 Jan. 1861
Very severe frosts . . . . . Dec. 1874

FROST'S INSURRECTION, see *Newport*.

FRUCTIDOR CONSTITUTION; that promulgated in France on the 5th Fructidor, year 3, or 22 Aug. 1795. See *Directory*.

FRUITS. Several varieties introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. *et seq.* Many exotic fruits and flowers, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between 1500 and 1578, and very many in the present century. See *Gardening*, and *Flowers*.

Almond-tree, Barbary, about 1548
Apples, Syria 1522
Apple, custard, N. America 1736
Apple, osage, ditto 1818
Apricots, Epirus 1540
Cherry-trees, Pontus 100
Cherries, Flanders 1540
Cornelian cherry, Austria 1596
Currant, the hawthorn, Canada 1705
Fig-tree, S. Europe, before 1548
Gooseberries, Flanders, before 1540
Grapes, Portugal 1528
Lemons, Spain 1554
Limes, Portugal, about 1554
Limes, American, before 1752
Melons, before 1540
Mulberry, Italy 1520
Mulberry, white, China, about 1596
Mulberry, the red, N. America, before . . . 1629
Mulberry, paper, Japan, before 1754
Nectarine, Persia 1652
Olive, Cape 1730
Olive, the sweet-scented China 1771
Oranges 1595
Peaches, Persia 1562
Pears, uncertain . . . . . * *
Pine-apple, Brazils 1568
Pippins, Netherlands 1525
Plums, Italy 1522
Pomegranate, Spain, before 1548
Quince, Austria 1573
Quince, Japan 1796
Raspberry, the Virginian, before 1696
Strawberry, Flanders 1530
Strawberry, the Oriental, Levant 1724
Walnut, the black, N. America, before . . . 1629

FUCHSIA, an American plant named after the German botanist Leonard Fuchs, about 1542. The Fuchsia fulgens, the most beautiful variety, was introduced from Mexico, about 1830.

FUEL, see *Coal*, *Bogs*. In the autumn of 1873, it was announced that Louis Rayneckers, a French peasant, had discovered that earth mixed with coal and a little soda made good fuel.

FUENTES DE ONORO (central Spain). On 2 May, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry. He however determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, on 3 May, night came on and stopped the conflict. Next day Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial guard; and on 5 May, made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream. *Napier*.

FÜESSEN, Bavaria. By a treaty signed here, 22 April, 1745, peace was made between Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and the elector of Bavaria, the latter renouncing his claim to the imperial crown and recovering his lost territories.

FUGGER, an illustrious German family (the present head, prince Leopold Fugger Babenhausen, since 28 May, 1836), derives its origin from John Fugger, a master weaver in Augsburg in 1370; and its wealth by trade, and by money-lending to monarchs, especially the emperors.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL passed by the American legislature in 1850. It imposed a fine of 1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment on any person harbouring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the judges of the superior court on 3 Feb. 1855, was carried into effect with great difficulty, and was not received by Massachusetts. It was repealed 13 June, 1864; see *Slavery in America*.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULARS, see *Slavery*.

FULDA (W. Germany), the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, in 744. It was made a bishopric in 1752, and a principality in 1803. Napoleon incorporated it with Frankfort in 1810; but in 1815 it was ceded to Hesse-Cassel.

FULFORD, Yorkshire. Here Harold Hardrada of Norway, and Tostig, brother of Harold of England, defeated the earls Edwin and Morcar, 20 Sept. 1066; and the people near York submitted to them; see *Stanford-bridge*.

FUMIGATION. Acron, a physician of Agrigentum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air, and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

FUNDS, see *Stocks*, and *Sinking Fund*.

FUNERALS. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B.C., and over Abner, 1048 B.C. 2 *Sam.* i. and iii. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. The Romans pronounced harangues over their illustrious dead. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *Funeral Oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and

it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia.—*Funeral Games*, among the Greeks and Romans included horse-races, dramatic representations, processions, and mortal combats of gladiators. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793.

PUBLIC FUNERALS voted by parliament:—

Duke of Rutland, in Ireland	17 Nov.	1787
Lord Nelson (see *Nelson*)	9 Jan.	1806
Wm. Pitt	22 Feb.	,,
Chas. Jas. Fox	10 Oct.	,,
Richard Brinsley Sheridan	13 July,	1816
George Canning	16 Aug.	1827
Duke of Wellington	18 Nov.	1852
Viscount Palmerston (at her majesty's request),	27 Oct.	1865

FURNACE, see *Blowing-machines*, *Iron*.

FURNITURE. Specimens of Egyptian furniture, represented on the interior walls of the pyramids, appear in Rosellini's "*Monumenti dell' Egitto*," 1832-44, Vol. II. Mr. J. G. Pollen's "Ancient and Modern Furniture and Woodwork" in the South Kensington museum, 1874, illustrated by photographs and engravings, was published, July, 1874. Many interesting examples will be found in Fosbroke's "*Encyclopædia of Antiquities*," Vol. I. 1825.

FURRUCKABAD (N. India), a province acquired by the East India company, in June, 1802. Near the capital of the same name, 17 Nov, 1804, lord Lake defeated the Maharatta chief Holkar, and about 60,000 cavalry, himself losing 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

FURS were worn by Henry I. about 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100*l*. a year should be prohibited this species of finery, 28 March, 1336-7.

FUSILIERS. Foot soldiers, formerly armed with fusees with slings to sling them. The 7th regiment (or Royal English Fusiliers) was raised, 11 June, 1685; the 21st (or Royal North British), 23 Sept. 1679; the 23rd (or Royal Welsh), 17 March, 1688. *Grose*.

FUSION of the French legitimists and Orleanists into one monarchical party, 5 Aug. 1873. See *France*.

FUTTEHGHUR (India). Here Nana Sahib massacred both the English defenders of the fort and their Sepoy assailants, July, 1857; and here the Sepoy rebels were defeated by sir Colin Campbell, 2 Jan. 1858.

G.

GABELLE (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286. *Duruy.* Our Edward III., termed Philip of Valois, who exacted the tax rigorously, the author of the *Salic* law (from *sal*, salt), 1340. The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others; owing to exemptions purchased from the sovereigns. The tax produced 38 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the revolution, during which it was abolished (1790).

GAELIC, the northern branch of the Celtic languages, Irish, Erse or Highland Scottish, and Manx. The "Dean of Lismore's book" (written 1512-51) contains Gaelic poetry; specimens were published, with translations, in 1862, by rev. T. M'Lachlan.

GAETA (the ancient Cajeta), a fortified Neapolitan seaport, has undergone several remarkable sieges. It was taken by the French, 4 Jan. 1799; by the English, 31 Oct. 1799; by the French, 18 July, 1806; and by the Austrians in 1815 and 1821. Here pope Pius IX. took refuge, 24 Nov. 1848, and resided more than a year. Here also Francis II. of Naples, with his queen and court, fled, when Garibaldi entered Naples, 7 Sept. 1860; and here he remained till the city was taken by the Sardinian general Cialdini, 13 Feb. 1861, after a severe siege, uselessly prolonged by a French fleet remaining in the harbour. Cialdini was created duke of Gaeta.

GAGGING BILL, properly so called, meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted 8 Dec. 1795, when the popular mind was much excited. In Dec. 1819, soon after the Manchester affray, an act was passed for restraining public meetings and cheap periodical publications; it was popularly called "a gagging bill." Statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, have been also so designated.

GAIETY THEATRE, Strand, opened 21 Dec. 1868, Mr. John Hollingshead, manager.

GALATZ (Moravia). The preliminaries of peace between Russia and Turkey signed here, 11 Aug. 1791, led to the treaty of Jassy, 9 Jan. 1792. The site of several conflicts, in which the Russians defeated the Turks, Nov. 1769; 10 May, 1828.

GALAPAGOS, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, 3 Nov. 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALATIA, a province of Asia Minor. In the 3rd century B.C. the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas, 278; were checked by Attalus I. in a battle about 241; and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallogræcia and Galatia. The country was ravaged by Cneius Manlius, 189 B.C., and was finally annexed to the Roman empire, 25 B.C., on the death of the king Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A.D. 58.

GALICIA, a province, N.W. *Spain*, was conquered by D. Junius Brutus, 136 B.C. and by the Vandals A.D. 419; and was subdued by successive invaders. In 1065, on the death of Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became king of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death in 1072; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, 1073; and died in prison in 1091. Alfonso, son of Urraca, queen of Castile, was made king of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death in 1126, acquired Castile, and once more re-united the kingdoms.—GALICIA, *Poland*. East Galicia was acquired by the emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772; and West Galicia at that of 1795. The latter was ceded to the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1809; but recovered by Austria in 1815. The appointment of count Goluchowski, a Pole, as governor, in Oct. 1866, gave much satisfaction to the Poles, about 2,000,000 in this province; see *Poland, note.*

GALIGNANI'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, English newspaper, published in Paris; began in 1814, at the restoration.

GALLERIES, see *National*, *Louvre*, and *Versailles*.

GALL, ST. (in Switzerland). The abbey, founded in the 7th century, was surrounded by a town in the 10th. St. Gall became a canton of the confederation in 1815.

GALLEYS with three rows of rowers, *triremes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B.C. *Blair.* The terms "galley slave," and "condemned to the galleys," arose from these sea vessels having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1544. The punishment of the galleys (*galères*) has been superseded by the "*travaux forcés*," forced labour, regulated by a law of 1854, the men being called "*forçats.*"

GALLICAN CHURCH, see *Church of France*.

GALLIPOLI, the ancient Callipolis, a seaport in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Bajazet I. The first division of the French and English armies proceeding against the Russians landed here in March and April, 1854.

GALLIUM, new elementary metal, discovered by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, by means of the spectroscope: reported to French academy of sciences, 20 Sept., and 6 Dec. 1875.

GALOCHES, *French* for overshoes, formerly of leather; but since 1843 made of vulcanised India rubber. The importation of *Galoshes* was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463).

GALVANISM AND GALVANO-PLASTICS, see under *Electricity*.

GALWAY (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not yet forgotten. It was conquered by Richard de Burgo in 1232. In 1690 Galway city declared for king James, but was taken by general Ginckel soon after the decisive battle of Aughrim, 12 July, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges, endowed by government, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66 (1845), inaugurated, 30 Oct. 1849; see *Colleges* and *Ireland*, 1872-3.

In 1858 the sailing of mail steam packets from Galway to America began; but the subsidy ceased in May, 1861, through the company's breach of contract, which occasioned much discussion in parliament. In July, 1863, the contract for the conveyance of mails from Galway to America was renewed, and 75,000*l.* voted for the purpose. The scheme was not successful. On 9 Nov. the steamer *Anglia* struck on the Black rock, and the mails were taken to Dublin. The last packet sailed in Feb. 1864.

GAMBIA, see *West Africa*. The proposed cession of Gambia to France in exchange for other territories was opposed in Jan. 1876, and eventually given up.

GAMBOGE, a medicine and pigment, brought from India by the Dutch, about 1600. Hermann in 1677 announced that it was derived from two trees of Ceylon, since ascertained to belong to the order Guttifera.

GAME LAWS are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes, for a stag, buck or boar. The clergy protested against ameliorations of these laws, under Henry III. The first game act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784. The Game act (1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32), greatly modifying all previous laws, was passed in 1831. By it the sale of game is legalised at certain seasons. By the Game Poaching Preventive act, passed in 1862, greatly increased powers were given to the county police. Licences to kill game granted for the year 1856-7, 28,950; for 1865-6, 43,231; for 1869, 54,203. Convictions under the game laws in 1869, 10,345.

GAMES. Candidates for athletic games in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The sports were leaping, foot-races, quoits, wrestling, and boxing; see *Capitoline*, *Isthmian*, *Olympic*, *Pythian*, *Secular Games*, &c.

Gaming was introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise. *Camden.*

Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time) . . . 1541

Gaming-houses licensed in London 1620

Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 100*l.* at any one time, not compellable to pay the same, 16 Chas. II. 1663

Bonds or other securities given for money won at play not recoverable; and any person losing more than 10*l.* may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne, c. 14 1710

Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries and the games of faro, basset, and hazard were suppressed . . . 1739

The profits of a gaming-house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000*l.* In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place. *Leigh.* A bankrupt was refused his certificate because he had lost 5*l.* at one time in gaming . . . . 17 July, 1788

Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each for playing at faro . . March 11, 1797

Gaming-houses were licensed in Paris until . . 1838

Amended laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109 (1845); by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114 (1822), a gaming-house keeper is to be imprisoned with hard labour; and by 2 & 3 Vict., gaming-houses may be entered by the police and all persons present taken into custody 1830

Betting-houses suppressed 1853

Public gaming-tables totally suppressed at Wiesbaden, Homburg, &c. . . . 31 Dec. 1872

GAMUT. The scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, to which *si* was added afterwards), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is mentioned by Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANGES CANAL, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and the Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened 8 April, 1854. The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, sir Proby Cautley. In Oct. 1864, sir Arthur Cotton asserted that the work was badly done, and the investment only paid 3 per cent.

GANGS, see *Agricultural Gangs*.

GAOL DISTEMPER, see *Old Bailey*.

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, a weekly paper, long edited by Dr. John Lindley, first appeared, 2 Jan. 1841.

GARDENING. The first garden, Eden, planted by God. *Gen.* ii. The Scriptures abound with allusions to gardens, particularly the Song of Solomon and the prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans introduced gardening into Britain, the religious orders maintained it, and its cultivation increased in the 16th century, when many Flemings came here to escape the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's dictionary was published in 1724; the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1804; Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopædia of Plants in 1829; an act for the protection of gardens and ornamental grounds in cities was passed in 1863. See *Botany*, *Flowers*, *Fruits*.

GARIGLIANO, a river (S. W. Italy). After long waiting and refusing to recede a step, the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova made a bridge over this river, 27 Dec. 1503, and surprised and totally defeated the French army. Gaëta surrendered a few days after.

GAROTTE, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. Many attempts to strangle made by thieves (termed "garrotters,") in the winter of 1862-3, led to the passing of an act in July, 1863, to punish these acts by flogging.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE. Edward III., when at war with France and eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, projected the revival of king Arthur's round table, proclaimed a solemn tilting. On New Year's day 1343-4, he published letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as would venture their reputation at the jousts and tourna-

ments about to be held. These took place 23rd April, 1344. A table was erected in Windsor castle of 200 feet diameter, and the knights were entertained at the king's expense. In 1346 Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner, he, in memory of these exploits, is said to have instituted this order, 23 April, 1349.

Edward III. gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil be to him who evil thinks). The knights are installed at Windsor, and styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter. *Beatson.*

The order until king Edward VI.'s time was called the order of St. George, the patron saint of England. His figure on horseback, presented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.

Instituted, according to Selden, 23 April, 1344; according to Nicolas, 1347; to Ashmole . . 1349
The office of "*Garter king of arms of Englishmen*" instituted . . . between May and July, 1417
Additions to the statutes decreed . . . 1421, 1423
Order of the Garter in Ireland instituted by Edward IV., 1466; abolished 1494
Collar and George of the order instituted by Henry VII. . . . . about 1497
The statutes reformed by order, 28 May, 1519; issued . . . . . 23 April, 1522
The ceremonies altered in consequence of the reformation . . . . . 20 April, 1548
Revision of the statutes 1560
The annual feast of St. George discontinued . . 1567
The escocheon converted into a star . . . 1629
The number of knights increased by seven . . 1786
The order reconstituted; to consist of the sovereign, the prince of Wales, 25 knights companions, and lineal descendants of George III., when elected, 17 Jan. 1805
Several European sovereigns elected . . 1813-14
Abdul-Aziz, sultan of Turkey, invested with the garter by the queen on board her yacht at the naval review . . . . . 17 July, 1867
The shah of Persia invested by the queen at Windsor . . . . . 20 June, 1873

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS.

King Edward III., sovereign.
Edward, prince of Wales (called the Black Prince).
Henry, duke of Lancaster.
Thomas, earl of Warwick.
John, captal de Buch.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.
William, earl of Salisbury.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.
Sir John Lisle.
Bartholomew, lord Burghershe.
John, lord Beauchamp.
John, lord Mohun, of Dunster.
Sir Hugh Courtenay.
Thomas, earl of Kent.
John, lord Grey, of Rotherfield.
Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.
Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrottesley.
Sir Nele Loryng.
Sir John Chandos.
Sir James Audeley.
Sir Otho Holand.
Sir Henry Eam.
Sir Sanchet d'Abrichecourt.
Sir Walter Paveley.

GAS, in chemistry, a permanently elastic aëriform fluid; see *Oxygen*, *Hydrogen*, *Nitrogen*, *Chlorine*, &c.

Faraday determined a gas to be the vapour of a volatile liquid existing at a temperature considerably above the boiling point of the liquid; and that the condensing points of different gases are merely the boiling points of the liquids producing them; he by pressure condensed chlorine gas into a liquid 1823
Prof. Thos. Graham's paper on the law of the diffusion of gases appeared, 1834; he showed that platinum and other metals can absorb gases . . 1866
Furnaces in which gases are used as fuel invented by C. W. Siemens, and employed in glass works, &c. 1861
Lenoir's gas-engine, in which the motive power is obtained by the ignition of combined gases by electricity, patented by him . . . . . "
143 of these engines had been working in Paris; and introduced into England . . . Dec. 1864
Pierre Hugon's gas-engine (said to be superior to Lenoir's, 1871) exhibited 1867

GASCONY (S. W. France), a duchy, part of Aquitaine (*which see*).

GAS-LIGHTS; the inflammable aëriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen, evolved by the combustion of coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739. *Phil. Trans.*

Application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall . . . 1792
Gaslight introduced at Boulton and Watt's foundry in Birmingham 1798
Lyceum Theatre lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor 1803
Permanently used at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester (1000 burners lighted) . 1805
Introduced in London, at Golden-lane, 16 Aug. 1807; Pall Mall, 1809; generally through London 1814-20
Mr. David Pollock, father of the late chief baron, was governor of the first "chartered" gas company 1812
Gas first used in Dublin, 1818; the streets generally lighted . . . . . Oct. 1825
Gas-lighting introduced in Paris, 1819; ten gas companies in Paris . . . . July, 1865
Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas 25 May, 1841
The *sale of gas* is regulated by acts passed in . . 1860
The gas-pipes in and round London extend upwards of 2000 miles, and are daily increasing. It was said in 1860, that of the gas supply of London a leakage of 9 per cent. took place through the faulty joints of the pipes.
Processes to obtain illuminating *gas from water* have been patented by Cruickshanks (1839), White (1849), and others. *Water-gas* made by Ruck's process mixed with ordinary gas tried and reported successful at Chichester . . . Aug. 1873
Gas-meters patented by John Malam (1820), sir W. Congreve (1824), Samuel Clegg (1830), Nathan Defries (1838), and others
Explosion of a large gasometer at the London Gaslight Company's works at Nine-elms; 10 persons killed, and many injured (first accident of the kind) . . . . . 31 Oct. 1865
Moscow first lit with gas . . . . . 27 Dec. 1866
An economical gas produced from bitumen at Woolwich arsenal . . . . . Jan. 1868
Central Gas Company, London, established . . 1849
Gas successfully tried as fuel for the generation of steam by Jackson's patent . . . April, 1868
The Central Gas company robbed of about 70,000*l.* by Benjamin Higgs, a clerk; discovered, April, 1869
Gas-light tried at Howth lighthouse, near Dublin, July, "
Gasworks clauses act passed . . . 13 July, 1871
By the London gas act, passed 13 July, 1868, ordinary gas charged 3*s.* 9*d.* the 1000 cubic feet, after 1 Jan. 1870. The charges raised on account of dearness of coal and labour, Jan. 1874
Strike of London gas-stokers, 2400 out, 2 Dec.; the inconvenience met by great exertion, 2-6 Dec.; several tried and imprisoned . . . Dec. 1872
Gas supply of London: receipts 1872, 2,133,000*l.* 1873, 2,544,000*l.*

GAS MUSIC, see *Pyrophone*.

GASTEIN (Salzburg, Austria). The long discussion between Austria and Prussia respecting the

disposal of the duchies conquered from Denmark, was closed by a provisional convention signed here by their ministers (Blum for Austria and Bismarck for Prussia) 14 Aug. 1865. This convention was severely censured by the other powers and abrogated in 1866.

Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein, and Prussia that of Sleswig; the establishment of a German fleet was proposed, with Kiel as a Federal harbour, held by Prussia; Lauenburg was absolutely ceded to Prussia, and the king was to pay Austria as a compensation 2,500,000 Danish dollars.

GATES, see *London Gates.*

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I. defeated Edgar Atheling and his Scotch auxiliaries in 1068. Gateshead was made a parliamentary borough by the reform act in 1832.

Between twelve and one o'clock, 5, 6 Oct. 1854, a fire broke out in a worsted manufactory here, which set fire to a bond warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre, sulphur, &c., causing a terrific explosion, felt at nearly twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying many buildings, and burying many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the explosion, large masses of blazing materials flew over the Tyne and set fire to many warehouses in Newcastle. About fifty lives were lost, and very many persons were seriously wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million pounds.

GATLING GUN OR BATTERY. An American invention exhibited at Paris in 1867. It is intended to discharge at once a number of projectiles smaller than the shells of field guns, and it has as many locks as barrels. It was tried at Shoeburyness and rejected as inferior to a field gun firing shrapnel. A powder to be used in the Gatling, invented by M. Pertuiset, was tried in London, Aug. 1870.

GAUGAMELA, see *Arbela.*

GAUGES (in railways). Much discussion (termed "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad gauge, adopted on the Great Western Railway; and Mr. R. Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, chose the narrow, now almost universally adopted even by the Great Western. A 2 foot gauge was recommended in Feb. 1870, having been successful on the Festiniog railway, Wales, with Fairlie's engine. About 200 miles of the S.W. lines of the Great Western were altered from the broad to the narrow gauge in a few days, June, 1874.

GAUGING, measuring the contents of any vessel of capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was established by a law, 27 Edw. III. 1352.

GAUL AND GAULS. Gallia the ancient name of France and Belgium. The Gauls termed by the Greeks Galatæ, by the Romans, Galli or Celtæ, came originally from Asia, and invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain (in Galicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gaels).

	B.C.
The Phocæans found Massilia, now Marseilles	600
The Galli Senones under Brennus defeat the Romans at the river Allia, and sack Rome; are defeated and expelled by Camillus . . . 13 July,	390
Again defeated	367
The Gauls defeated by the Romans at Sentinum	295
The Senones defeat the Romans at Arretium; nearly exterminated by Dolabella	283
The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 280 B.C.; are beaten at Delphi, 279; and by Antigonus, king of Macedon	278
The Gauls defeated with great slaughter near Pisa	225
The Insubres totally overthrown by Marcellus, and their king Viridomarus slain	222
They assist Hannibal	218, &c.
The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 220; invade Gallia Transalpina, with varied success.	121-58
They colonise Aix, 123 B.C.; and Narbonne	118
Julius Cæsar subdues Gaul in 8 campaigns	58-50
Lyons (Lugdunum) founded	41
	A.D.
Druids' religion proscribed by Claudius	43
Adrian visits and favours Gaul, hence called Restorer of the Gauls	120
Introduction of Christianity	160
Christians persecuted . . 177, 202, 257, 286,	288
The Franks and others defeated by Aurelian	241
And by Probus, 275, 277; who introduces the culture of the vine	280
Maximian defeats the Franks	281
Constantine proclaimed emperor of Gaul	306
Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by barbarians; defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg	357
Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360; dies	363
Gaul harassed by the Alemanni	365-377
Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c.	378-450
Clodion, chief of the Salian Franks, invades Gaul; is defeated by Aëtius	447
The Huns under Attila defeated by Aëtius near Chalons	451
Ægidius, the Roman commander, murdered	464
Childeric the Frank takes Paris	"
All Gaul, west of the Rhone, ceded to the Visigoths	475
End of the Roman empire of the West, and establishment of the kingdom of the Franks	476

(See *France.*)

GAUNTLET, an iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

GAUZE, a fabric much prized among the Roman people. "Brocades and damasks and tabbies and gauzes have been lately brought over" (to Ireland). *Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a light fabric at Paisley, in Scotland, began about 1759.

GAVEL-KIND (derived from the Saxon *gif eal eyn*, "give all suitably;" or from *gafolcynd*, land yielding rent), the custom in Kent of dividing paternal estates in land, the wives to have half, the rest equally among male children, without any distinction, 550. By the Irish law of gavel-kind, even bastards inherited. *Davies.* Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own. *Law Dict.*

GAZA, a city of the Philistines, of which Samson carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (*Judges* xvi.) It was taken by Alexander after a long siege, 332; and near to it Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 312 B.C. It was taken by Saladin A.D. 1170; by Bonaparte, March, 1799; and by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha in 1831.

GELHEIM, near Worms, central Germany. Here the emperor Adolphus of Nassau was defeated and slain by his rival Albert I. of Austria, 2 July, 1298.

GAZETTES, see *Newspapers.*

GEMS. The Greeks excelled in cutting precious stones, and many ancient specimens remain. The art was revived in Italy in the 15th century. In Feb. 1860, Herz's collection of gems was sold for 10,000*l.* Rev. C. King's "Antique Gems" appeared in 1860, and his "Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems" in 1865. Dr. A. Billing's "Science of Gems," 1868. Artificial gems have

been produced by chemists (Ebelmen, Deville, Wöhler, and others), 1858-65.

The duke of Marlborough's collection, valued at 60,000*l.*, sold by auction to Mr. Bromilow for 36,750*l.* . . . . . 28 June, 1875

GENEALOGY, from the Greek *genea*, birth, descent. The earliest pedigrees are contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in *Matt.* i. and *Luke* iii. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries; one at Magdeburg, Theatrum Genealogicum, by Henninges, in 1598. Anderson, Royal Genealogies, London, 1732. Sims' Manual for the Genealogist, &c., 1856, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1825 and 1857), on the British peerage, are highly esteemed. The Genealogical society, London, established in 1853.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, see *Church of Scotland.*

GENERAL COUNCILS, WARRANTS, see *Councils, Warrants.*

GENERALS. Matthew de Montmorency was the first general of the French armies, 1203. *Hénault.* Balzac states that cardinal Richelieu coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629. Ulysses Grant was the first general of the army of the United States of America, so styled in 1866; see *Commanders-in-Chief.*

GENERATION (in Chronology), the interval of time between the birth of a father and the birth of his child: 33 years are allowed for the average length of a generation. See *Spontaneous.*

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, 58 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800; and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, 426.

The Republic founded in 1512
Emancipated from Savoy 1526
Calvin settled here, and obtaining much influence, Geneva was termed the "Rome of Calvinism" about 1536
Through him Servetus burnt for heresy, 27 Oct. 1553
Geneva allied to the Swiss Cantons 1584
Insurrection, Feb. 1782; about 1000 Genevese, in consequence, applied, in 1782, to earl Temple, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country: the Irish parliament voted 50,000*l.* to defray the expenses of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford. Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July, 1783; but they soon after abandoned it; many Genevese settled in England 1784
A revolution; executions and imprisonments, July, 1794
Geneva incorporated with France . 26 April, 1798
Admitted into the Swiss Confederation, 30 Dec. 1813
The constitution made more democratic 1846
Revolution, through an endeavour of the Catholic cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers; a provisional government set up . . . . 7 Oct. 1848
[The scheme was withdrawn.]
About 50 persons from Geneva land at Thonon and Evian, to set up the Swiss flag; but are brought back by Swiss troops . . . . 30 Mar. 1860
Election riots, with loss of life, through the indiscretion of M. Fazy . . . . . 22 Aug. 1864
49th annual meeting of the Helvetic Society of National Sciences held . . . . 21-23 Aug. 1865
Violent peace congress — Garibaldi present, 12 Sept. 1867
The Alabama arbitration commission met; received the cases and adjourned to 15 June, 1872, 18 Dec. 1871
Formal meeting of the commission (see *Alabama*), 15 June, 1872
Monsignor Mermillod, nominated bishop of Geneva (in the diocese of the bishop of Lausanne), and vicar apostolic; his arrest proposed, 2 Feb.; ordered to quit, if he will not submit to the civil government by 15 Feb.; he is expelled 17 Feb. ,,
Geneva visited by the shah . . . . July, 1873
The ex-duke of Brunswick dies here and bequeaths his vast property (above 764,000*l.*) to the city 18 Aug. ,,
The "International" assemble here; small meeting . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Violent hail storm; great destruction of glass and crops . . . . . 7, 8 July, 1875

GENEVA CONVENTION, for the succour of the wounded in time of active warfare. Having been a witness of the horrors of the battle-field of Solferino, 24 June, 1859, M. Henri Dunant, a Swiss, published his experiences, which induced the *Société Génévoise d'Utilité Publique* in Feb. 1863 to discuss the question whether relief societies might not be formed in time of peace to help the wounded in time of war by means of qualified volunteers. At an international conference held 26 Oct. 1863, fourteen governments, including Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Russia, were represented by delegates. The propositions then drawn up were accepted as an international code by a congress which met at Geneva, 8 Aug. 1864, and on 22 Aug. a convention was signed by twelve of the delegates, and it was eventually adopted by all civilised powers except the United States. International conferences were held at Paris in 1867 and at Berlin in 1869 for further developing in a practical manner the objects of the Geneva conference. The International Society (termed "the Red Cross Society"), established in consequence of these proceedings was very energetic in relieving the wounded and sick during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, its flag being recognised as neutral. See *Aid to Sick and Wounded.* Above 13,000 volunteers said to be employed in attending the sick and wounded, Sept.—Dec., 1870. At a meeting in London, 6 Aug., 1872, M. Dunant proposed a plan for the uniform treatment of prisoners of war.

GENOA, the ancient Genua (N. Italy). Its inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B.C. It partook of the revolutions of the Roman empire.

Genoa becomes a free commercial state . about 1000
Frequent wars with Pisa 1070-1284
Frederick II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly besieges Genoa 1241
The families of Doria and Spinola obtain ascendancy, about 1270
The Genoese destroy the naval power of Pisa at Melora (*which see*) . . . . . 6 Aug. 1284
Frequent wars with Venice . . . 1218-32; 1293-99
Rafaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola, appointed captains 1335
Simon Boccanegra made the first doge, 1339: set aside by the nobles, 1344; re-appointed . . . 1356
Great discord; many doges appointed 1394
Genoa successively under protection of France, 1396; of Naples, 1410; of Milan, 1419; losing and regaining freedom 1421-1512
Sacked by the Spaniards and Italians under Prosper Colonna 1522
Andrew Doria deserts the French service, and restores the independence of his country . . 1528
Genoa bombarded by the French . . . May, 1684
By the British . . . . . Sept. 1745
Taken by the imperialists, who are soon after expelled . . . . . Sept. 1746
Another siege raised . . . . . 10 June, 1747
The celebrated bank failed 1750
Genoa made the Ligurian republic . . . May, 1797
The city, blockaded by a British fleet and Austrian army, until literally starved, was evacuated by

capitulation, 5 June; but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo, 14 June, 1800

Genoa annexed to the French empire, 4 June, 1805; surrenders to the English and Sicilians, 18 April, 1814

United to the kingdom of Sardinia . . . Dec. "

The city seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison and proclaimed the Ligurian republic, 3 April; but surrendered to general La Marmora. . 11 April, 1849

GENS-D'ARMES were anciently the king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps;* the musqueteers and light horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were about the persons of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organised as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441; the younger sons of Scottish nobles being usually the captains. The name gens-d'armes was afterwards given to the police; but becoming obnoxious, was changed to "municipal guard" in 1830.

GENTLEMAN (from *gentilis*, of a *gens*, a race or clan). The Gauls observing that during the empire of the Romans, the *scutarii* and *gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well-descended about 1430. *Sidney.* Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman who had been created by the king by letters patent.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. The band was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears. William IV. commanded that it should be called his majesty's honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, 7 March, 1834. *Curling.*

GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP INSTITUTION, London, established by the earl of Shaftesbury, duchess of Sutherland, and others, May 1870.

GEOGRAPHY. The first geographical records are in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. *Iliad.* The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. Strabo, the great Greek geographer, lived 71-14 B.C. Ptolemy flourished about 139 A.D. The science was brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about 1240. *Lenglet.* Maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political, and its study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The *Royal Geographical Society* of London was established in 1830; that of Paris in 1821. See *Africa, North West Passage, &c.*

An international congress of geographers held at Antwerp in 1871; and at Paris . . 1 Aug. 1875

GEOLOGY, the science of the earth, is said to have been cultivated in China before the Christian era, and occupied the attention of Theophrastus, Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: Cesalpino Majoli, and others (1597), Steno (1669), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1678), Leibnitz (1680) recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth.

Hooke (1668), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and though difficult, it would not be impossible *to raise a chronology out of them.*"

Burnet's "Theory of the Earth" appeared in 1690, Whiston's in 1696.

Buffon's geological views (1749) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent fellow-labourers and successors were Gesner (1758), Michell (1760), Raspe (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800).

Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an *aqueous* origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers, Kirwan, De Luc, &c.—Hutton (1788) supported by Playfair (1801) warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the energy of *fire.* The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Vulcanists.

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England) drew up a Tabular View of British Strata, in 1799, and published it and his Geological Map of England and Wales, 1812-15; died 28 Aug. 1839. The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, another father, died 27 Jan. 1873, aged 87. Sir Charles Lyell, died 22 Feb. 1875.

In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others; the proposal of sir John St. Aubyn, sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville, to aid the government in establishing a school of mines there in 1804-7, was declined, 13 Nov. 1807.

In 1807 the *Geological Society of London* was established. By collecting a great mass of new facts, it greatly tended to check the disposition to theorise, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton.

The Geological Society of Dublin, 1832; of Edinburgh, 1834; of France, 1830.

In 1835 Mr. (afterwards sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present *Museum of Geology*, which began at Craig's-court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn-street. To him is also due the valuable geological maps formed on the ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and formally opened by the prince consort, 14 May, 1851. Attached to the Museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died 13 April, 1855; succeeded by sir Roderick Murchison, who died 22 Oct. 1871; succeeded by professor A. C. Ramsay, March, 1872.

A similar institution was established at Calcutta by the E. I. Company in 1840.

The English standard works on Geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Murchison, Phillips, De la Beche, Mantell, and Ansted.

The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes:

I. Those generally attributed to the agency of water;

II. To the action of fire: which may be subdivided as follows:—

Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline:—
Sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks.
Metamorphic or unfossiliferous.

Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline:—
Volcanic, as basalt, &c.
Plutonic, as granite, &c.

Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series:—

The Palæozoic (most ancient forms *of life*), or Primary.

The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary.
The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.

TABLE OF STRATA (*chiefly from Lyell*).

NEOZOIC:

I. POST-TERTIARY:

A. *Post-Pliocene:*
1. *Recent:* Marine strata; with *human remains;* Danish peat; kitchen middens; bronze and stone implements; Swiss lake-dwellings; temple of Serapis at Puzzuoli.
2. *Post-Pliocene:* Brixham cave, with flint knives, and bones of living and extinct quadrupeds; ancient valley gravels; glacial drift; ancient Nile mud; post glacial N. American deposits; remains of *mastodon;* Australian breccias.

II. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC SERIES:

B. *Pliocene:*
3. *Newer Pliocene* (or Pleistocene) Mammalian beds, Norwich Crag. [*Marine Shells.*]
4. *Older Pliocene:* Red and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp).

C. 5, 6. *Miocene:* Upper and Lower; Bordeaux; Virginia sands and Touraine beds; Pikermé deposits near Athens; volcanic tuff and limestone of the Azores, &c.; brown coal of Germany, &c. [*Mastodon, Gigantic Elk, Salamander,* &c.]

D. 7, 8, 9. *Eocene:* Upper, Middle, and Lower; Freshwater and Marine beds; Barton Clays; Bracklesham Sands; Paris Gypsum; London Plastic, and Thanet Clays. [*Palms, Birds,* &c.]

III. SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC SERIES:

E. 10. *Cretaceous:* Upper; British Chalk; Maestricht beds. — Chalk with and without Flints, Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand. [*Mesosaurus; Fish, Molluscs,* &c.]
11. Lower (or *Neocomian* or *Wealden*); Kentish rag; Weald Clay; Hastings Sand. [*Iguanodon, Hylæosaurus,* &c.]
12. *Oolite:* Upper; Purbeck beds, Portland Stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay; Lithographic Stone of Solenhofen with *Archæopteryx.* [*Fish.*]
13. Middle: Calcareous Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock. [*Belemnites* and *Ammonites.*]
14. Lower: Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Bradford Clay, Great Oolite, Stonesfield Slate, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [*Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pterodactyl.*]

G. 15. *Lias:* Lias Clay and Marl Stone. [*Ammonites, Equisetum, Amphibia, Labyrinthodon.*]

H. 16. *Trias:* Upper; White Lias, Red Clay, with Salt in Cheshire, Coal Fields in Virginia, N.A. [*Fish, Dromatherium.*]
17. Middle or Muschelkalk (wanting in England). [*Encrinus; Placodus gigas.*]
18. Lower: New Red Sandstone of Lancashire and Cheshire. [*Labyrinthodon, Footprints of Birds and Reptiles.*]

IV. PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC SERIES:

I. 19. *Permian:* Magnesian Limestone, Marl Slates, Red Sandstone and Shale, Dolomite: kupferschiefer. [*Firs, Fishes, Amphibia.*]

K. 20, 21. *Carboniferous,* Upper and Lower: Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone. [*Ferns, Calamites, Coal.*]

L. 22, 23, 24. *Devonian,* Upper, Middle, and Lower: Tilestones, Cornstones, and Marls, Quartzose, Conglomerates. [*Shells, Fish, Trilobites.*]

M. 25, 26, 27. *Silurian,* Upper, Middle, and Lower: Ludlow Shales, Aymestry Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, Wenlock Shale, Caradoc Sandstone, Llandeilo Flags; Niagara Limestone. [*Sponges, Corals, Trilobites, Shells.*]

N. 28, 29. *Cambrian,* Upper and Lower: Bala Limestone, Festiniog Slates, Bangor Slates and Grits, Wicklow Rock, Hascets Grits, Huronian Series of Canada. [*Zoophytes, Lingula, Ferns, Sigillaria, Stigmaria, Calamites,* and *Cryptogamia.*]

O. 30. *Laurentium,* Upper Gneiss of the Hebrides (?): Labradorite Series, N. of the St. Lawrence; Adirondack Mountains, New York.
31. Lower: Gneiss and Quartzites, with Interstratified Limestones, in one of which, 1000 feet thick, occurs a foraminifer, *Eozoön Canadense,* the oldest known fossil.

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth, is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks and boundaries.

Thales introduced geometry into Greece, about 600 B.C.
Pythagoras cultivated the science about 580.
The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometricians from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato, about 390 B.C.
Euclid's *Elements* compiled about 300 B.C.
Archimedes, a discoverer in geometry, 287-212 B.C.
The conchoid curve invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C.
Ptolemy, the astronomer, 2nd century A.D.
Geometry taught in Europe in the 13*th* century.
Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI., 1552. *Stow.*
Descartes published his *Analytical Geometry,* 1627.
Sir Isaac Newton (*Arithmetica Universalis,* &c.), 1642-1727.
Simson's edition of Euclid, first appeared, 1756.
La Place's *Mécanique Céleste,* 1799-1805.

GEORGE. A gold coin current at 6*s.* 8*d.* in the reign of Henry VIII. *Leake.*

GEORGE, ST., the tutelary saint of England, and adopted as patron of the order of the garter by Edward III. His day is 23 April; see *Garter,* and *Knighthood.*

St. George was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and being a man of great courage, was a favourite; but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, 23 April, 290.—On that day, in 1192, Richard I. defeated Saladin.

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1804. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, 6 April. Twelve of the conspirators, including Georges, were executed 25 June, and others imprisoned. Moreau was exiled, and went to America. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (*which see*).

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander about 331 B.C., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 65 B.C., but retained its own sovereigns. Christianity was introduced into it in the 3rd century. In the 8th century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1235. From the 14th to the 18th centuries, Georgia was successively held by the Persian and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler, Heraclius, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1799; and in 1802 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.—GEORGIA, IN NORTH AMERICA, was settled by gen. Oglethorpe, in 1732. Separating from the congress of America, it surrendered to the British, Dec. 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the war. Count

d'Estaing joined the American general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union by the British in 1783. It seceded from the Union, by ordinance, 18 Jan. 1861, and was conquered by Sherman in 1864-5, and readmitted as a state Jan. 1868. A ridiculous negro insurrection suppressed Aug. 1875. See *United States*.—GEORGIA, in the Pacific, was visited by captain Cook in 1775.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the first name of the planet Uranus (*which see*), discovered 13 March, 1781.

GERBEROI (Normandy, N. France). Here William the Conqueror was wounded in battle by his son Robert, who had joined the French king Philip I., 1078.

GERMAIN, ST., near Paris. The palace here was begun by Louis the Fat, 1124, and enlarged and embellished by his successors, especially by Francis I., Henry IV., and Louis XIV. Here James II. of England resided in state after his abdication, in 1689, and here he died, 16 Sept. 1701; see *Treaties*.

GERMAN UNION OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS, the forerunner of the British Association, was founded by Oken, at Leipsic, in 1822; partly to promote political unity in Germany. It has met annually, except in troubled years, such as 1848, 1866, and 1870.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, superseding the confederation of the Rhine (*which see*), was constituted 8 June, 1815; held its first diet at Frankfort, 16 Nov. 1816, and its last, 24 Aug. 1866. See *next article*. It comprised—

1. Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony; 5. Hanover; 6. Würtemberg;
7. Baden; 8, 9. Hesse (electorate and grand duchy);
10. Denmark (for Holstein and Lauenburg);
11. Netherlands (for Luxemburg);
12. Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg;
13. Brunswick and Nassau;
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz;
15. Oldenburg, three Anhalts, and two Schwarzburgs;
16. Two Hohenzollerns, Liechtenstein, two Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck;
17. Free cities:—Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The diet declares for a constituent assembly, 30 March, which met . . . . 18 May, 1848
The diet remits its functions to the archduke John, vicar of the empire (see *Germany*) . . 12 July, ,,
The diet re-established, meets . . 30 May, 1851
The emperor of Austria proposes a reform of the confederation, 17 Aug.; accepted by the diet, 1 Sept.; rejected by Prussia . . 22 Sept. 1863
The diet celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment . . . . . 8 June 1865
Vote of the majority of the diet supports Austria in the dispute respecting Schleswig and Holstein; Prussia announces her withdrawal from the confederation, and its dissolution; the diet declares itself indissoluble, continues his functions, and protests . . . . . 14 June, 1866
The diet removes to Augsburg during the war, 14 July, ,,
The confederation renounced by Austria at Nikolsburg . . . . . 26 July, 1866
The diet holds its last sitting . . . 24 Aug. ,,

GERMAN CONFEDERATION, NORTH, established in room of the Germanic Confederation (*which see*): population 1867, estimated 29,906,092. The confederation ceased on the re-establishment of the German empire, 1 Jan. 1871.

The king of Prussia invites the states of North Germany to form a new confederation 16 July, 1866
Treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive between Prussia and the following states:—Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, two Schwarzburgs, Waldeck, the younger Reuss, two Lippes, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, signed . . 18 Aug. ,,
And two Mecklenburgs . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
And Hesse (for country north of the Maine). 3 Sept. ,,
And the elder Reuss . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
And Saxe-Meiningen . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
And Saxony . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
Meeting of North German Parliament (295 deputies from the 22 states) at Berlin . . . 24 Feb. 1867

See *Germany*.

GERMANITES, a name given to a sect, of which members appeared in the British Mediterranean fleet in 1867. They called themselves "non-fighting men," and hold no communion with other religious bodies.

GERMAN LANGUAGE has two great branches: *hoch* and *platt Deutsch*, high and low German. The former became the literary language, principally through its use by Luther in his translation of the Bible and in other works, 1522-34. The latter is that spoken by the lower classes. There are many dialects: the satirical epic in low German, "Reineke Fuchs," appeared in 1498; see *Reynard*.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

	Born.	*Died.*
Ulfilas (Gothic bible) about A.D. 360		
Martin Luther (German bible, &c. 1522-34).	1483	1546
Hans Sachs	1494	1578
Godf. Leibnitz	1646	1716
G. F. Gellert	1715	1769
G. E. Lessing	1729	1781
G. A. Bürger	1748	1794
J. G. von Herder	1744	1803
Fred. T. Klopstock	1724	1803
Im. Kant	1724	1804
J. C. Fred. von Schiller	1759	1805
Ch. M. Wieland	1733	1813
C. T. Körner	1791	1813
Jean Paul Richter	1763	1825
J. H. Voss	1751	1826
F. Schlegel	1772	1829
B. G. Niebuhr	1776	1831
J. W. von Goethe	1749	1832
Wm. von Humboldt	1767	1835
A. Wm. Schlegel	1767	1845
L. Tieck	1773	1853
H. Heine	1797	1856
Alex. von Humboldt	1769	1859
Chr. Carl J. Bunsen	1791	1860
F. C. Schlosser	1776	1861
Ernst M. Arndt	1769	1860
G. G. Gervinus	1805	1871
Theod. Mommsen	1817	

GERMANS, ST., was made the seat of the bishopric of Cornwall for a short time, about 905.

GERMANY (*Germania, Alemania*), anciently, as now, divided into independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 3rd century. In the 5th century the Huns and other tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. In the latter part of the 8th century, Charlemagne subdued the Saxons and other tribes, and was crowned emperor at Rome, 25 Dec. 800. At the extinction of his family, the empire became elective, 911, and was generally obtained by a member of the house of Hapsburg from 1437 till 1804. Germany was divided into circles, 1501-12. The confederation of the Rhine

was formed 12 July, 1806; the Germanic confederation, 8 June, 1815; and the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866; the treaty ratified, 8 Sept. 1866. See *Franco-Prussian War*, 1870-71.

The re-established empire of Germany (Jan. 1, 1871), founded upon treaties concluded between the North German confederation (*which see*) and, 1. the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse, 15 Nov. 1870; 2. the kingdom of Bavaria, 23 Nov. 1870; 3. the kingdom of Würtemburg, 25 Nov. 1870; ratified, 29 Jan. 1871. William I., king of Prussia, was proclaimed emperor at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871. The first chancellor of the empire, prince Otho von Bismarck. Population in 1871 (including Alsace-Lorraine, conquered, 1870), 41,069,846. The parliament is elected by manhood suffrage and ballot.

The Teutones united with the Cymry, defeat the Romans in Illyria . . . . . B.C. 113
After varying success are defeated by Marius . 102
Hermann assassinated 21
Drusus invaded Germany 12-9
Battle of Teutoburg; Hermann or Arminius destroys the Romans under Varus . . . A.D. 9
The Franks invade Gaul 238
Great irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul 450 *et seq.*
Charlemagne after a long contest subdues the Saxons, who become Christians . . . 772-785
He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome by the pope . . . . . 25 Dec. 800
He adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him 802
Louis (*le Débonnaire*) separates Germany from France 839-840
The Germans under Arnold take Rome . . . 896
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns . . 8 Nov. 911
[The electorate began about this time. See *Electors.*]
Reign of Henry I. [king], surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians 918-934
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope 962
Otho II. conquers Lorraine 978
Henry III. conquers Bohemia 1042
Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) 1075
Henry's humiliation at Canossa (*which see*) . . 1077
He takes Rome 1084; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno 1085
Disputes with the pope relating to ecclesiastical investitures 1073-1123
The Guelph and the Ghibeline feuds begin . . 1140
Conrad III. leads an army to the holy wars; it was destroyed by Greek treachery 1147
Frederick Barbarossa emperor, 1152; wars in Italy, 1154-77
He destroys Milan 1162
Ruins Henry the Lion (see *Bavaria*) 1180
Is drowned during the crusade in Syria, 10 June, 1190
Teutonic order of knighthood . . . . . ,,
Hanseatic league established . . . . about 1245
Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors 1273
The edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. . 1356
The Tyrol acquired 1363
Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see *Bohemia*) 1414-16
Sigismund driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds 1437
The Pragmatic Sanction confining the empire to the house of Austria 1439
Peasants' wars 1502, 1514, 1524
Era of the Reformation (see *Lutheranism*) . . . 1517
German bible and liturgy published by Luther, 1522-46
Luther excommunicated by the diet at Worms, 17 April, 1521
War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome . 1527
Diet at Spires; Protestants condemned 13 March, 1529
Confession of Augsburg published . . 25 Jan. 1530
Protestant League of Smalcalde . . . 31 Dec. 1531
The anabaptists seize Munster, 24 June, 1535; defeated, and John of Leyden slain 1536
Death of Luther . . . . . 18 Feb. 1546
War with the Protestants . . . 26 June, ,,
Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau . . . . . 31 July, 1552
Abdication of Charles V. announced . 25 Oct. 1555
Hungary joined to the empire 1570
The Thirty years' war begins between the Evangelic union under the elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria 1618
Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine, 8 Nov. 1620
Gustavus-Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany, June, 1630
Gustavus-Adolphus, victor, killed at Lutzen, 16 Nov. 1632
Treason of Wallenstein; he is assassinated, 25 Feb. 1634
End of the Thirty years' war: treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration . . 24 Oct. 1648
War with France 1674
John Sobieski, king of Poland, after defeating the Turks, obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna, 12 Sept. 1683
Peace of Ryswick (with France) . . . 20 Sept. 1697
The peace of Carlowitz (with the Turks) 26 Jan. 1699
War with France, &c., 6 Oct. 1702; Marlborough's victory at Blenheim . . . . . 13 Aug. 1704
Peace of Utrecht . . . . . 11 April, 1713
The Pragmatic Sanction (*which see*) 1722
Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, Maria-Theresa (1736); she succeeds her father, and becomes queen of Hungary, 20 Oct. 1740
The elector of Bavaria elected emperor as Charles VII. . . . . 22 Jan. 1742
He dies Jan. 20; Francis I., duke of Lorraine, elected emperor . . . . . 15 Sept. 1745
The Seven years' war between Austria and Prussia and their respective allies begins Aug. 1756; ends with the peace of Hubertsburg . . 15 Feb. 1763
Lorraine ceded to France 1766
Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; many civil reforms and liberal changes 1782
War with Turkey 1788
Victory of the Austrians and Russians at Rimnik, 22 Sept. 1789
J. G. Basedow, educational reformer, dies 25 July, 1790
The Rhenish provinces revolt 1793
Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland, 1795
In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy, 1793-1803
Cessions of territory to France by the treaty of Luneville . . . . . 9 Feb. 1801
Francis II. assumes the title of Francis I., emperor of Austria . . . . . 11 Aug. 1804
Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg, 1805; and of Westphalia, 1807; dissolution of the German empire; formation of the confederation of the Rhine . . 12 July, 1806
North Germany annexed to France . 13 Dec. 1810-11
Commencement of the war of independence: the order of the *iron cross* instituted . . March, 1813
Final defeat of the French at Leipsic 16-19 Oct. ,,
Congress of Vienna . . 1 Nov. 1814 & 25 May, 1815
The Germanic confederation (*which see*) formed 8 June, ,,
The Zollverein (*which see*) formed 1818
"Society for promoting the knowledge of ancient German history," founded by Stein . . . 1819
A German scientific association formed, "Naturforscher Vereine" . . . . . Sept. 1822
General depression in trade 1824
Death of J. H. Voss, poet, &c. . . . 29 March, 1826
Revolution at Brunswick (flight of the duke) 7 Sept. 1830
In Saxony (abdication of the king) . 13 Sept. ,,
Death of Goethe, poet, novelist, and philosopher, 22 March, 1832
Becker's song about the free German Rhine: and Alfred de Musset's song in reply, "Le Rhin Allemand" (see *Rhine*) appear 1841
Excitement about Ronge, the Catholic reformer, and the holy coat of Treves 1844
Insurrection at Vienna and throughout Germany (see *Austria, Hungary*, &c.) 1848
Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (see *Denmark*) March, ,,
The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German empire, by a proclamation . . . 27 March, ,,

German national assembly meet at Frankfort (see *Germanic confederation*) . . . 18 May, 1848
Archduke John of Austria elected vicar of the empire . . . . . 12 July, ,,
The national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor, 28 March; he declines . . 3 April, 1849
He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly, 14 May, ,,
The Frankfort assembly transfers its sittings to Stuttgardt . . . . . 30 May, ,,
Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany . . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with the smaller German states . 12 Nov. ,,
Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg, for a revision of the German confederation . . . . . 27 Feb. 1850
Parliament meets at Erfurt . . . . March, ,,
The king of Würtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia . 15 March, ,,
German diet meets at Frankfort . . . 10 May, ,,
Hesse-Cassel sends no representative to Erfurt, 7 June; Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league . . . . . 20 June, ,,
Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation, 19 July; which meets at Frankfort, 2 Sept. ,,
Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Hesse-Cassel (*see Hesse-Cassel*) . . 12 Nov. ,,
Conferences on German affairs at Dresden, 23 Dec. 1850, to 15 May, 1851
Max Schneckenburger, author of the song "Die Wacht am Rhein," died . . . . . ,,
Re-establishment of the diet of the Germanic confederation at Frankfort . . . . 30 May, ,,
Conference at Nuremberg relative to a general code of commerce . . . . . 15 Jan. 1857
Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy: warlike preparations in Bavaria, &c. . . . . May and June, 1859
Meetings of new liberal party in Eisenach, Saxe Weimar, 17 July; seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed; that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a national assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative . 14 Aug. ,,
This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover . . . . . Sept. ,,
The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxe Gotha, for a liberal speech, 4 Sept.; and accusing the Prussian government of favouring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts . . . . . Sept. ,,
Death of Ernst Moritz Arndt, patriot and poet, 29 Jan. 1860
The federal diet maintains the Hesse-Cassel constitution of 1852 against Prussia . 24 March, ,,
Meeting of the French emperor and the German sovereigns at Baden, 16, 17 June; and of the czar and the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz . . . . . 26 July, &c. ,,
Meeting at Coburg in favour of German unity against French aggression . . . . 5 Sept. ,,
Dispute with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig . . . . . Nov. ,,
First meeting of a German national shooting match at Gotha . . . . . 8-11 July, 1861
Meeting of German national association at Heidelberg; decides to form a fleet . . 23 Aug. ,,
Subscriptions received for fleet . Sept. and Oct. ,,
The national association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united federal government with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia . . . . . 13 March, 1862
Meetings of plenipotentiaries from German states on federal reform . . . . 8 July-10 Aug. ,,
Deputies from German states meet at Weimar, and declare that Germany wants formation into one federal state . . . . . 28, 29 Sept. ,,
Congress of deputies from German states declare in favour of unity . . . . . 21 Aug. 1863
The emperor of Austria invites the German sovereigns to a congress at Frankfort, 31 July; king of Prussia declines, 4 Aug.; nearly all the sovereigns meet, 16, 17 Aug.; they approve the Austrian plan of federal reform, 1 Sept.; which is rejected by Prussia . . . . . 22 Sept. 1863
The diet determines to have recourse to federal execution in Holstein if Denmark does not fulfil her obligations . . . . . 1 Oct ,,
50th anniversary of the battle of Leipsic celebrated 18 Oct. ,,
Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark . 15 Nov. ,,
German troops enter Holstein for "federal execution" (see *Denmark* for events) . . 23 Dec. ,,
Death of Maximilian II. of Bavaria . 10 March, 1864
Prussia retains the duchies; discussion between Austria and Prussia; the diet adopt the resolution of Bavaria and Saxony, requesting Austria and Prussia to give up Holstein to the duke of Augustenburg; rejected . . . . 6 April, 1865
50th anniversary of the establishment of the Germanic confederation . . . . . 8 June, ,,
The Gastein convention (*which see*) . . 14 Aug. ,,
Condemned by the diet at Frankfort . . 1 Oct. ,,
The diet calls on Austria and Prussia to disarm, 19 May, 1866
Meeting of deputies from smaller German states condemn the impending war . . . 20 May, ,,
Austria declares that Prussia has broken the treaty by invading Holstein, 11 June; the diet adopts this, by 9 votes; the Prussian representative declares the Germanic confederation at an end, and invites the members to form a new one, excluding Austria . . . . . 14 June, ,,
The Prussians enter Saxony, and the war begins, 15 June, ,,
The diet determines for war, 16 June; proclaims prince Charles of Bavaria general of the confederation troops . . . . . 27 June, ,,
[For the war and its consequences, see *Prussia*, and *German Confederation, North.*]
Treaty of alliance between Prussia and the northern states; ratified . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
Continued disputes between the diet and Austria and Prussia respecting Schleswig-Holstein, Oct. and Nov. ,,
Draft of new constitution for North Germany settled . . . . . 9 Feb. 1867
Elections commence . . . . . 12 Feb. ,,
North German parliament opened at Berlin by the king of Prussia, 24 Feb.; Dr. Simson elected president . . . . . 2 March, ,,
The federal constitution adopted (printed in *Almanach de Gotha*, 1868); the parliament closed, 17 April, ,,
The constitution put in action . . . . 1 July, ,,
Meeting of 50 deputies from parliaments of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, declare necessity of union with North Germany, Aug. ,,
Luxemburg evacuated by the Prussian garrison, 9 Sept. ,,
New North German parliament meets, 10 Sept.; closed . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Opened by king of Prussia, 23 March; closed, 20 June, 1868
Delegates from the Zollverein meet, April; close 23 May, ,,
Inauguration of the Luther monument at Worms by the king of Prussia . . . . . 25 June, ,,
German rifle association meeting at Vienna, 26 July; addressed by Von Beust at the close, giving as toast, "Peace and Reconciliation" . 6 Aug. ,,
After negotiations between Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, July, a South German military commission appointed . . . . . Oct. ,,
Wilhelmshafen, at Hippens, bay of Jahde, Oldenburg, the first German military port, inaugurated by the king of Prussia . . . . 17 June, 1869
Centenary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt celebrated . . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
Count Arnim, German representative at Rome, protests against the doctrine of papal infallibility May, 1870
German parliament opened by the king, 14 Feb.; closed . . . . . 26 May, ,,
Count Bismarck announces the declaration of war by France, and terms it groundless and presumptuous . . . . . 19 July, ,,
Bavaria, Würtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden, support Prussia in the war declared by France (See *Franco-Prussian War*). 15 July, ,,

Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany . . about 6 Sept. 1870
Socialists declare against annexation of Alsace, &c. Sept.-Nov. ,,
Baden and Hesse Darmstadt join the North German Confederation by treaty, about 15 Nov.; also Würtemberg, 25 Nov.; and Bavaria, 23 Nov.; retaining certain powers in military and diplomatic affairs . . . . . Nov. ,,
The North German parliament opened at Berlin by Dr. Simson on behalf of the king . . 24 Nov. ,,
The parliament vote 100,000,000 thalers to continue the war . . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
The king of Bavaria, in a letter to the king of Saxony, proposes the king of Prussia to be nominated emperor of Germany about 4 Dec. ,,
The parliament in an address request the king to become emperor (votes for, 188; against, 6), 10 Dec. ,,
The address solemnly presented to the king in an assembly of princes by Dr. Simson . . 18 Dec. ,,
Re-establishment of the German empire, 1 Jan.; William I. of Prussia proclaimed emperor at Versailles . . . . . 18 Jan. 1871
Several German bankers condemned to imprisonment for subscribing to the French loan 3 Jan. ,,
Preliminaries of peace with France signed at Versailles . . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
The emperor reviews part of his army at Longchamps, near Paris . . . . . 1 Mar. ,,
First Reichstag or imperial council opened at Berlin by the emperor . . . . . 21 Mar. ,,
The new constitution of the empire comes into force . . . . . 4 May, ,,
The treaty of peace ratified . . . . 16 May, ,,
Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, excommunicated for opposing the dogma of papal infallibility, 18 April; made D.C.L. of Oxford . . June, ,,
Triumphal entry of the German armies into Berlin; statue of Frederick William IV. inaugurated, 16 June, ,,
Dr. Döllinger elected rector of the university of Munich . . . . . 29 July, ,,
The emperors of Austria and Germany meet at Salzburg, Bismarck and Beust present 6-8 Sept. ,,
The Bavarian minister of public worship declares against the dogma of papal infallibility in a letter to the archbishop of Munich . . 27 Sept. ,,
The German parliament opened by the emperor; who expresses his conviction "that the new German empire will be a reliable shield of peace," 16 Oct. ,,
Reform in the coinage: introduction of a gold coin approved by the federal council about 6 Nov. ,,
Law forbidding the clergy to meddle with politics in the pulpit . . . . about 26 Nov. ,,
Triennial war-budget voted . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Sharp despatch from count Bismarck to the German ambassador at Paris respecting the acquittal of murderers of Germans at Melun and Paris, 7 Dec. ,,
Ultramontane agitation against the government; excitement amongst the Polish Romanists; count Bismarck carries his school inspection bill against the Roman catholic clergy . . . . Mar. 1872
The empress-queen visits England . . May, ,,
Bismarck reports to the parliament the pope's refusal to receive cardinal Hohenlohe as ambassador . . . . . 14 May, ,,
Bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits passed in the German parliament (131-93); end of session, 19 June; the law published . . . 5 July, ,,
Inauguration of a memorial to Von Stein, the patriotic statesman (see *Tugendband*) at Nassau, by the emperor . . . . . 9 July, ,,
Imperial congress: the czar arrives at Berlin, 5 Sept.; the emperor of Austria, 6 Sept.; both leave; prince Bismarck declares the meeting to be merely an act of friendship; "prince Gortschakoff thankful that nothing was written," about 6 Sept. ,,
Great emigration of young men to America to avoid the conscription; forbidden by government, Sept. ,,
The German parliament opened . . 12 Mar. 1873
Treaty with France settling the total evacuation of the departments held by German troops on payment of the indemnity in Sept. signed 15 Mar. ,,
The emperor William warmly received at St. Petersburg . . . . . 27 April—11 May, 1873
The monetary reform law passed, 23 June; the parliament closed . . . . . 25 June ,,
The emperor's visit to Vienna . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Elections for the parliament—(397 members; about two-thirds nationalist liberals; about 100 ultramontanists) . . . . . 10 Jan. 1874
Parliament opened . . . . . 5 Feb. ,,
Letter from earl Russell to the emperor, expressing sympathy of himself and others with the struggle against the pope, 28 Jan.; the emperor replies 18 Feb. ,,
Bismarck confined by illness . March, April, ,,
Constitutional struggle in the parliament respecting the army bill . . . . March, ,,
The government require 401,659 men (instead of 360,000) permanently:—compromise; the army to be settled for seven years . about 10 April, ,,
The parliament session closed by the emperor with a pacific speech . . . . 26 April ,,
German Liberal Association, formed against Particularists and Ultramontanists . about June, ,,
Count Harry Arnim, formerly ambassador at Rome and Paris, suddenly arrested and imprisoned in Berlin: ostensibly for refusing to give up official papers, 4 Oct.; released on bail . . 28 Oct. ,,
Parliament opened by the emperor; declaration of firm legislative and defensive policy . 29 Oct. ,,
Bismarck resigns the chancellorship after an adverse vote in the parliament, 16 Dec., on a vote of confidence (199-71) retains it . . 18 Dec. ,,
Important registration law for births, deaths, and marriages passed . . . . . Jan. 1875
Civil marriage bill passed . . . . 25 Jan. ,,
International rifle meeting at Stutgardt . 1 Aug. ,,
Statue of Hermann (or Arminius), by Von Bandel, at Detmold, uncovered by the emperor William 16 Aug. ,,
Parliament meets; pacific speech of the emperor read . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
The imperial bank of Germany opens . 1 Jan. 1876
Bismarck's proposal for purchase of all the railways by the imperial government; opposed in the south . . . . . March, ,,

See *Prussia*.

Kings and Emperors of Germany.

Carlovingian Race.

800. Charles I. the Great, or Charlemagne.
814. Louis I. *le Debonnaire*, king of France.
840. Lothaire I., or Lother, son of Louis; died in a monastery at Treves, Sept. 855.
855. Louis II., son of Lothaire.
875. Charles II., the Bald, king of France; died 877.
881. Charles III., the Fat, crowned king of Italy; deposed; succeeded by
887. Arnulf, or Arnoul; crowned emperor at Rome in 896.
899. Louis III., the Blind.
899. Louis IV., the Child, son of Arnulf; the last of the Carlovingian race in Germany.

Saxon Dynasty.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony; refuses the dignity on account of his age.
,, Conrad I., duke of Franconia, *king*.
918. Henry I., the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, *king*.
936. Otho I., the Great, son of Henry, crowned by pope John XII., 2 Feb. 962, the beginning of the holy Roman empire.
973. Otho II., the Bloody; massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment, 981; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
983. Otho III., the Red, his son, yet in his minority, poisoned.
1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lame.

House of Franconia.

1024. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.
1039. Henry III., the Black, son.
1056. Henry IV., son; a minor; Agnes, regent; deposed by his son and successor, Rudolph (1077) and Herman (1082) nominated by the pope; and Conrad (1087).

1106. Henry V.; married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.
1125. Lothaire II., surnamed the Saxon.

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR OF SUABIA.

1138. Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
1152. Frederick I. Barbarossa; drowned by his horse throwing him into the river Saleph, 10 June, 1190.
1190. Henry VI., son, surnamed Asper, or the Sharp; detained Richard I. of England a prisoner; died 1197.
[Interregnum and contest for the throne between Philip of Suabia and Otho of Brunswick.]
1198. Philip, brother to Henry; assassinated at Bamberg by Otto of Wittelsbach.
1208. Otho IV., surnamed the Superb; excommunicated and deposed; died 1218.
1215. Frederick II., king of Sicily, son of Henry VI.: deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia, 1246; Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor; but the pope gave the imperial title to
1247. William, earl of Holland (nominal).
1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick.
[His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1254; on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibeline party, entered Italy with a large army, was defeated at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug. 1268, and beheaded at Naples 29 Oct., thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.]
1256. [Interregnum.]
1257. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso, of Castile, merely nominated.

HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, BAVARIA, ETC.

1273. Rudolph, count of Hapsburg.
1291. [Interregnum.]
1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph: deposed; slain at the battle of Gelheim, 2 July, 1298, by
1298. Albert I., duke of Austria, Rodolph's son; killed by his nephew at Rheinfels, 1 May, 1308.
1308. Henry VII. of *Luxemburg*.
1313. [Interregnum.]
1314. Louis IV. of *Bavaria*, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors; Frederick died in 1330.
1330. Louis reigns alone.
1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. (At Nuremberg, in 1356, the *Golden Bull* became the fundamental law of the German empire.)
1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son, twice imprisoned; forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.
1400. Frederick III. duke of Brunswick; assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
,, Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne; died 1410.
1410. Jossus, marquess of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors; died next year.
,, Sigismund, king of Hungary; elected by another party, on the death of Jossus recognised by all; king of Bohemia in 1419.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438. Albert II. the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia; died 27 Oct. 1439.
1439. [Interregnum.]
1440. Frederick IV. (or III.) surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor 2 Feb., but not crowned until June, 1442.
1493. Maximilian I., son; died in 1519. In 1477 he married Mary of Burgundy.
Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain) son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected; resigned both crowns, 1556; retired to a monastery, where he died 21 Sept. 1558.
1556. Ferdinand I., brother; succeeded by his son
1564. Maximilian II. king of Hungary and Bohemia.
1576. Rodolph II., son.
1612. Matthias, brother.
1619. Ferdinand II., cousin, king of Hungary.
1637. Ferdinand III., son.
1658. Leopold I., son.
1705. Joseph I., son.
1711. Charles VI., brother.
1740. Maria-Theresa, daughter, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her right sustained by England.
1742. Charles VII. *elector of Bavaria*, rival emperor, whose claim was supported by France.
[This competition gave rise to a general war. Charles VII. died Jan. 1745.]
1745. Francis I. of *Lorraine*, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
1765. Joseph II., son.
1790. Leopold II., brother.
1792. Francis II., son, became emperor of *Austria* only, as Francis I., 1804.
See *Austria*.

HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN (See *Prussia*).

1871. William I. king of Prussia, 18 Jan. (born 22 March, 1797; empress, Augusta, born 30 Sept. 1811.)
Heir: Frederic William; son; born 18 Oct. 1831.

GERMINAL INSURRECTION, in the faubourgs of Paris, suppressed on 12th Germinal, year III. (1 April, 1795).

GERONA (N. E. Spain), an ancient city, frequently besieged and taken. In June, 1808, it successfully resisted the French; but after suffering much by famine, surrendered 12 Dec. 1809.

GESTA ROMANORUM; a collection of popular tales derived from Oriental and classical sources, written in Latin by an unknown author, about the middle of the 14th century, and one of the first books printed in the 15th. These tales have been largely used by our early poets and dramatists, including Shakspeare. The English translation, by the Rev. C. Swan (from an edition printed at Hagenau, 1508), appeared 1824.

GETTYSBURG (Philadelphia). Here severe fighting took place 1-3 July, 1863, between the invading confederate army under generals Lee, Longstreet, and Ewell, and the federals under general George Meade. The confederates were long successful, but eventually were compelled to retire from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The killed and wounded on each side estimated at about 15,000.

GHENT (Belgium), an ancient city, built about the 7th century, during the middle-ages became very rich. John, third son of Edward III. of England, is said to have been born here in 1340 (hence named *John of Gaunt*) during the revolt under Jacob Van Artevelde, a brewer, whose son Philip revived the insurrection against the earl Louis, 1379-83.

Ghent rebelled against Philip of Burgundy, 1451; against the emperor Charles V., 1539; severely punished, 1540.
"*Pacification of Ghent*" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) proclaimed 8 Nov. 1576, broken up 1579. The 300th anniversary celebrated 3-10 Sept. 1876.
Ghent taken by Louis XIV. of France, 9 March, 1678; and by the duke of Marlborough, 1706.
Ghent seized by the French, 1793; annexed to the Netherlands, 1814; made part of Belgium, 1830.
Peace of Ghent, between Great Britain and America, signed 24 Dec. 1814.

GHIBELINES, see *Guelphs*.

GHIZNEE, or **GHUZNEE** (East Persia), the seat of the Gaznevides, who founded the city, 969. They were expelled by the Seljuk Tartars in 1038. The British under sir John Keane attacked the strong citadel of Ghiznee at 2 A.M. 23 July, 1839. At 3 o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place and at 5 fixed the British

colours on its towers.—It capitulated to the Afghans, 1 March, 1842, who were defeated 6 Sept. and general Nott re-entered Ghiznee 7 Sept. same year.

GHOSTS, produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting in 1858. Dr. John Taylor produced ghosts scientifically in March; and Mr. Pepper exhibited the ghost illusion at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, July, 1863. See *Cock-lane Ghost.*

GIANTS are mentioned in *Gen.* vi. 4. The bones of reputed giants, 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high, have been proved to be remains of animals.—The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "battle of the *Giants.*"

Og, king of Bashan, of the remnant of the giants: his bedstead was 9 cubits long (about 16½ feet). 1451 B.C. (*Deut.* iii. 11.)

Goliath of Gath's "height was 6 cubits and a span." Killed by David about 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii. 4.)

Four giants, sons of Goliath, killed (2 *Sam.* xxi. 15-22) about 1018.

The emperor Maximin (A.D. 235) was 8½ feet in height, and of great bulk. Some say between 7 and 8 feet; others above 8.

"The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who in the days of Claudius, the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was 9 feet 9 inches high." *Pliny.*

John Middleton (born 1578), commonly called the child of Hale (Lancashire), whose hand, from the carpus to the end of his middle finger, was 17 inches long; his palm 8½ inches broad; his whole height 9 feet 3 inches. *Plot, Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 295.

Patrick Cotter, Irish giant, born in 1761, was 8 feet 7 inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured 12 inches, and his shoe was 17 inches long; died Sept. 1806.

Charles Byrne, called O'Brien, 8 feet 4 inches high; died 1783; his skeleton is in the Museum, Royal College of Surgeons.

Big Sam, porter of the prince of Wales, at Carlton-palace, near 8 feet high, performed as a giant in "Cymon," at the Opera-house, 1809.

M. Brice, a native of the Vosges, 7 feet 6 inches high. He exhibited himself in London, Sept. 1862, and Nov. 1863.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died at Great Yarmouth, 22 Nov. 1863 (aged 43). He was 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 452 lbs.

Chang-Woo-Gow, a Chinese, aged 19, 7 feet 8 inches high, exhibited himself in London in Sept., &c., 1865.

Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, of Kentucky, and Miss Ann Hanen Swann, of Nova Scotia, both about 7 feet high; exhibited themselves in London, in May; and married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 17 June, 1871.

GIAOUR, Turkish for infidel, a term applied to all who do not believe in Mahomedanism.—Byron's poem, "The Giaour," was published in 1813.

GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in South Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, considered impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whence its present name (derived from *Gibel-el-Tarik*), in 711.

Taken from the Moors, 1309; surrendered to them, 1333; finally taken from them by Henry IV., of Castile, 1462; strengthened by Charles V. . . . 1552

Attacked by the British under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, 21 July; taken . 24 July, 1704

Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men; the victorious English but 400, 11 Oct. ,,

Sir John Leake captured several ships, and raised the siege . . . . . 10 March, 1705

Ceded to England by treaty of Utrecht 11 April, 1713

The Spaniards repulsed in an attack with great loss 1720

They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000; English loss, 300 . . 22 Feb. 1727

Siege by the Spaniards and French, whose armaments (the greatest brought against a fortress) wholly overthrown . . . . . 16 July, 1779

In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie commanded by general Eliott; the enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night, was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000*l.* sterling; the army amounted to 40,000 men, 27 Nov. 1782

Grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British, 13 Sept. 1782

The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebeques, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar-boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town.

Blockade ceased . . . . . 5 Feb. 1783

Royal battery destroyed by fire . . . . Nov. 1800

Engagement between the French and English fleets in the bay; H.M.S. *Hannibal*, 74 guns, lost, 6 July, 1801

The *Royal Carlos* and *St. Hermenigildo* Spanish ships, each of 112 guns, blew up, with their crews, at night-time, in the straits here, and all on board perished . . . . . 12 July, ,,

A malignant disease caused great mortality Sept. 1804

A dreadful plague raged 1805

A malignant fever raged . . . . . Aug. 1814

Again: courts of justice and places of worship closed by proclamation . . . . 5 Sept. 1828

The fatal epidemic ceased . . . . . 12 Jan. 1829

Destructive storm . . . . . 17 Nov. 1834

Bishopric of Gibraltar established 1842

Gen. sir Richard Airey appointed governor Sept. 1865

Popular discussion respecting its exchange for Ceuta . . . . . Dec. 1868-Jan. 1869

Destructive fire . . . . . 28 June, 1874

Gen. sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, governor, Aug. 1870-Nov. 1875

Destructive storm and floods . . 23-24 Nov. ,,

Lord Napier of Magdala, governor 1876

Visit of prince of Wales . . . . 15 April, ,,

GILBERTINES, an order of canons and nuns established at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, by Gilbert of that place, 1131-1148. At the dissolution there were 25 houses of the order in England and Wales.

GILDING on wood formed part of the decorations of the Jewish tabernacle, 1490 B.C. (*Exod.* xxv. 11); was practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. *Pliny.* Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce. *Pliny.* Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273. See *Electrotype.*

GIN, ardent spirit, flavoured with the essential oil of the juniper berry. The "gin act," 1735, laying an excise of 5*s.* per gallon upon it, passed 14 July, 1736. In London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail; and a man could intoxicate himself for one penny. *Salmon.* About 1700 gin-shops were suppressed in London in 1750. *Clarke.*

GIN (contracted from engine), a machine for separating cotton wool from the seed; see under *Cotton.*

GINGER, the root of the *Amomum Zinziber*, a native of the East Indies and China, now culti-

vated in the West Indies. In 1842 the duty was reduced from 53*s.* to 10*s.* per cwt. of foreign ginger, and from 11*s.* to 5*s.* per cwt. of that from British colonies.

GIPSIES, see *Gypsies.*

GIRAFFE or **CAMELOPARD**, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1827 one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On 25 May, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological gardens, Regent's park, where a young one was born in 1839.

GIRONDISTS, an important party during the French revolution, principally composed of deputies from the Gironde. They were ardent republicans, but after the cruelties of Aug. and Sept. 1792, laboured in vain to restrain the cruelties of Robespierre and the Mountain party, and their leaders, Brissot, Vergniand, and many others, were guillotined 31 Oct. 1793. Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution of 1848.

GIRTON COLLEGE, Cambridge, for the higher education of women. It began at Hitchin, 1869; removed here, and was opened Oct. 1873. Nuneham hall, Cambridge, in connexion with it, was opened 18 Oct. 1875.

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), on 20 Sept. or 10 Oct. 1198, when Richard I. of England defeated the French. His parole for the day, "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right"—afterwards became the motto to the arms of England.

GITSCHIN (Bohemia), was captured by the Prussians after a severe conflict with the Austrians, 29 June, 1866. Near Gitschin, the same evening, the crown prince of Prussia was victor in another engagement.

GIURGEVO (Wallachia). Here the Russians were defeated by the Turks, aided by some English officers, 7 July, and repulsed in an attack, 23 July, 1854.

GLACIARIUM, at King's-road, Chelsea; containing a surface of artificially made ice for rinking, constructed by Dr. John Gamgee, and opened March, 1876. The freezing is accomplished by Pietit's process, and W. E. Ludlow's rotary engine and pump are employed.

GLADIATORS were originally malefactors, who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They were first exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B.C., and afterwards at festivals, about 215 B.C. Their revolt under Spartacus, 73 B.C., was quelled by Grassus, 71. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph, for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, 325, and in the West by Theodoric in 500.

GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATION.* Mr. Disraeli resigned 2 Dec. and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, whose ministry received the seals 9 Dec. 1868. In consequence of a majority of three against the Irish University bill, early on 12 March, 1873, Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation, but withdrew it a few days after, as Mr. Disraeli declined office with the existing house of commons. Changes were made Aug.-Sept. 1873; the ministry resigned 17 Feb. 1874.

First lord of the treasury, Wm. Ewart Gladstone; and chancellor of exchequer, Aug. 1873.
Lord chancellor, sir Wm. Page Wood, baron Hatherley; resigned; sir Roundell Palmer, baron Selborne, Oct. 1872.
Lord president of the council, Geo. Fred. Samuel Robinson, earl de Grey and Ripon (marquis of Ripon, 1871); succeeded by Mr. Austin Bruce, made lord Aberdare, Aug. 1873.
Lord privy seal, John Wodehouse, earl of Kimberley; succeeded by viscount Halifax, July, 1870.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Robert Lowe; succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, Aug. 1873.
Secretaries—home, Henry Austin Bruce; succeeded by Mr. Lowe, Aug. 1873; *foreign*, Geo. Wm. Fred. Villiers, earl of Clarendon (died 27 June, 1870); succeeded by earl Granville; *colonies*, Granville Geo. Leveson-Gower, earl Granville; succeeded by earl of Kimberley, July, 1870; *war*, Edward Cardwell; *India*, George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of duchy of Lancaster, Frederick lord Dufferin, appointed governor-general of Canada; succeeded by H. E. Childers, Aug. 1872; by John Bright, Sept. 1870.
First lord of admiralty, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers; succeeded by G. Joachim Göschen, 9 March, 1871.
Chief secretary for Ireland, Chichester S. Fortescue; succeeded by the marquis of Hartington, 1 Jan. 1871.
President of board of trade, John Bright; succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, Dec. 1870.
President of poor law (now local government) board George Joachim Göschen; succeeded by James Stansfeld, 9 March, 1871.
Wm. Edward Forster, vice-president of the committee of council on education; admitted to the cabinet, July, 1870.

The above formed the cabinet.

Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, George earl Spencer.
Office of works, Austen Layard; succeeded by Acton S. Ayrton, Nov. 1869; by Wm. Patrick Adam, Aug. 1873.
Postmaster-general, Spencer C. Cavendish, marquis of Hartington; succeeded by Wm. Monsell (*not in the cabinet*), Jan. 1871; by Dr. Lyon Playfair, Nov. 1873.

This ministry carried—the disestablishment of the Irish church in 1869; the Irish tenant act in 1870; was censured in the house of lords for advising the royal warrant abolishing purchase in the army (162—32), 1 Aug. 1871; carried the ballot in 1872. See letter in note, *Disraeli Administration.*

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity greatly increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000; in 1861, 394,857; in 1871, 477,144.

The cathedral or high church, dedicated to St. Kentigern or Mungo, began about		1181
Erected into a burgh		1190
Charter was obtained from James II.		1451
University founded by bishop Turnbull, about		,,
Made a royal burgh by James VI.		1611
Town wasted by a great fire		1652
Charter of William and Mary		1690
Glasgow Courant, the first newspaper published		1715
First vessel sailed to America for its still great import, tobacco		1718
Great Shawfield riot		1725
Calico printing begun, about		1742
Plundered by rebels		1745
Theatre opened		1764
Power-loom introduced		1773
Theatre burnt; *Glasgow Herald* published		1782
Chamber of commerce formed		1783
Trades' hall built		1791
Walter Stirling's public library founded, by will		1791
Spinning machinery by steam introduced		1795
Anderson's university founded	7 May,	1795
New College buildings erected		1811

* William Ewart Gladstone, born 29 Dec. 1809; master of the mint, Sept. 1841; president of the board of trade, May, 1843—Feb. 1845; secretary for colonies, Dec. 1845—July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer, Jan. 1853—Feb. 1855, June, 1859—June, 1866; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Isles, Nov. 1858; M.P. for Newark, 1832—46; for Oxford, 1847—65; for South Lancashire, 1865—8; for Greenwich, Nov. 1868; announced the dissolution of parliament, 23 Jan. 1874; resigned, 17 Feb. 1874; resigned leadership of liberal party, 13 Jan. 1875.

Great popular commotion . . . . April, 1811
Trials for treason followed . . . . . July, „
Theatre again burnt . . . . . Jan. 1829
The royal exchange opened . . . . 3 Sept. „
Great fire, loss 150,000*l.* . . . . . 14 Jan. 1832
The Glasgow lotteries, the last drawn in Britain, were granted by licence of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Coopers' Hall, 28 Aug. 1834. Their repetition was forbidden by 4 Will. IV., c. 37 1834
British Association meet here . . . . 24 Sept. 1840
Wellington's statue erected . . . . . 8 Oct. 1844
False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons are crushed to death . . . . . 17 Feb. 1849
British Association meet (2nd time) . 12 Sept. 1855
Failure of Western Bank of Scotland, and City of Glasgow banks, and other firms . . Nov. 1857
In which great frauds were discovered . . Oct. 1858
New water-works at Loch Katrine opened by the queen . . . . . 14 Oct. 1859
[Supplies 25,000,000 gallons daily, can supply 50,000,000; engineer, J. F. Bateman; cost about 918,000*l.* independent of price paid for old works.]
Self-supporting cooking establishments for working classes begun by Mr. Thos. Corbett, 21 Sept. 1860
Glasgow visited by the empress of the French, 27 Nov. „
Theatre burnt again . . . . . 31 Jan. 1863
Visited by lord Palmerston; installed lord rector, *29 March*, „
Industrial exhibition opened . . 12 Dec. 1865
Fine stained glass windows, by German artists, put up in the cathedral by private munificence 1859-66
Site of the old university sold to railway company; new buildings to be erected near Western-park . 1866
Great reform demonstration; visit of John Bright, 16 Oct. „
The duke of Edinburgh inaugurates the statue of the prince consort, in George's-square 18 Oct. „
Glasgow and Aberdeen universities to elect one M.P., and Glasgow to elect three instead of two M.P.'s, by the Scotch reform act, passed 13 July, 1868
Foundation of the new university buildings laid by the prince of Wales . . . . 8 Oct. „
Foundation of Albert bridge laid . 3 June, 1870
The new university buildings opened . 7 Nov. „
Scott centenary celebrated . . . . 9 Aug. 1871
Fraser and Maclaren's warehouse, Buchanan-street, burnt; about 100,000*l.* lost . . 27 March, 1872
Explosion at Tradeston flour mills; about 14 killed; loss 70,000*l.* . . . . . 9 July, „
Mr. Disraeli installed lord rector . . 19 Nov. 1873
Mr. Stephen Mitchell bequeaths 70,000*l.* to found a free library, &c. . . . . spring, 1874
Great fire in Buchanan-street . . 22 April, 1876

GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF. Kennet, in his *Antiquities*, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in 560; Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that *that* see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow in 583. This prelacy became archiepiscopal in 1491, ceased at the Revolution, and is now a post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral, commenced in 1121, has a noble crypt; see *Bishops*.

GLASITES (in Scotland) and SANDEMANIANS (in England). In 1727, John Glas, a minister of the church of Scotland, published "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs, concerning his Kingdom (*John* xviii. 36)," in which he opposed national churches, and described the original constitution of the Christian church, its doctrines, ordinances, officers, and discipline, as given in the New Testament. Having been deposed in 1728, he and others established several churches formed upon the primitive models. The publication of a series of letters on Hervey's "Theron and Aspasia," by Robert Sandeman, in 1755, led to the establishment of churches in London and other places in England, and also in North America. The meeting-house at Barnsbury, London, N., was erected in 1862.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria. *Pliny*. Glass-houses were erected in Tyre. It was in use among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know, from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before 79.

Glass is said to have been brought to England by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, in . . 676
The glass manufacture established in England at Crutched-friars, and in the Savoy (*Stow*) . . 1557
Great improvements have been made in the manufacture, through the immense increase of chemical knowledge in the present century. Professor Faraday published his researches on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes in . . 1830
The duties on glass, first imposed 1695; repealed, 1698; re-enacted, 1745; finally remitted, 24 April, 1845
GLASS-PAINTING was known to the ancient Egyptians. It was revived about the 10th century, and is described in the treatise by the monk Theophilus; was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about 1500, and attained great perfection about 1530. Specimens of the 13th century exist in England; C. Winston's work is the best on the subject, 1846, new edition . . 1868
GLASS-PLATE, for coach-windows, mirrors, &c., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, under the patronage of Villiers, duke of Buckingham . . 1673
The manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire, when the British Plate Glass *company was established* 1773
Manufacture of British sheet glass introduced by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, about . . . 1832
Tempered or Toughened glass: M. De la Bastie's process (plunging heated glass into a hot bath of oleaginous or alkaline compounds) announced, April, 1875; largely manufactured in France, and sold cheap in London 1876

GLASTONBURY (Somerset), said to have been the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and the site of the first Christian church in Britain, about 60. A church was built here by Ina about 708. The town and abbey were burnt, 1184, and an earthquake did great damage in 1275. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor-hill in his pontificals for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII., 14 Nov. 1539. The monastery was suppressed 1540.

GLENCOE MASSACRE of the Macdonalds, a Jacobite clan, for not surrendering before 1 Jan. 1692, the time stated in king William's proclamation. Sir John Dalrymple, master (afterwards earl) of Stair, their enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was treacherously executed by 120 soldiers of a Campbell regiment, hospitably received by the Highlanders, 13 Feb. 1692. About 60 men were slain; and many women and children, turned out naked in a freezing night, perished. This excited great indignation; and an inquiry was set on foot, May, 1695, but no capital punishment followed.

GLENDALOUGH, or "Seven Churches," an ancient Irish bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Keven in 498; united with Dublin, 1214.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the

opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the spheres of the stars; about 506 B.C.—Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun, which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher nearly lost his life, 280 B.C.; see *Circumnavigators*.

To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world; by Bouguer and La Condamine in Peru, and by Maupertuis and others in Lapland, 1735.

Estimated density 5.6 that of water; weight, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.—*Proctor*, 1875.

France and Spain measured by Mechain, Delambre, Biot, and Arago, between 1792 and 1821.

Measurements made in India by col. (afterwards sir George) Everest, published in 1830.

Experiments made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851; and to determine its density by Maskelyne, Bailly, and others; and in 1826, 1828, and 1854, by Mr. (now sir) G. B. Airy, the astronomer royal.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES. It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 B.C., and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 212 B.C.

The globe of Gottorp, a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations, all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising and setting, are shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. The machine, called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II. duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1713. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757; but it was afterwards reconstructed. *Coxe.*

The globe at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, erected by Dr. Long (master, 1733), eighteen feet in diameter.

In 1851 Mr. Abrahams erected in Leicester-square, for Mr. Wyld, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day, and by gas at night. It was closed in July, 1861; the models were sold, and the building eventually taken down.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London), see *Shakespeare's Theatre*.—The Globe "Theatre," erected on the site of Lyon's-inn, Strand, was opened 28 Nov. 1868, Mr. Sefton Parry, manager. —The *Globe* evening newspaper; formerly whig, now conservative; established 1803.

GLOIRE, French steam frigate, see *Navy, French*.

GLORY, the nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, were used in the 1st century. The doxology, "*Gloria Patri*," is very ancient, and originally without the clause "as it was in the beginning," &c. In the Greek it began with "*doxa*," *glory*.

GLOUCESTER (Roman *Glevum*), submitted to the Romans about 45, and to the Saxons 577. The statutes of Gloucester, passed at a parliament held by Edward I. 1278, relate to actions at law. This city was incorporated by Henry III.; and was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the successful resistance of the city to Charles I., under col. Massey, Aug., Sept. 1643. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April, 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the parliament in 1859.—The BISHOPRIC was one of the six erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and was formerly part of Worcester. It was united to Bristol in 1836. The church, which belonged to the abbey, and its revenues, were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by king Wulphere about 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 315*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

1802. George Isaac Huntingford, translated to Hereford, June, 1815.
1815. Hon. Hen. Ryder, translated to Lichfield, 1824.
1824. Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1830.
1830. James Henry Monk, died.
1856. Charles Baring, translated to Durham, Sept. 1861.
1861. Wm. Thomson, translated to York, 1862.
1862. Charles John Ellicott (present bishop).

GLOVES. Woodstock and Worcester leather gloves are of ancient celebrity. In the middle ages, the giving a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are still presented to judges at maiden assizes. The importation of foreign gloves was not permitted till 1825.

GLUCINUM (from *glukus*, sweet). In 1798 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wöhler and Bussy obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828. *Gmelin.*

GLUCOSE, see *Sugar*.

GLUTEN, an ingredient of grain, particularly wheat, termed the vegeto-animal principle (containing nitrogen). Its discovery is attributed to Beccaria in the 18th century.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele, about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GLYOXYLINE (invented by Mr. F. A. Abel, the chemist of the war department, in 1867), an explosive mixture of gun-cotton, pulp and saltpetre saturated with nitro-glycerine. It was abandoned for compressed gun-cotton.

GNOSTICS (from the Greek *gnosis*, knowledge), a sect who, soon after the preaching of Christianity, endeavoured to combine its principles with the Greek philosophy. Among their teachers were Saturnius, 111; Basilides, 134; and Valentine, 140. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Treves as a heretic, in 384, for endeavouring to revive Gnosticism.

GOA (S.W. Hindostan), was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and made their Indian capital. It was visited by the prince of Wales, 27 Nov. 1875.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY, so called from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Jehan Gobelin), in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of works for adorning palaces (under the direction of Colbert), especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1666.

"GOD BLESS YOU!" see *Sneezing*.

"GOD SAVE THE KING." This melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus. D., in 1606, for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe it to Henry Carey, author of "Sally in our alley," who died, 4 Oct. 1743. It has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Times" (1859).

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION. Viscount Goderich * (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, 8 Aug. 1827; he resigned 8 Jan. 1828.

Viscount Goderich, *first lord of the treasury.*
Duke of Portland, *president of the council.*
Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor.*
Earl of Carlisle, *lord privy seal.*
Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the marquis of Lansdowne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries.*
Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war.*
Mr. C. W. Wynn, *president of the India board.*
Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), *board of trade.*
Mr. Herries, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Mr. Tierney, *master of the mint, &c.*

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS, or *sponsors*. The Jews are said to have had them at circumcision; but there is no mention of them in scripture. Tradition says that sponsors were first appointed by Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about 154, during a time of persecution. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATIONS (see *Administrations*), 1684 and 1690. Lord Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne, 8 May, 1702. The cabinet was notified in 1704. The earl resigned 8 Aug. 1710, and died 1712.

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, *treasury.*
Sir Nathan Wright, *lord keeper.*
Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *lord president.*
John Sheffield, marquis of Normanby (afterwards duke of Normanby and Buckingham), *privy seal.*
Hon. Henry Boyle, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford in 1704), *secretaries of state.*

GODWIN'S OATH. "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution, to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monks: Godwin, earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths his innocence of the murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from Heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder; 1053.

GODWIN SANDS, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, occupy land which belonged to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold II. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the tract was submerged about 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked. *Salmon.*

GOG AND MAGOG, see *Guildhall*.

GOLD (mentioned *Gen.* ii. 11), the purest, and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver: our coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold, and two of copper. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly;—wedding rings excepted, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (1855). The present stated price is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.; see *Coin of England*, and *Guineas*.

Estimated amount of gold in the world; value, 1848, 560,000,000*l.*; 1875, 1,000,000,000*l.*

The value of gold compared with silver is said to have been estimated in the time of Herodotus, B.C. 450, about 10 to 1; of Plato, B.C., 38, 12 to 1; A.D. 1876, more than 15 to 1. See *Silver*.

The Amalgamation of Gold is described by Pliny (about 77) and Vitravius (about 27 B.C.). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fulminating gold. Andreas Cassius, in 1685, described the preparation of *gold purple*, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make *red glass*, and to other purposes. *Gmelin.* Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday.

GOLD MINES. Gold was found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America. In the last it was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

Peter the Great re-opened ancient gold mines in Russia, 1699.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru, 1730.

Gold discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon, 1800; 2887 oz. of gold, value 9991*l.*, obtained from mines in Britain and Ireland in 1864; it has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow in Ireland.

The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

Gold discovered in California, Sept. 1847; and in Australia, 1851. On 28 April, 1858, a nugget, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to the queen. It is estimated that between 1851 and 1859 gold to the value of 88,889,435*l.* was exported from Victoria alone (see *California* and *Australia* severally).

Gold discovered in what is now termed New Columbia in 1856: much emigration there in 1858.

Gold discovered in New Zealand, and in Nova Scotia in 1861.

Gold discovered in South Africa (Transvaal republic, &c.), and discovered in Sutherlandshire; much excitement, Oct. 1868; in West Australia, reported Sept. 1870; in the Bendigo fields, Victoria, Nov. 1871.

Gold obtained in United Kingdom; value in 1861, 10,816*l.*; in 1862, 20,390*l.*; in 1863, 1747*l.*; in 1864, 9991*l.*; in 1865, 5894*l.*; in 1868, 3522*l.*

GOLD WIRE was first made in Italy about 1350. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire the one-eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 lb. without breaking. *Fourcroy.*

GOLD LEAF. A single grain of gold may be extended

* Born 1782; held various inferior appointments from 1809 to 1818, when he became president of the board of trade; was chancellor of the exchequer from 1818 to April, 1827, when he became colonial secretary, which office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov. 1830; created earl of Ripon, 1833; died 28 Jan. 1859.

into *a leaf* of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000 part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part. *Kelly's Cambist.*

GOLD ROBBERY. Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between 18,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* were sent from London, 15 May, 1855. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of 12,000*l.* had been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion; but the police obtained no trace till Nov. 1856. Three men named Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, were tried and convicted 13-15 Jan. 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agar, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

GOLD COAST, West Africa; settlements made by the Dutch; transferred to Great Britain by treaty, signed 2 Feb. 1872; joined with Lagos to form the "Gold Coast Colony," governor, capt. Geo. Cumine Strahan, 1874.

GOLD FISH (the golden carp, *cyprinus auratus*), brought to England from China in 1691; but not common till about 1723.

GOLDEN BULLS, ROSE, see *Bulls, Rose*, note.

GOLDEN FLEECE (see *Argonauts*). Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1429, at his marriage, instituted the military order of "*Toison d'or*" or "golden fleece;" it was said on account of the profit he made by wool. The number of knights was thirty-one. The king of Spain, as duke of Burgundy, afterwards became grand master of the order. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Ante ferit, quam flamma micat.*" At the end of the collar hung a golden fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non vile laborum.*" The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as descendants of Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy, who married Maximilian of Austria in 1477, and now belongs to both Austria and Spain, in conformity with a treaty made 30 April, 1725.

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars, who established an empire in Kaptchak (or Kibzak), now S.E. Russia, about 1224, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Gengis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1252. At the battle of Bielawisch, in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III. and the Nogai Tartars.

GOLDEN LEGEND, "Legenda Aurea." The lives of our Lord and the saints, written by Giacomo Varaggio, or Jacobus de Voragine, a Dominican monk about 1260; first printed 1470; a translation printed by Caxton, 1483.

GOLDEN WEDDING, see *Wedding*.

GOLDEN NUMBER, the cycle of nineteen years, or the number that shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B.C. *Pliny.* To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date, and divide by 19; the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number. The golden number for 1876, 15; 1877, 16; 1878, 17; 1879, 18; 1880, 19.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) began about 1327, and incorporated 16 Rich. II., 1392. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice by Philip Hardwick, was opened 15 July, 1835; see *Assay*, and *Standard*. The first bankers were goldsmiths.

Goldsmiths' hall marks on gold and silver plate are five:—1. The sovereign's head (after 1784); 2, lion passant (the standard mark), probably introduced between 1538 and 1558; 3, the standard mark, fixed 8 & 9 Will. III. 1696-7; 4, leopard's head, the hall mark; 5, the maker's mark (an old custom).

[The *date-letter*, is one of an alphabet of 20 letters; A to U or V, J being omitted. The letter is changed on 30 May annually, and the shape of the letter every 20 years; thus 1716, A, &c.; 1736, a, &c.; 1756, A, &c.; 1776, a, &c.; 1796-1816, A, &c.; 1816-36, a, &c.; 1836-56, A, &c.; 1856-76, a, &c. The earliest known alphabetical series began 1438-9.]

GOLIATH, training-ship, burnt, 22 Dec. 1875; see under *Wrecks*.

GOMARISTS, see *Arminians*.

GONFALONIER, or STANDARD BEARER OF JUSTICE, originally a subordinate officer in Florence; instituted 1292; became paramount in the 15th century, and was suppressed, 27 April, 1532, when the constitution was changed and Alexander de Medicis made duke.

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday), the Friday before Easter day, on which a solemn fast has long been held, in remembrance of the crucifixion of Christ on Friday, 3 April, 33, or 15 April, 29. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the length of the offices and fastings enjoined on this day. Good Friday, 1876, 14 April; 1877, 30 March; 1878, 19 April; 1879, 11 April; 1880, 26 March.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE, London, opened 1729. Here David Garrick made his *début* as Richard III., 19 Oct. 1741. The new theatre erected about 1746, was burnt down, June, 1802. The Garrick Theatre here was opened in 1830; burnt, 4 Nov. 1846; and since rebuilt.

GOOD TEMPLARS (first lodges formed in America), pledge themselves not to make, buy, sell, furnish, or cause to be furnished, intoxicating liquors to others as a beverage. The first English lodge was formed at Birmingham in May, 1868. There were said to be 3743 lodges, and 210,255 members in the United Kingdom in 1874.

GOODWIN, see *Godwin*.

GOODWOOD RACES, see *Races*.

GOOJERAT (N. India), see *Guzerat*.

GOOSE, see *Michaelmas*.

GORDIAN KNOT, is said to have been made of the thongs that served as harness to the waggon of Gordius, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" RIOTS, occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon, June 2-9, 1780.

On 4 Jan. 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North.

On Friday, 2 June, he headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob proceeded to pillage, burn, and pull down the chapels

and houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of other persons, for nearly six days. The Bank was attempted, the gaols opened (the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons). On the 7th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. At length by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled on the 8th.

210 rioters were killed and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals, and many were tried, convicted and executed.

The loss of property was estimated at 180,000*l.*

Lord George was tried for high treason and acquitted, 5 Feb. 1781. He died a prisoner for libel, 1 Nov. 1793.

Alderman Kennett was found guilty of a dereliction of duty, 10 March, 1781.

GOREE, a station near Cape Verd, W. coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663; seized by the French, 1677; and ceded to them by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678; taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804; ceded to France, 1814. Governor Wall was hanged in London, 28 Jan. 1802, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed while governor at Goree in 1782.

GOREY (S. E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops under colonel Walpole were defeated, and their leader slain, by the Irish rebels, 4 June, 1798.

GORGET, the ancient breast-plate, was very large, varying in size and weight. The present diminutive breast-plate came into use about 1660; see *Armour*.

GORHAM CASE, see *Trials*, 1849-50.

GORILLA, a powerful ape of W. Africa, about five feet seven inches high. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called, *Gorullai* by the navigator Hanno, in his *Periplus*, about 400 B.C. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Gaboon river, and preserved specimens have been brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1859 professor Owen gave a summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and in 1861 several skins and skulls were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The gorilla was not known to Cuvier. A young gorilla (for Berlin) landed at Liverpool 21 June, 1876.

GOSPELLERS, a name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who attacked the errors of popery, about 1377. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, &c., and is called the father of the Reformation.

GOSPELS (Saxon *god-spell*, good story). Matthew's and Mark's are conjectured to have been written between A.D. 38 and 65; Luke's 55 or 65; John's, about 97. Irenæus in the 2nd century refers to each of the gospels by name. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates," still exists; its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries.

GOSPORT (Hampshire), contains the Royal Clarence victualling yard. The great Haslar hospital, near Gosport, was built in 1762.

GOTHA, capital of the duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. Here is published the celebrated *Almanach de Gotha*, which first appeared in 1764, in German.

GOTHARD, see *Gotthard*.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the 9th century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. "Gothic" was originally a term of reproach given to this style by the renaissance architects of the 16th century. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's Chronological Table of English Architecture:—

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.

ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1066—Earl's Barton church; St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

GOTHIC ANGLO-ROMAN—A.D. 1066 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross, Hants, &c.

EARLY ENGLISH, OR POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

POINTED, called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1272 to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, &c., St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1509—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster.

ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1509 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand; part of Windsor Castle; Hatfield House, Schools at Oxford.

Revival of Grecian architecture about 1625. Banqueting House, Whitehall, &c.

The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1825, mainly through the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1.

GOTHLAND, an isle in the Baltic sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1397-8; given up to the Danes, 1524; to Sweden, 1645; conquered by the Danes, 1677, and restored to Sweden, 1679.

GOTHS, a warlike nation that inhabited the country between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They entered Mœsia, took Philippopolis, massacring thousands of its inhabitants; defeated and killed the emperor Decius, 251; but were defeated at Naissus by Claudius, hence surnamed Gothicus, 320,000 being slain, 269. Aurelian ceded Dacia to them in 272; but they long troubled the empire. After the destruction of the Roman western empire by the Heruli, the *Ostrogoths*, under Theoderic, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The *Visigoths* settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOTTHARD, ST., near the river Raab, Hungary. Here the Turks, under the grand vizier Kupriuli, were totally defeated by the Imperialists and their allies, commanded by Montecuculi, 1 Aug. 1664. Peace followed this great victory.

GÖTTINGEN (Hanover), a member of the Hanseatic league about 1360. The university "Georgia Augusta," founded by George II. of England in 1734, was opened 1737. It was seized by the French, 1760, and held till 1762. In 1837 several of the most able professors were dismissed for their political opinions.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, was established in 1843, and incorporated in 1848. It affords to aged governesses annuities and an asylum; and to governesses in distress a temporary home and assistance.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, see *Annuities*. The building of the new GOVERNMENT OFFICES began in 1861.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. John Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. of Scotland, and seize the government. For this purpose the king was decoyed into Gowrie's house in Perth, on 5 Aug. 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1584 for his share in the raid of Ruthven, in 1582; and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio, 9 March, 1566.

GRACE, a title assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession, in 1399. *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I. 1603, the king was addressed by that title, but afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm.—The term "*Grace of God*" is said to have been taken by bishops at Ephesus, 431 (probably from 1 *Cor.* xv. 10), by the Carlovingian princes in the 9th century, by popes in the 13th century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. "*Dei gratia*" was put on his great seal by William II. of England, and on his gold coin by Edward III. The king of Prussia's saying, that he would reign "by the grace of God," gave much offence, 18 Oct. 1861.

GRACE AT MEAT. The ancient Greeks would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after meat, in Christian countries, is in conformity with Christ's example, *John* vi. 11, &c.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974-748 B.C.; see *Italy*.

GRAAL, Holy (Sangreal). The publication of Tennyson's poem with this title, Dec. 1869, led to much discussion. Tennyson treats it as the cup in which Christ drank at the Last Supper. The mediæval romances treat it as the dish which held the paschal-lamb. The word is probably old French, *gréal*, from the old Latin *gradalis*, a dish.

GRAFFITI, a term given to the scribblings found on the walls of Pompeii and other Roman ruins; selections were published by Wordsworth in 1837, and by Garrucci in 1856.

GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. The duke resigned, and lord North became prime minister, Jan. 1770; see *North's Administration*.

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury* [born, 1735; died 1811].
Frederick, lord North, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *lord president*.
Earl of Chatham, *lord privy seal*.
Earl of Shelburne and Viscount Weymouth, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Edward Hawke, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Marquis of Granby, *master-general of the ordnance*.
Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, *joint postmasters-general*.
Lords Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, &c.
Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*, succeeded by Charles Yorke (created lord Morden), died (it is said by his own hand) 20 Jan. 1770.

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland), a wall built in 209 by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde. Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time, and vestiges of it are still to be seen.

GRAIN. Henry III. is said to have ordered a grain of wheat gathered from the middle of the ear to be the original standard of weight: 12 grains to be a pennyweight; 12 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound Troy. *Lawson.*

GRAMMARIANS. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B.C. *Blair.* Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476; Lily's Latin grammar (Brevis Institutio), 1513; Lindley Murray's English grammar, 1795; Cobbett's English grammar, 1818.—Harris's Hermes was published in 1750, Horne Tooke's "Epea Pteroenta," or the "Diversions of Purley," in 1786, treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error." The science of grammar has been recently much studied with excellent results.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, see *Education*.

GRAMME, see *Metrical System*.

GRAMPIAN HILLS (central Scotland). At Ardoch, near *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Galgacus were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, 84 or 85.

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall) was disfranchised in 1821, for bribery and corrupt practices in 1819. Sir Manasseh Lopez was sentenced by the court of king's bench to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment.

GRAN, (Hungary). Here the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, 27 Feb. 1849.

GRANADA, a city, S. Spain, was founded by the Moors in the 8th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the "great captain," Gonsalvo de Cordova, 2 Jan. 1492. In 1609 and 1610 the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain, by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal Soult in 1810, and held till 1812. See *New Granada*.

GRANARIES were formed by Joseph in Egypt, 1715 B.C. (*Genesis* xli. 48.) There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome. *Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610. *Stow.*

GRAND ALLIANCE between the emperor and the Dutch States-General (principally to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person), signed at Vienna, 12 May, 1689, to which England, Spain, and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

GRANDEES, see *Spanish Grandees*.

GRAND-DUKE, see *Duke*.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (central England), joins several others, and forms a water communication between London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London. Executed 1793-1805.

GRAND JURIES, see *Juries*.

GRANDMONTINES, a monastic order established in Limousin, in France, by Stephen, a gentleman of Auvergne, about 1076. It came to England in the reign of Henry I. (1100-35). *Tanner*.

GRAND PENSIONARY, a chief state functionary in Holland, in the 16th century. In the Constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the erection of the kingdom of Holland, the title was revived and given to the head of the government, 29 April, 1805, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck being made the grand pensionary; see *Holland*.

GRAND REMONSTRANCE, see *Remonstrance*.

GRANICUS (a river N. W. Asia Minor), near which, on 22 May, 334 B. C., Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse) crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (600,000 foot and 20,000 horse). *Justin*. The victors lost fifty-five foot soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

GRANSON, near the lake of Neufchatel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, 3 March, 1476.

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a vine, stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769. *Leigh*.

GRAPHIC, illustrated weekly journal, established, 4 Dec. 1869.

GRAPHITE (from the Greek *graphein*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumbago. In 1809 sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862. Fresh discoveries were made in the nearly exhausted Borrowdale mines, Cumberland, in 1875.

GRAPHOSCOPE, an optical apparatus for magnifying and giving fine effects to engravings, photographs, &c., invented by C. J. Rowsell; exhibited in 1871.

GRAPHOTYPE, a new process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing, the invention of Mr. De Witt Clinton Hitchcock in 1860. It was described by Mr. Fitz-Cook at the Society of Arts, 6 Dec. 1865. Drawings are made on blocks of chalk with a silicious ink; when dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then taken from the block.

GRATES. The Anglo-Saxons had arched hearths, and chafing-dishes were in use until the introduction of chimneys about 1200; see *Chimneys*, and *Stoves*.

GRAVELINES (N. France). Here the Spaniards, aided by an English fleet, defeated the French on 13 July, 1558.

GRAVELOTTE, BATTLE OF, 18 Aug. 1870. See *Metz*.

GRAVITATION, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615; and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence, about 1633; but the great law on this subject, laid down by Newton in his "Principia," in 1687, is said to have been proved by him in 1670. The fall of an apple from a tree in 1666 is said to have directed his attention to the subject.

Newton says, "I do not anywhere take on me to define the kind or manner of any action, the causes or physical reasons thereof, or attribute forces in a true and physical sense to certain centres, when I speak of them as attracting, or endued with attractive powers."

On 15 July, 1867, M. Chasles laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences some letters alleged to be from Newton to Pascal and others tending to show that to Pascal was due the theory of gravitation. The authenticity of these letters was authoritatively denied, and their forgery and his own delusion were acknowledged by M. Chasles before the academy 13 Sept. 1869.

GREAT BETHEL, see *Big Bethel*.

GREAT BRITAIN, the name given in 1604 to *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland* (*which see*).

GREAT BRITAIN, EASTERN, &c., see under *Steam*.—The Eastern Counties Railway assumed the name of GREAT EASTERN in 1862.—The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Company was incorporated in 1846. Their station at King's-cross, London, was opened in Oct. 1852.—The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY was opened as far as Maidenhead, 4 June, 1838; as Twyford, 1 July, 1839; between London and Bristol, 30 June, 1841.

GREAT EXHIBITION, see *Exhibition*.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to the grants of the crown, 1048. *Baker's Chron*. The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II., when fleeing from London in 1688, dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, and carried away, with other property, 24 March, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament; it was never recovered, and was replaced the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use and the old one defaced, 21 Jan. 1832. The Great Seal Offices Act, passed 7 Aug. 1874, abolished certain offices, transferred duties, &c.

GREECE, anciently termed Hellas. The Greeks are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from an ancient king, Græcus, and Hellas from another king, Hellen, the son of Deucalion. From Hellen's sons,

Dorus and Æolus, came the Dorians and Æolians; another son Xuthus was father of Achæus and Ion, the progenitors of the Achæans and Ionians. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently Myrmidons, Hellenes, and Achaians. They were also termed Danaï, from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, Greece outside of the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and the islands. The principal states of Greece were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, Arcadia, and afterwards Macedon (*all which see*). The limits of Modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the 15th century. The population of the kingdom, established in 1829, 96,810: in 1861, 1,096,810, with the Ionian isles (added in 1864), about 1,348,522; in 1870, 1,457,894.

Sicyon founded (*Eusebius*)	B.C.	2089
Uranus arrives in Greece (*Lenglet*)		2042
Revolt of the Titans; War of the Giants		* * *
Inachus king of the Argives		1970
Kingdom of Argos begun by Inachus (*Eusebius*)		1856
Reign of Ogyges in Bœotia (*Eusebius*)		1796
Sacrifices to the gods introduced by Phoroneus		1773
The Pelasgi hold the Peloponnesus 1700-1550; succeeded by the Hellenes		1550-1300
Sicyon now begun (*Lenglet*)		1773
Deluge of Ogyges (*which see*)		1764
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under Œnotrus: the country first called *Œnotria*, afterwards *Magna Græcia* (*Eusebius*)		1710
The Areopagus established		1504
Chronology of the Arundelian marbles commences (*Eusebius*)		1582
Cecrops arrives from Egypt	about	1550
Deluge of Deucalion (*Eusebius*)		1503
Panathenæan games instituted		1495
Cadmus with the Phœnician letters settles in Bœotia, and founds Thebes,	about	1493
Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterwards called Sparta		1490
Danaus said to have brought the first ship into Greece, and to have introduced pumps (see *Argos*)		1485
Reign of Hellen (*Eusebius*)		1459
First Olympic games at Elis, by the *Idæi Dactyli*,		1453
Who are said to have discovered iron		1406
Corinth re-built and so named		1384
Eleusinian mysteries instituted by Eumolpus (1356) and Isthmian games		1326
Kingdom of Mycenæ created out of Argos		1313
Pelops, from Lydia, settles in south Greece, (Peloponnesus)	about	1283
Argonautic expedition (*which see*)		1263
The Pythian games begun by Adrastus		,,
War of the seven Greek captains against Thebes		1225
The Amazonian war		1213
Rape of Helen by Theseus		,,
Rape of Helen by Paris		1198
Commencement of the Trojan war		1193
Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (27th of May, or 11th June)		1184
Æneas said to arrive in Italy	about	1182
Migration of Æolians who build Smyrna, &c.		1123
Return of the Heraclidæ	about	1103
Settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor		1044
The Rhodians begin navigation laws		916
Lycurgus flourishes		846
Olympic games revived at Elis, 884; the first Olympiad		776
The Messenian wars	743-	669
Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Corcyra		664
Byzantium built		657
Seven sages of Greece (Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus, and Bias) flourish, about		590
Persian conquests in Ionia		544
Sybaris in Magna Græcia destroyed: 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sybarites		508
Sardis burnt by the Greeks, which occasions the Persian invasion, 504; Thrace and Macedonia conquered		496
Athens and Sparta resist the demands of the king of Persia		491
The Persians defeated at Marathon	28 Sept.	490
Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at Thermopylæ by Leonidas	Aug.	480
Battle of Salamis (*which see*)	20 Oct.	,,
Mardonius defeated and slain at Platæa; Persian fleet destroyed at Mycale	22 Sept.	479
Battle of Eurymedon (end of Persian war)		466
Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece		459
The sacred war begun		448
War between Corinth and its colony Corcyra		435
Leads to the Peloponnesian war		431-404
Disastrous Athenian expedition to Syracuse		415-413
Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon		400
Death of Socrates		399
The sea-fight at Cnidus		394
The peace of Antalcidas		387
Rise and fall of the Theban power in Greece		370-360
Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas		362
Ambitious designs of Philip of Macedon		353
Sacred wars ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Phocæans		348
Battle of Chæronea (*which see*)		338
Philip assassinated by Pausanias		335
Alexander, his son, subdues the Athenians, and destroys Thebes		,,
Alexander conquers the Persian empire	B.C.	334-331
Greece harassed by his successors; the Ætolian and Achaian leagues revived		284-280
Greece invaded by the Gauls, 280; they are defeated at Delphi, 279; and expelled		277
Dissensions lead to Roman intervention		200
Greece conquered by Mummius and made a Roman province		147-146
* * * * * * * *		
Greece visited and favoured by Augustus, 21 B.C.; and by Hadrian	A.D.	122-133
Invaded by Alaric		396
Plundered by the Normans of Sicily		1146
Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments		1204
The Turks under Mahomet II. conquer Athens and part of Greece		1456
The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea		1466
All Greece subject to the Turks		1540
The Morea held by Venice	1687-	1715
Great struggle for independence with Russian help; 1770 *et seq.*, fruitless insurrection of the Suliotes		1803
Secret Society, the Hetairia, established		1815
Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, suppressed		1821
Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke, March, 1821; he raised the standard of the cross against the crescent and the war of independence began	6 April,	,,
The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople	23 April,	,,
The Morea gained by the Greeks	June,	,,
Missolonghi taken by Greeks	Nov.	,,
Independence of Greece proclaimed	27 Jan.	1822
Siege of Corinth by the Turks	Jan.	,,
Bombardment of Scio; its capture: most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (see *Chios*)	11 April,	,,
The Greeks victors at Thermopylæ, &c.	13 July,	,,
Massacre at Cyprus	July,	,,
Corinth taken	16 Sept.	,,
National congress at Argos	10 April,	1823
Victories of Marco *Botzaris*, June; killed 10 Aug.		,,
Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause	Aug.	,,
First Greek loan	Feb.	1824
Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi	19 April,	,,
Defeat of the capitan pacha, at Samos	16 Aug.	,,
Provisional government of Greece set up	12 Oct.	,,
Ibrahim Pacha lands, 25 Feb.; takes Navarino, 23 May; Tripolitza	30 June,	1825
The Greek fleet defeats the capitan pacha	June,	,,
The provisional government invite the protection of England	July,	,,
Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long and heroic defence	23 April,	1826
70,000*l.* raised in Europe for the Greeks		,,
Reschid Pacha takes Athens	2 June,	1827
Egypto-Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino,	20 Oct.	,,
Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed	6 July,	,,
Count Capo d'Istria president of Greece	18 Jan.	1828
The Panhellenion or Grand Council of State established	2 Feb.	,,

National bank founded . . . . 14 Feb. 1828
Convention of the viceroy of Egypt with sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea, and delivery of captives . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Patras, Navarino, and Modon surrender to the French . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
The Turks evacuate the Morea . . . . Oct. ,,
Missolonghi surrendered to Greece . . 16 May, 1829
Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos . . . . . 23 July, ,,
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece by the treaty of Adrianople . 14 Sept. ,,
Prince Leopold declines the sovereignty 21 May, 1830
Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Mainote chief whom he had imprisoned, 9 Oct. 1831
The assassins immured within close brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food until they died . . 29 Oct. ,,
Otho of Bavaria made king of Greece by a convention signed . . . . . 7 May, 1832
Colocotroni's conspiracy . . . . . Sept. ,,
He is condemned but spared . . . . 7 June, 1834
Otho I. assumes the government . . . 1 June, 1835
University at Athens established, 1837; building commenced 1839
A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated, establishing a new constitution, enforcing ministerial responsibility and national representation, 14 Sept. 1843
The king accepts the new constitution 16 March, 1844
Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused the payment of moneys due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Caprera, 18 Jan. 1850
France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued . . . . . 1 March, ,,
Negotiations terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed . . . . . 25 April, ,,
Dispute with France accommodated . 21 June, ,,
Insurrections against Turkey in Thessaly and Epirus, favoured by the Greek court, Jan. and Feb.; lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey, 28 March, 1854
After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops which arrive at the Piræus; change of ministry ensues, and the king promises to observe a strict neutrality, 25, 26 May, ,,
A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning . . . . 9 July, 1860
Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts, 18 Oct. ,,
Agitation in the Ionian isles for annexation to Greece; the parliament prorogued . . March, 1861
The king retires to Bavaria . . . . July, ,,
Attempted assassination of the queen by Darios, an insane student . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
Great earthquake in the Peloponnesus . 26 Dec. ,,
Leopold of Bavaria proposed as heir to the throne, Jan. 1862
Military revolt begins at Nauplia . . 13 Feb. ,,
Blockade of the coast decreed . . 9 March, ,,
The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession to the throne . . . . . April, ,,
The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents removed . . . . 25 April, ,,
Change of ministry: Colocotroni becomes premier, 7 June, ,,
Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, 17 Oct.; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, 23 Oct.; he and the queen fly; arrive at Corfu, 27 Oct.; the European powers neutral; general submission to provisional government . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Great demonstrations in favour of prince Alfred of Great Britain, who is proclaimed king at Lamia in Phthiotis, 22 Nov.; great excitement in his favour at Athens . . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
The provisional government establish universal suffrage . . . . . 4 Dec. ,,
The national assembly meets at Athens . 22 Dec. ,,
The national assembly elects M. Balbis president, 29 Jan.; and declares prince Alfred king of Greece by 230,016 out of 241,202 votes 3 Feb. 1863
Military revolt of lieut. Canaris against Bulgaris and others, who resign, 20 Feb.; a new ministry appointed under Balbis . . . . 23 Feb. 1863
The assembly decides to offer the crown to prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, 18 March; proclaim him as king George I. . . . 30 March, ,,
Protocol between the three protecting powers, France, England, and Russia, signed at London, consenting to the offer of the crown on condition of the annexation of the Ionian isles to Greece, 5 June, ,,
The king of Denmark accepts from the aged admiral Canaris the Greek crown for prince William, whom he advises to adhere to the constitution and gain the love of his people . . 6 June, ,,
Military revolt at Athens, suppressed 30 June—9 July, ,,
The king arrives at Athens, 30 Oct.; takes the oath to the constitution . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
The Balbis ministry formed . . . . 28 April, 1864
Protocol annexing the Ionian isles to Greece, signed by M. Zaïmis and sir H. Storks, 28 May; the Greek troops occupy Corfu, 2 June; the king arrives there . . . . . 6 June, ,,
New ministry under Canaris formed . 7 Aug. ,,
The assembly recognises the debt of 1824 5 Sept. ,,
After much delay, and a remonstrance from the king, 19 Oct. a new constitution (with no upper-house) is passed by the assembly, 1 Nov.; and accepted by the king . . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
New ministry under Comoundouros 29 March, 1865
The anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence (6 April, 1821) kept with enthusiasm, 6 April, ,,
The king visits the eastern provinces; general tranquillity . . . . . 20 April, ,,
The king opens chamber of deputies . 9 June, ,,
Death of Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the early patriots . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
The king gives up one-third of his civil list to relieve the treasury . . . . . 25 Sept. ,,
An economical financial policy proposed; a new ministry formed . . . . . Nov. ,,
Brigandage prevails; frequent ministerial changes under Deligeorges, Comoundouros, Bulgaris, and Roufos . . . . . Oct. 1865—June, 1866
New ministry under Bulgaris and Roufos, 23 Jan. ,,
Chambers vote payments to themselves; suddenly dissolved by the king . . . . 3 Feb. ,,
Great agitation in favour of the Cretan insurrection (see *Candia*) . . . . . Aug.-Dec. ,,
New ministry headed by Comoundouros . Jan. 1867
Manifesto of the so-named "Greek nation," issued at Paris . . . . . 19 April, ,,
Great sympathy with the insurrection in Candia; the blockade run by Greek vessels with volunteers, arms, and provisions . . April, *et seq.* ,,
Marriage of the king with the grandduchess Olga of Russia . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Their cordial reception at Athens . . 24 Nov. ,,
New ministry under Moraïtinis, 1 Jan.; under Bulgaris . . . . . Feb. 1868
Constantine, duke of Sparta, heir to the crown, born . . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
Greek vessel *Enosis* fires on Turkish vessels and enters port of Syra . . . . 14 Dec. ,,
Rupture between Turkey and Greece in consequence of Greek armed intervention in Candia (*which see*) . . . . . Dec. ,,
After a conference of representatives of the Western powers at Paris, Jan., their requisitions were accepted, and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece resumed . . . 26 Feb. 1869
Prince and princess of Wales visit Athens, 19 April, ,,
Law authorising the cutting the isthmus of Corinth passed . . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
New ministry under M. Zaïmis . . . 9 Jan. 1870
Concession to cut a canal through the isthmus of Corinth granted to a French company . April, ,,
Lord and lady Muncaster and a party of English travellers seized by brigands at Oropos, near Marathon; lord Muncaster and the ladies sent to treat; 25,000*l.* demanded as ransom, with free pardon . . . . . 11 April, ,,
The brigands retreating, and surrounded by troops, kill Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, and the count de Boyl . . . . . 21 April, ,,
Great excitement; the king shows great liberality;

but many influential persons are charged with connivance at brigandage . . May, June, 1870
Several brigands killed; seven captured, tried and condemned, 23 May; five executed . 20 June, ,,
A new ministry under M. Deligeorges . 19 July, ,,
Greek college opened at Bayswater, London, W. 1 Oct. ,,
Decree for suppression of brigandage issued Oct. ,,
Two gentlemen carried off . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
A new ministry under M. Comoundouros 22 Dec. ,,
Comoundouros ministry resigns . . 6 Nov. 1871
Succeeded by Zaïmis . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Bulgaris minister, 7 Jan.; resigns; Deligeorges again minister . . . . . 26 July, 1872
The Laurium mines of lead, zinc, &c., were purchased by MM. Roux and Serpieri and a company, 1863; and worked profitably; roads being made and a village built. The mines having been heavily taxed and scoriæ claimed by the government, loss ensued; the company's offer to sell the mines to the government was accepted, but payment evaded by the legislature. Hence arose disputes with France and Italy, and ministerial changes in Greece . . . . . autumn, ,,
Speech of the king to the legislature, announcing formation of roads and other improvements. [The Laurium mines had been purchased by M. Syngros, a Greek capitalist, supported by the banks] . . . . . 25 Feb. 1873
52nd anniversary of Greek independence kept in London . . . . . 5 April, ,,
The university at Athens closed, through insubordination of the students. . . . . Dec. ,,
New cabinet under Bulgaris, 22 Feb.; resigns, 27 April; resumes office . . . . . 7 May 1874
Tricoupi minister, 8 May; dissolves chambers, 31 May; meet . . . . . Aug. 1875
Greece neutral in regard to insurrection in the Herzegovina . . . . . July—Sept. ,,
The prince of Wales warmly received at Athens, 18 Oct. ,,
New ministry under Comoundouros, about 25 Oct. ,,
Several ex-ministers fined for extortion from bishops and others on appointment . . about April 1876
The king and queen travelling in England in July; at the Crystal palace . . . . . 19 July ,,
Greece neutral in the Servian war . . July ,,

KINGS OF GREECE.

1832. Otho I., prince of Bavaria; born, 1 June, 1815; elected king, 7 May, 1832; under a regency till 1 June, 1835; married, 22 Nov. 1836, to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg; deposed, 23 Oct. 1862; died in Bavaria, 26 July, 1867.
1863. George I. (son of Christian IX. of Denmark), king of the Hellenes; born 24 Dec. 1845; accepted the crown, 6 June, 1863; declared of age, 27 June, 1863; married grand-duchess Olga of Russia, 27 Oct. 1867.
Heir: Constantine, duke of Sparta, born 2 Aug. 1868.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE, see *Architecture.*

GREEK CHURCH, or Eastern church, established in Russia and Greece, disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many of the doctrines and practices of the Roman church. The Greek orthodox confession of faith appeared in 1643; see *Fathers of the Church.*

Catechetical school at Alexandria (Origen, Clemens, &c.) 180-254
Rise of monachism . . . . . about 300
Foundation of the churches of Armenia, about 300; of Georgia or Iberia 318
First council of Nice (see *Councils*) 325
Rivalry between Rome and Constantinople begins about 340
Ulphilas preaches to the Goths . . . about 376
Nestorius condemned at the council of Ephesus . 431
Monophysite controversy; churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia, separate from the church of Constantinople 461
Close of the school of Athens; extinction of the Platonic theology 529
The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradæus 541
The struggle with the Mahometans begins . . 634
The Maronite sect begins to prevail . about 676
The Paulicians severely persecuted . . . 690
Iconoclastic controversy begins . about 726
Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the emperor Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) churches . . . 729
Image worship condemned 734
Foundation of the church in Russia: conversion of princess Olga, 955; of Vladimir 988
The Maronites join the Roman church . . . 1182
Re-union of Eastern and Western churches at the council of Lyons, 1274; again separated . . . 1277
Proposed union with the Church of England . . 1723
The patriarchate of Moscow established, 1582; suppressed in 1762
The archimandrite Nilos, representing Constantinople and 4 patriarchates, visits London on behalf of the Greek clergy in the Danubian principalities 1863
The pope's invitation to an œcumenical council, 8 Dec. 1869, firmly declined by the patriarch of Constantinople . . . . . about 3 Oct. 1868
Letter from the patriarch Gregory to the archbishop of Canterbury acknowledging receipt of English prayer-book, and objecting to some of "39 Articles," . . . . . dated 8 Oct. 1869
Greek church at Liverpool consecrated by an archbishop . . . . . 16 Jan. 1870

GREEK EMPIRE, see *Eastern Empire.*

GREEK FIRE, a combustible composition (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), thrown from engines, said to have been invented by Callinicus, an engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the 7th century, to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. A so-called "Greek fire," probably a solution of phosphorus in bi-sulphide of carbon, was employed at the siege of Charleston U.S., in Sept. 1863.

GREEK LANGUAGE. The study was revived in western Europe about 1450; in France, 1473; William Grocyn, or Grokeyn, an English professor of this language, introduced it at Oxford, about 1491, where he taught Erasmus, who himself taught it at Cambridge in 1510. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Richard Bentley, died 1742; professor Richard Person, died 1808; Dr. Samuel Parr, died 1825; and Dr. Charles Burney, died 1817.

Homer flourished . . . . . about B.C. 962-927
Hesiod . . . . . about 850
Æsop 572
Anacreon . . . . . about 559
Æschylus 525-456
Herodotus . . . . . about 443
Pindar 522-439
Aristophanes 427
Euripides 480-406
Sophocles 495-405
Thucydides 470-404
Xenophon 443-359
Plato 429-347
Isocrates 436-338
Aristotle 384-322
Demosthenes 382-322
Menander . . . . . about 321
Æschines 389-314
Theocritus . . . . . about 272
Epicurus 342-270
Theophrastus 287
Archimedes 287-212
Polybius 207-122
Diodorus . . . . . B.C. 50-A.D. 13
Strabo 10
Dionysius Halicarnassus . . . . about 30
Plutarch . . . . . about 96

Epictetus	about	A.D. 118
Appian	about	147
Arrian	about	148
Athenæus	about	194
Lucian	about	120-200
Herodian	about	204
Longinus	dies	273
Julian, emperor		331-363

(See *Fathers*, and *Philosophy*.)

GREENBACKS, a name given, from the colour of some notes, to the paper currency first issued by the United States government, in 1862. Sums as low as 1½*d.*, 2½*d.*, and 5*d.*, &c. were represented—the precious metals being exceedingly scarce.

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY took its name from a *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, 3 Feb. 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, 19 Feb.; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, and prohibit seditious meetings then frequent.

GREEN CLOTH, BOARD OF, in the department of the lord-steward of the household, included an ancient court (abolished in 1849), which had jurisdiction of all offences committed in the verge of the court.

GREENLAND, an extensive Danish colony in north America, discovered by Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about 980, and named from its verdure. It was visited by Frobisher in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whalefishery by the Muscovy company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home. *Tindal.* The Greenland Fishing company was incorporated in 1693.—Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godhaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720-3; and other missionary stations have been since established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821; and captain Graah, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1829-30.

GREENOCK (W. Scotland). Charters were granted in 1635 and 1760 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. It was a fishing station till 1697, when the Scottish Indian and African company resolved to erect salt-works in the Frith, and thus drew the attention of sir John Shaw, its superior, to its maritime advantages. It was made a burgh of barony in 1757, and a parliamentary burgh in 1832. The erection of the new quay was entrusted, about 1773, to James Watt, who was born here in 1736. The East India harbour was built 1805-19, and Victoria harbour 1846-50.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham palace, London) forms a part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde-parks by the road named Constitution-hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works, filled up in 1856.

GREENWICH (Kent), anciently Grenawic, an ancient manor, near which the Danes murdered the archbishop Elphege, 1012. The *Hospital* stands on the site of a royal residence erected in the reign of Edward I. and much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII., his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here his son Edward VI. died. Charles II. intended to build a new palace here, but erected one wing only.

William III. and Mary converted the palace into a hospital for seamen, 1694, and added new buildings, erected by Wren	1696
100 disabled seamen admitted	1705
The estates of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) bestowed upon it	1735
A charter granted to the commissioners 6 Dec.	1775
The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners destroyed by fire 2 Jan.	1779
The chapel rebuilt	1789
Sixpence per month to be contributed by every seaman; the payment advanced to one shilling, from June,	1797
The payment abolished in 1829, and that *of* "the merchant seamen's" sixpence also in	1834
The hospital had lodging for 2710 seamen and a revenue of about 150,000*l.* per annum	1853
Greenwich Fair was discontinued, April,	1857
The office of the commissioners was abolished	1865
Reported annual income, 155,532*l.*	1867
By an act of parliament, about 900 indoor pensioners received additions to their pensions, quitted the hospital, 1 Oct. 1865; henceforth to be used as an infirmary. All the remaining inmates, except 31 bedridden persons, had left the place 1 Oct.	1869
The patients of the *Dreadnought* seamen's hospital removed here 13 April,	1870
Acts for the application of the revenues were passed in 1869-	1872
A part of the buildings appropriated for a naval college, opened 1 Feb.	1873

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed-hill, so called from the first astronomer-royal. The building was founded, 10 Aug. 1675, and Flamsteed commenced his residence, 10 July, 1676. In 1852, an electric telegraph signal ball in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich observatory.

ASTRONOMERS-ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
George Biddell Airy	1835

(Under whose superintendence the apparatus have been greatly increased and improved.)

GREGORIAN CALENDAR, see *Calendar*, and *New Style*.—GREGORIAN CHANT received its name from pope Gregory I., who improved the Ambrosian chant, about 590.

GRENADA, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the French, 1650; captured by the British, 5 April 1762; re-taken by the French, July 1779; given up by them by treaty of Versailles, 3 Sept. 1783. Governor, Sandford Freeling, 1871; see *Granada*, and *New Granada*.

GRENADE, an explosive missile, so named from *granada*, Spanish, invented in 1594. It is a small hollow globe, or ball, of iron, about two inches in diameter, which is filled with fine powder, and set on fire by a fusee at a touchhole.

GRENADIERS. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685. *Brown.* See *Guards*.

GRENELLE, see *Artesian Wells*.

GRENOBLE (the Roman Gratianopolis), S.E. France. Here Napoleon was received on his return from Elba, 8 March, 1815, and here he issued three decrees.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATIONS.
The first succeeded the Bute administration, 8 April, 1763; and resigned in July, 1765.

George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.*

Earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), *lord president.*
Duke of Marlborough, *privy seal.*
Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, *secretaries of state.*
Earl Gower, *lord chamberlain.*
Earl of Egmont, *admiralty.*
Marquis of Granby, *ordnance.*
Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), *paymaster.*
Welbore Ellis, *secretary-at-war.*
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy.*
Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade.*
Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northington), *lord chancellor.*
Duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, &c.

SECOND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION, formed after the death of Mr. Pitt, on 23 Jan. 1806. From the ability of many of its members, their friends said it contained "*all the talents, wisdom, and ability of the country,*" a term applied to it derisively by its opponents. The death of Mr. Fox, 13 Sept. 1806, led to changes, and eventually the cabinet resigned, 25 March, 1807:—

Lord Grenville, *first lord of the treasury.*
Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne), *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Earl Fitzwilliam, *lord president.*
Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *privy seal.*
Charles James Fox, *foreign secretary.*
Earl Spencer, *home secretary.*
William Windham, *colonial secretary.*
Lord Erskine, *lord chancellor.*
Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), *admiralty.*
Lord Minto, *board of control.*
Lord Auckland, *board of trade.*
Lord Moira, *master general of the ordnance.*
R. B. Sheridan, *treasurer of the navy.*
Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.
Lord Ellenborough (*lord chief justice*) had a seat in the cabinet.

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London), established by sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, founder of the Royal Exchange. He left a portion of his property in trust to the city and the Mercers' company to endow this college for lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, civil law, physic, and rhetoric; he died 21 Nov. 1579. The lectures, commenced in Gresham's house, near Broad-street, June, 1597 (where the founders of the Royal Society first met in 1645). The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Excise office erected on its site, the property having been acquired by the crown for an annuity of 500*l.* The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years. On the rebuilding of the exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall-street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures, 2 Nov. 1843. It cost above 7000*l.* In 1871 the college acquired a valuable collection of books and pictures, bequeathed by Mrs. Hollier. Changes respecting the lectures were advocated in 1875, and some made in 1876.

GRETNA GREEN (Dumfries, S. Scotland, near the border). Here runaway marriages were contracted for many years, as Scotch law ruled that an acknowledgment before witnesses made a legal marriage. John Paisley, a tobacconist, and termed a blacksmith, who officiated from 1760, died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliot was lately the principal officiating person. The General Assembly, in 1826, in vain attempted to suppress this system; but an act of parliament, passed in 1856, made these marriages illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland 21 days.

GREY ADMINISTRATION succeeded the Wellington administration, which resigned 16 Nov. 1830. It carried the Parliamentary and Corporation Reform Acts (*which see*), and terminated 9 July, 1834.

Earl Grey,* *first lord of the treasury.*
Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor.*
Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Marquis of Lansdowne, *president of the council.*
Earl of Durham, *privy seal.*
Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
Sir James Graham, *admiralty.*
Lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards, 1830, lord Glenelg), *boards of trade and control.*
Lord Holland, *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster.*
Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces.*
Duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, &c.
E. G. Stanley (afterwards earl of Derby), *chief secretary for Ireland,* became *colonial secretary,* March, 1833.

GREY FRIARS, see *Christ's Hospital.*

GREYTOWN, see *Mosquito Coast.*

GRIMM'S LAW of the transmutation of consonants in the Aryan family of languages; propounded by Jacob L. Grimm in his "History of the German Languages," in 1848.

	Labials.			Dentals.			Gutturals.		
Greek, Latin, Sanskrit	*p*	*b*	*f*	*t*	*d*	*th*	*k*	*g*	*ch*
Gothic	*f*	*p*	*b*	*th*	*t*	*d*		*k*	
Old High German	*b* (*v*)	*f*	*p*	*d*	*z*	*t*	*g*	*ch*	*k*

EXAMPLES: Sanskrit, *pitri;* Greek and Latin, *pater;* Italian, *padre;* Spanish, *padre;* French, *père;* Gothic, *fadrein* (*pl.*); Old High German, *vatar;* English, *father.*

GRIQUA-LAND WEST, a colony, in the diamond fields, S. Africa; constituted 27 Oct. 1871; annexed to the British dominions, by sir H. Barkly, Nov. 1874.

GRISONS, a Swiss canton; see *Caddee.* It was overrun by the French in 1798 and 1799. The ancient league was abolished, and the Grisons became a member of the Helvetic confederation, 19 Feb. 1803.

GRIST-TAX (*imposta sul macinato*). Principle of the tax adopted by the Italian parliament, 1 April, 1868.

GROAT, from the Dutch *groat,* value of fourpence, was the largest silver coin in England until after 1351. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of 70,884*l.*; in 1837, 16,038*l.*

GROCERS anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute 37 Edw. III. 1363: "Les marchauntz nomez engrossent totes maners de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1345, and incorporated in 1429.

GROCHOW, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. Here took place a desperate conflict between the Poles and Russians, 19, 20 Feb. 1831, the Poles remaining masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000; see also *Poland,* 1861.

GROG, sea term for rum and water, derived its name from admiral Edw. Vernon, who wore grogram breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About

* Born 13 March, 1764; M.P., as Charles Grey, in 1786; first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806; resigned in 1806 on account of his favouring Roman Catholic emancipation; died 17 July, 1845.

1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.*

GUADALOUPE, a West India Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. The French took possession of it in 1635, and colonised it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France at the peace in 1814. It was again taken by the British, 10 Aug. 1815, and restored to the French, July 1816.

GUAD-EL-RAS (N. W. Africa). Here the Spaniards signally defeated the Moors, 23 March, 1860, after a severe conflict: general Prim manifested great bravery, for which he was ennobled. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 25th.

GUANO or HUANO (the Peruvian term for manure), the excrement of sea-birds that swarm on the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, and of Africa and Australia. It is mentioned by Herrera in 1601, and Garcilasso stated that the birds were protected by the incas. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was brought to Europe, in order to ascertain its value in agriculture. The importation of guano into the United Kingdom appears to have commenced in 1839. 283,000 tons were imported in 1845 (of which 207,679 tons came from the western coast of Africa); 243,016 tons in 1851 (of which 6522 tons came from Western Australia); 131,358 tons in 1864; 237,393 tons in 1865; 135,697 tons in 1866; 280,311 in 1870; 114,454 tons in 1875.

GUARANTEES. The "Guarantee by Companies act," relating to the security by means of sureties required for persons employed in the public service, was passed 20 Aug. 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 108).

GUARDIAN, high-church weekly journal, first published 21 Jan. 1846.

GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.

Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 1 Henry VII. 1485.

Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw. VI. 1550.

The *royal regiment of guards* was first raised by Charles II. in Flanders in 1656, colonel lord Wentworth; another regiment was raised by colonel John Russell, 1660, under whom they were combined in 1665. The *Coldstream Guards*, raised by general Monk, were constituted the 2nd regiment in 1661; see *Coldstream*. These guards were the beginning of our standing army.

Gen. sir F. Wm. Hamilton's "History of the Grenadier Guards," an elaborate work, appeared 1874.

The Horse Grenadier guards first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by general Cholmondeley; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by lord Forbes; this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay.

GUARDS' INSTITUTE, Francis-street, Vauxhall-bridge road; reading and lecture rooms, &c., for all officers and soldiers in the metropolis; inaugurated by the duke of Cambridge, 11 July, 1867.

See *Horse Guards, Yeomen, National,* and *Imperial Guards.*

GUASTALLA, N. Italy, a city, near which the imperial army, commanded by the king of Sardinia, was defeated by the French, 19 Sept. 1734. The ancient duchy, long held by the dukes of Mantua, was seized by the emperor of Germany, 1746, and ceded to Parma, 1748. After having been comprised in the Italian republic, 1796, and subjected to other changes, it was annexed to Parma, 1815, and to Modena, 1847.

* He did great service in the West Indies, by taking Portobello, Chagre, &c.; but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena, in 1741, is said to have failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the admiralty; he died 30 Oct. 1757.

GUATEMALA. A republic in Central America, revolted from Spain, 1821, and declared independent, 21 March, 1847. Constitution settled, 2 Oct. 1859. President (1862), general Raphael Carrera, elected 1851; appointed for life, 1854; died 14 April, 1865; succeeded by Vincent Cerna, 3 May, 1865-9. Manuel Garcia Granedos, Dec. 1872; R. Barrios, 7 May 1873. A war between Guatemala and San Salvador broke out in Jan. 1863; and on 16 June the troops of the latter were totally defeated. An insurrection became formidable, July, 1871. Alliance with Honduras against San Salvador, March, 1872. Population, about 1,180,000.

Col. Gonzales, commandant of San José de Guatemala, imprisoned, flogged, and nearly killed Mr. John Magee, the British consul, who was rescued by capt. Morse, of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer, *Arizona*, about 24 April, 1874.

Announced, that Gonzales had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and that Mr. Magee had received 10,000*l.* as compensation, Oct. 1874.

GUEBRES, see *Parsees.*

GUELPHIC ORDER of knighthood was instituted for Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., 12 Aug. 1815.

GUELPHS AND GHIBELINES, names given to the papal and imperial factions who destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 15th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*), and Henry nephew of Welf, or Guelf, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but the popes and several Italian cities took the side of his rival. *Hie Guelf* and *Hie Gibelin* are said to have been used as war-cries in 1140, at a battle before Weinsberg, in Würtemberg, when Guelf of Bavaria was defeated by the emperor Conrad IV. who came to help the rival duke Leopold.* The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou. Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England; see *Brunswick,* and *Hanover.*

GUERNSEY, see *Jersey.*

GUERRILLA, Spanish, "a little war"; a term applied to the armed peasants who worried the French armies during the Peninsular war, 1808-14.

GUEUX (beggars), a name given by the comte de Barlaimont to the 300 Protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri of Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret, governess of the Low Countries, to abolish the inquisition, 5 April, 1566. The deputies at once assumed the name as honourable, and immediately organised armed resistance to the government; see *Holland.*

* It is stated, traditionally, that the emperor condemned all the men to death, but permitted the women to bring out whatever they most valued; on which they carried out their husbands on their shoulders.

GUIANA (N.E. coast of South America), discovered by Columbus in 1498, visited by the Spaniards in the 16th century; and explored by sir Walter Raleigh in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara and Essequibo were ceded to Great Britain in 1814; see *Demerara*. Governor of British Guiana, John Scott, 1868; James Robert Longden, 1874.

GUIDE-BOOKS for travellers are an English invention. Paterson's "British Itinerary," appeared in 1776; the last edition in 1840; when it was superseded by railways. Galignani's "Picture of Paris," 1814. Murray's "Handbook for Travellers on the Continent," the parent of the series, appeared in 1836.

GUIDES, a corps in the French army, especially charged with the protection of the person of the general, was formed by Bessières, under the direction of Bonaparte, who had been nearly carried off by the enemy, 30 May, 1796. Several squadrons of "guides" were formed in 1848, to guard the ministers. They formed a portion of the imperial guard till Sept. 1870.

GUIENNE, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. in right of his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1293, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1453, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.

GUILDHALL (London) was built in 1411. When it was rebuilt (in 1669), after the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was erected in 1789; and a new roof built, 1864-5. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton; replaced older ones, 1708; renewed, 1837. The hall can contain 7000 persons. Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., 19 April, 1855; and here the city industrial exhibition was held, 6 March, 1866, and the International Botanical banquet, 22 May, 1866. A memorial window, the gift of the cotton workers of Lancashire, to commemorate the munificence of the metropolis towards them in the famine of 1862-4, was uncovered, 15 July, 1868. The prince consort memorial window was unveiled in the presence of prince Arthur, 3 Nov. 1870. A library existed in the Guildhall in 1426, from which books were taken by the protector Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. The library was again set up; and re-opened, Jan. 1828. The new handsome building by Horace Jones was opened by the lord chancellor Selborne, 5 Nov. 1872; see *London*.

GUILDS (of Saxon origin, about the 8th century), associations of inhabitants of towns for mutual benefit, resembling our religious and friendly societies, chartered by the sovereign since the time of Henry II.

The London guilds became livery companies in the 14th century.

The guild of Corpus Christi, York, had 14,800 members when a return respecting these guilds was ordered to be made, 1388.

The Early English Text Society published the "Ordinances" of more than 100 guilds, 1870.

The "Guild of Literature and Art" (including sir E. B. Lytton, C. Dickens, and others) founded an institution (on ground given by sir E. B. Lytton, at Stevenage) consisting of thirteen dwellings, retreats for artists, scholars, and men of letters, which were completed and inaugurated, 29 July, 1865.

The revival of religious guilds began in 1851, with that of St. Alban, which held its 21st anniversary 20 June, 1872.

GUILLOTINE, an instrument for causing immediate and painless death, named after its supposed inventor, a physician named Joseph Ignatius Guillotin. In 1866 M. Dubois, of Amiens, stated that the idea only was due to Guillotin, who at a meeting of the legislative assembly in 1789 expressed an opinion that capital punishment should be the same for all classes. Accordingly, at the request of the assembly, M. Louis, secretary of the "Académie de Chirurgie," submitted to it on 20 March, 1792, a mode of capital punishment, "sure, quick, and uniform," which he had invented. The first person executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier, on 25 April; and Dangremont was its first political victim, 21 Aug. following. Guillotin died in 1814. The guillotine at Paris was burnt by the communist insurgents, 7 April, 1871. A similar instrument (called the *Mannaia*) is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifax in England (see *Halifax*), and in Scotland, there called the Maiden and the Widow.

GUINEA (W. coast of Africa) was discovered by the Portuguese about 1446. From their trade with the Moors originated the slave trade, sir John Hawkins being the first Englishman who engaged in this traffic. *Assisted* by English gentlemen with money for the purpose, he sailed from England in Oct. 1562, with three ships, proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 300 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept. 1563. This voyage led to similar enterprises. *Hakluyt*. See *Slave Trade*. An African company to trade with Guinea was chartered 1588. The Dutch settlements here were transferred to Great Britain, 6 April, 1872. See *Elmina*, and *Ashantees*.

GUINEAS, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20*s*.; but worth 30*s*. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21*s*. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22*s*. 6*d*.; in 1816, for 27*s*. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation, and their sale at a price above the current value, 21*s*. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant, having been coined of this African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns, 1 July, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEGATE, BATTLES OF, 11 July, 1302, and 16 Aug. 1513. See *Spurs*.

GUISE, a French ducal family:—

Claude of Lorraine, first duke, a brave warrior, favoured by Francis I.; died . . . April, 1550
Francis, the great general, born, 1519; assassinated, 24 Feb. 1563
Henry, head of the *Catholic league*; born 1550; revenged his father's death; assassinated by order of Henry III. . . . . 23 Dec. 1588
Charles, first opposed, and then submitted to, Henry IV.; died 1640
Henry died without issue 1664

GUN, see *Artillery*, *Fire-arms*.—**GUN-CLUB**, for pigeon-shooting, founded by sir Gilbert East, in 1862, had 200 members, noblemen and gentlemen, in July, 1867. The new gun-licences produced in the financial year 1871-2, 62,437*l*.

GUN-COTTON, a highly explosive substance, invented by professor Schönbein, of Basel, and made known in 1846. It is purified cotton, steeped in a mixture of equal parts of nitric acid and sul-

phuric acid, and afterwards dried, retaining the appearance of cotton wool. See *Collodion*. Its nature was known to Bracconot and Pelouze.

The diet of Frankfort voted, 3 Oct. 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to professor Schönbein and Dr. Boettger, as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive.

Improvements were made in the manufacture of gun-cotton by an Austrian officer, Baron von Lenk, about 1852, and it was tried by a part of the Austrian army in 1855, but did not obtain favour.

In 1862 details of the manufacture were communicated by the Austrian government to our own government, and Mr. Abel, our war-office chemist, was directed to experiment on the constitution and desirability of gun-cotton. The British Association also appointed a scientific committee to consider its merits. A complete decision was not arrived at.

The first trial of English-made gun-cotton was made in the spring of 1864, at the manufactory at Stowmarket, Suffolk, by Messrs. Prentice.

There was manufactured, by a company, the "patent safety gun-cotton," according to Mr. Abel's patent (including the pulping, compressing, and wet processes), based on researches commenced in 1866. The cotton was said to be explosive by detonation, and not by ignition. A great explosion took place at Stowmarket; 24 persons were killed (including A. E. H. and W. R. Prentice, managers); about 60 were dreadfully wounded, and nearly the whole town was destroyed as if by a bombardment, 11 Aug. 1871.

The verdict at the inquest attributed the explosion to the culpable "addition of sulphuric acid to the gun-cotton subsequent to its passing the tests required by government," 6 Sept. 1871.

A government commission, appointed in Sept. to consider the manufacture and use of gun-cotton, reported in favour of both, with special regard to compressed gun-cotton, 13 Dec. 1871.

Another report recommended this gun-cotton to be stored wet, with drying apparatus near; and to be kept in slighter boxes, 25 July, 1872.

Mr. E. O. Brown, of the war department, Woolwich, discovers that wet gun-cotton can be exploded by concussion by a detonating fuse, about Nov. 1872.

It is used as an explosive agent in mining, &c.

GUN-CLOTH, made on a similar principle, was patented by Mr. W. A. Dixon, about 1866.

COTTON-GUNPOWDER, patented by Mr. R. Punshon, 1871. A modified form was tried and reported successful, near Faversham, 3 Feb. 1875.

GUN LICENCE ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870; annual licence, 10*s*.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world. Some say that the Chinese and Hindoos possessed it centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magiæ*. He died in 1292 or 1294. Various substitutes for gunpowder have been recently invented, such as the white gunpowder of Mr. Horsley and Dr. Ehrhardt, and gun-paper by Mr. Hochstödten. A new gunpowder by M. Newmayer, of Toya, near Leipsic, was discussed in Nov. 1866. "Pellet gunpowder" was ordered to be used in gun-charges in the army, March, 1868. An act to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder, &c. was passed 28 Aug. 1860, and other acts since. See *Birmingham*, 1870. In May, 1872, a company was formed to manufacture Mr. R. Punshon's patent cotton-gunpowder, asserted to be very safe and controllable. See *Chronoscope*.

ENGLISH WAR GUNPOWDER: 75 parts nitrate of potash (saltpetre); 10 sulphur; 15 carbon. These proportions may be slightly varied.

W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result:—"July and August, 1346, may be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation."

Above 11 tons of gunpowder on board the Lottie Sleigh, in the Mersey, exploded; much damage done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, but no lives lost, 16 Jan. 1864.

About 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded at the Belvedere powder magazines of Messrs. Hall & Co., at Plumstead, near Woolwich; 13 persons perished, and the shock was felt at 50 miles' distance, 1 Oct. 1864. Searching inquiries were made into the circumstances, and new regulations for the keeping and transmission of powder issued in November; see *Dartford*.

Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, on 22 June, 1865, patented his method of rendering *gunpowder uninflammable* by combining with it finely powdered glass, which can be readily separated by a sieve when the powder is required for use. Successful public experiments were made.

Mr. Gale exhibited his process before the queen at Windsor, 10 Nov. 1865, and it was severely tested at a martello tower, near Hastings, 20 June, 1866. The attainment of perfect security was still doubtful. Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company was formed, Oct. 1865, and wound up, March, 1867.

Great explosion at Messrs. Hall's powder-mills, near Faversham; 11 men killed, much damage done; shock felt at Canterbury, 10 miles off, 28 Dec. 1867. Another explosion about 21 Dec. 1868.

Dixon & Beck's works blown up; 9 lives lost, 25 July, 1868.

Explosion at Hounslow mills, 3 lives lost, 6 Sept. 1872.

Milner's powder-magazines placed in fire at Woolwich arsenal and found secure, 8-9 Oct. 1872.

About 5 tons of gunpowder in barrels exploded in the barge *Tilbury*, on the Regent's Canal, near the North Bridge-gate, Regent's-park, nearly 5 A.M. 2 Oct. 1874.

Three men on the barge killed; shock felt about 30 miles off; destruction extended over about a square mile; some houses thrown down; the house of Mr. Alma Tadema, the artist, much injured; very many windows blown in.

The powder was sent by Pigou and Wilks to Derbyshire for blasting purposes;—order of the barges: *Ready*, tug steamer; *Jane*, *Dee*, *Tilbury*, *Limehouse*, and *Hawkesbury*.

6333*l*. had been subscribed for the sufferers up to 1 May 1875.

Verdict of Inquest—Explosion caused by ignition of vapour from benzoline by a fire or light in the cabin of the *Tilbury*. The Junction Canal Company guilty of gross negligence, and the present laws inadequate for public safety, 19 Oct. 1874.

The company declared responsible on trial (by Capt. Jackson), 14 May 1875.

One thousand and fifty-four claims had been settled for 63,660*l*., June 1876.

GUNPOWDER PLOT, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on 4 Nov. 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby early in 1604, and several Roman Catholics of rank were in the plot. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the house of lords, hired for the purpose, preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed at Holbeach house, whither they had fled, 8 Nov.; and Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rookwood, Winter, and others, were executed, 30, 31 Jan. 1606. Henry Garnet, a Jesuit, suffered as an accomplice, 3 May following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Monteagle led to the discovery. It contained the following words, "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, used in measuring land, invented by Edmund Gunter, in 1606.

GURNEY'S ACT, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 116 (1868), amends the law relating to larceny and embezzlement.

GUTTA PERCHA is procured from the sap of the Isonandra Gutta, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England by Drs. De Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1843. As a non-conductor of electricity it is invaluable in constructing submarine telegraphs, an application suggested by Faraday and Werner Siemens independently, 1847.

GUY'S HOSPITAL (London). Thomas Guy, a wealthy bookseller, after bestowing large sums on St. Thomas's, determined to found a new hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed. It cost him 18,793*l.*, and, in addition, he endowed it with 219,499*l.* In 1829, 196,115*l.* were bequeathed to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide accommodation for 100 additional patients.

GUZERAT, a state in India, founded by Mahmoud the Gaznevide, about 1020, was conquered by Akbar in 1572; and became subject to the Mahrattas 1732 or 1752. At the battle of Guzerat, near the Chenab, in the Punjab, 21 Feb. 1849, lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs and captured the town of Guzerat.

GWALIOR, an ancient state in Central India; since 1803, under British protection. Scindiah, the maharajah, remained faithful during the revolt of 1857; visit of the prince of Wales, 31 Jan. 1876.

GYMNASIUM, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the name. A London gymnastic society, formed in 1826, did not flourish. In 1862, M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association. The German Gymnastic Institution, in St. Pancras-road, London, was opened on 29 Jan. 1865, and a large and perfect gymnasium at Liverpool was inaugurated by lord Stanley, 6 Nov. 1865. A London athletic club existed in Nov. 1866.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a set of naked philosophers in India. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and endured tortures without a groan. *Pliny.*

GYPSIES, GIPSIES, or EGYPTIANS (French, *Bohémiens;* Italian, *Zingari;* Spanish, *Gitanos;* German, *Zigeuner*); vagrants, supposed to be descendants of low-caste Hindoos expelled by Timour, about 1399. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century, and at Paris in 1427. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May, 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, their manners, customs, visage, and appearance are almost wholly unchanged, and their pretended knowledge of futurity gives them power over the superstitious. Esther Faa was crowned queen of the gypsies at Blyth, on 18 Nov. 1860. The Bible has been translated into gypsy dialects. Gypsy parliaments are occasionally held.

GYROSCOPE (from *gyrere*, to revolve), the name of a rotatory apparatus invented by Fessel of Cologne (1852), and improved by professor Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope by exhibiting the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and of the cessation of either, illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

HAARLEM, an ancient town in Holland, once the residence of the counts, was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained, 1849–51.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II. c. 2, 27 May, 1679. If any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, which shall determine whether his committal be just. This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*. The *Habeas Corpus* act can be suspended by parliament for a specified time when the emergency is extreme. In such a case the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned. *Blackstone.*

Act suspended for a short time in . 1689, 1696, 1708
Suspended for Scots' rebellion 1715-6
Suspended for twelve months 1722
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in 1744-5
Suspended for American war 1777-9
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French revolution . 1794
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion 1798
Suspended in England, 28 Aug. 1799; and 14 April, 1801
Again, on account of Irish insurrection . . . 1803
Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see *Green Bag*) . . . . . 21 Feb. 1817
Bill to restore the *Habeas Corpus* brought into parliament . . . . . 28 Jan. 1818
Suspended in Ireland (insurrection) . 24 July, 1848
Restored there . . . . . 1 March, 1849
Suspended again (see *Fenians*), 17 Feb. 1866; 26 Feb. and 31 May, 1867; and 28 Feb. 1868 till 25 March, 1869

The constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" but does not specify the department of the government having the power of suspension. A series of contests on this subject between the legal and military authorities began in Maryland, May, 1861

In consequence of the affair of John Anderson (see *Slavery in England*, note), an act was passed in 1862, enacting that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* should issue out of England into any colony, &c., having a court with authority to grant such writ.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS ACT, for the more effectual prevention of crime, giving powers for the apprehension of habitual criminals on suspicion, passed 11 Aug. 1869; 117,568 reported in the metropolis, 1873.

HABSBURG, see *Hapsburg*.

HACKNEY, a parish N.E. of London; by the division of the Tower Hamlets, was made a metropolitan borough by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867. Two members are elected. The election 4 Feb. 1876, void, through neglect in officers.

HACKNEY COACHES (probably from the French *coche-à-haquenée*, a vehicle with a hired horse, *haquenée*. Their supposed origin in Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error; see *Cabriolets*, and *Omnibuses*.

Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey; their number soon increased 1625
They were limited by the star-chamber in 1635; restricted in 1637 and in 1652
The number was raised to 400, in 1662; to 700, in 1694; to 800, in 1715; to 1000, in 1771; to 1100, in 1814; and finally, to 1300, in 1815
One-horse hackney carriages (afterwards cabriolets) permitted to be licensed . . . . . "
All restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will. IV. (the original fare was 1s. a mile) 1831
Two hundred *Hackney Chairs* were licensed . . 1711
Office removed to Somerset-house 1782
Coach-makers made subject to a licence 1785
Lost and Found Office for the recovery of property left in hackney coaches, established by act 55 Geo. III. 1815
All public vehicles to be regulated by the act 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 33, 127, by which they are placed under the control of the commissioners of police, June and Aug. 1853
By the Metropolitan Carriages Act, passed 12 Aug. 1869, various restrictions respecting the amount of fare, &c., were removed, commencing, 1 Jan. 1870
Further regulations for cabs issued by the home secretary . . . . . 10 March, 1871

HADRIANOPLE, see *Adrianople*.

HAFSFIORD (Norway). Here Harold Härfager, in a sea-fight, finally defeated his enemies; and consolidated his kingdom, 872. A millenary festival was held throughout Norway, and a monument to his memory at Hangesund, inaugurated by prince Oscar of Sweden, 18 July, 1872.

HAGUE, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest *village* in Europe; the place of meeting of the states-general, and residence of the former earls of Holland since 1250, when William II. built the palace here.

Here the states abjured the authority of Philip II. of Spain 1580
A conference upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort . . 1610
Treaty of the Hague (to preserve the equilibrium of the North), signed by England, France, and Holland . . . . . 21 May, 1659
The De Witts torn in pieces here . . 24 July, 1672
The French, favoured by a hard frost, took possession of the Hague; the inhabitants and troops declared in their favour; general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family fled to England . . . . . 19 Jan. 1795
The Hague evacuated by the French . Nov. 1813
The stadtholder returned . . . . . Dec. "

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts), wherein students were prepared for service in India; it was founded by the East India Company in 1806; was closed in 1858, and became a college for general education.

HAINAULT, a province in Belgium, anciently governed by counts, hereditary after Regnier I., who died in 916. The count John d'Arsenes became count of Holland in 1299. Hainault henceforth partook of the fortunes of Flanders.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex), disafforested in 1851. Here stood the Fairlop oak (*which see*).

HAIR. In Gaul, hair was much esteemed, hence the appellation *Gallia comata;* cutting off the hair was a punishment. The royal family of France held it as a privilege to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled. "The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution!" *Isidorus Hispalensis.* Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Roundheads;* in 1795; and also 1801.—*Hair-powder* came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax of a guinea was laid upon persons using it, which yielded at one time 20,000*l.* per annum. The tax was repealed 24 June, 1869, when it yielded about 1000*l.* a year. See *Beard.*

HAITI, see *Hayti.*

HAKLUYT SOCIETY, established for the publication of rare voyages and travels, 15 Dec. 1846, was named after Richard Hakluyt, who published his "Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries made by the English Nation," in 1589; and died 23 Nov. 1616.

HALIARTUS, a town in Bœotia, near which Lysander the Spartan general was killed in battle with the Thebans, 395 B.C.

HALICARNASSUS, Caria (Asia Minor); the reputed birth-place of Herodotus, 484 B.C.; the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352; was taken by Alexander, 334; see *Mausoleum.*

HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, where, on 19 July, 1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing upwards of 14,000 slain, among whom were the regent Douglas and a large number of the nobility; a comparatively small number of the English suffered. Edward Balliol thus became king of Scotland for a short time.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woollen manufactory was successfully established here in the 15th century. The power of the town to punish capitally (by a peculiar engine resembling the guillotine) any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny, was used as late as 1650. In 1857, Mr. J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college here, and Mr. F. Crossley presented the town with a beautiful park.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION. Charles, earl of Halifax, was appointed first lord of the treasury, 5 Oct. 1714. He died 19 May, 1715, and was succeeded by Charles, earl of Carlisle, on 10 Oct. following; and Robert Walpole became premier.

Charles, earl of Halifax, *first lord of the treasury.*
William, lord Cowper, aft. earl, *lord chancellor.*
Daniel, earl of Nottingham, *lord president.*
Thomas, earl of Wharton, *privy seal.*
Edward, earl of Oxford, *admiralty.*
James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend, *secretaries of state.*
Sir Richard Onslow, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley, Robt. Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, &c.

HALL, principal apartment in mediæval mansions. Westminster and Eltham halls are fine examples; see *Westminster Hall.*

HALL MARK, see *Goldsmiths* and *Standard.*

HALLE (Saxony, N. Germany), first mentioned in 801, was made a city by the emperor Otho II. in 981. The orphan-house here was established by August Francke, 1698-9. Halle suffered much by the Thirty years' and Seven years' wars. It was stormed by the French, 17 Oct. 1806, and added to the kingdom of Westphalia; but given up to Prussia in 1814.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN (*Praise the Lord,* and *So be it*), expressions used in the Hebrew hymns; said to have been introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C. Their introduction into Christian worship is ascribed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 390.

HALYS, a river (Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which led to peace, 28 May, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad). *Plin. Nat. Hist.* ii. Others give as the date 584, 603, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Herodotus,* i. 75.

HAM, on the Somme, N. France. The castle was built in 1470 by the constable Louis of Luxembourg, comte de St. Pol, beheaded by Louis XI. 19 Dec. 1475. Here were imprisoned the ex-ministers of Charles X., 1830; and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte after his attempt at Boulogne, from Oct. 1840 till 25 May, 1846, when he escaped.

HAMBURG, a free city, N.W. Germany, founded by Charlemagne, about 809. It joined the Hanseatic league in the 13th century, and became a flourishing commercial city. Population in 1860, 229,941; in 1871, 338,974. *Hamburg Massacre,* see *Massacres,* 1876.

A free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, 1296; subject to them till 1618; purchased its total exemption from their claims . 1768
French declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy; see *Tandy,* Oct. 1799
British property sequestrated . . March, 1801
Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena, in 1806
Incorporated with France 1810
Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany 1813
Restored to independence by the allies . May, 1814
Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days . . . . 4 May, 1842
Half the city inundated by the Elbe . 1 Jan. 1855
New constitution granted by the senate, July, 1860; the new assembly (of 191 members) first met, 6 Dec. 1860
The constitution began . . . . . 1 Jan. 1861
Hamburg joined the N. German confederation, 21 Aug. 1866
Joined the German empire, Jan.; its privileges as a free port confirmed . . . . . 16 April, 1871

HAMPDEN CLUBS, see *Radicals,* and *Chalgrove.*

HAMPSTEAD, N.W. of London; originally a chapelry of Hendon, was made a parish after the Reformation. The ancient chapel was taken down 1745; and a church was consecrated, 8 Oct. 1747. An act authorising the Metropolitan Board of Works to purchase the heath, from sir John Maryon Wilson, bart., passed 29 June, 1871, and the heath was formally taken possession of by the Metropolitan Board of Works, 13 Jan. 1872, 45,000*l.* being paid. During the prevalence of small-pox in London, in 1871, a temporary hospital was established at Hampstead. Charges of mismanagement having been made against the officers, an official inquiry ensued which lasted 33 days, from 23 Sept. to 3 Nov.

Further inquiry ensued respecting the disappearance of a child, Elizabeth Bellue. The medical officers were exonerated from blame, Dec.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE (Middlesex), built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers, and in 1525 presented to Henry VIII.; perhaps the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, 12 Oct. 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, 24 Oct. following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns resided. Much was pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. The vine was planted 1769. Here was held, 14-16 Jan. 1604, the CONFERENCE between the Puritans and the Established church clergy, which led to a new translation of the Bible; see *Conference*.

HANAPER OFFICE (of the court of chancery), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept *in hanaperio* (in a wicker hamper); and those relating to the crown, *in parva baga* (a little bag). Hence the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The office was abolished in 1842.

HANAU (Hesse-Cassel), incorporated 1303. Here a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under general Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from Leipsic, 30 Oct. 1813. The French suffered very severely, though the allies were compelled to retire. The county of Hanau was made a principality in 1803; seized by the French in 1806; incorporated with the duchy of Frankfort in 1809; restored to Hesse in 1813; which was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS. The *first* was held in Westminster abbey, 26 May, 1784; king George III. and queen Charlotte, and above 3000 persons being present. The band contained 268 vocal and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746*l.* These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1790, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of king William IV. and queen Adelaide, when there were 644 performers, 24, 26, 28 June, and 1 July, 1834.

Great Handel festival (at the Crystal Palace) on the centenary of his death, projected by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Grand Rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, 15, 17, 19 June, 1857, and 2 July, 1858.

Performances: Messiah, 20 June; Selections, 22 June; Israel in Egypt, 24 June, 1859, when the prince consort, the king of the Belgians, and 26,827 persons were present.

There were 2765 vocal and 393 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 33,000*l.*, from which there were deducted 18,000*l.* for expenses; of the residue (15,000*l.*), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's harpsichord, original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics, were exhibited.

Handel festivals (at the Crystal Palace): 4000 performers; highly successful; 23, 25, 27 June, 1862; again, 26, 28, 30 June, 1865; again, 15, 17, 19 June, 1868 (about 25,000 present); also, 19, 21, 23 June, 1871 (about 84,000 persons subscribed); also, 22, 24, 26 June 1874.

HANDKERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558. *Stow's Chron.* Paisley handkerchiefs were first made in 1743.

HANDS, imposition of, was performed by Moses in setting apart his successor Joshua (*Num.* xxvii. 23), in reception into the church, and in ordination, by the apostles (*Acts* viii. 17; 1 *Tim.* iv. 14).

HANGING, DRAWING, AND QUARTERING, said to have been first inflicted upon William Marise, a pirate, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. IV. 1447. *Stow.* The Cato-street conspirators (*which see*) were beheaded after death by hanging, 1 May, 1820. Hanging in chains was abolished in 1834; see *Death*.

HANGO BAY (Finland). On 5 June, 1855, a boat commanded by lieut. Geneste left the British steamer *Cossack*, with a flag of truce to land some Russian prisoners. They were fired on by a body of riflemen, and five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregularity to have been on the side of the English, was not substantiated.

HANOVER (N. W. Germany), successively an electorate, and a kingdom, chiefly composed of territories which once belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (*which see*). Population in 1859, 1,850,000; in 1861, 1,888,070. It was annexed to Prussia, 20 Sept. 1866.

Hanover became the *ninth electorate*	19 Dec.	1692
Suffered much during the seven years' war		1756-63
Seized by Prussia	3 April,	1801
Occupied and hardly used by the French,	5 June,	1803
Delivered to Prussia in		1805
Retaken by the French		1807
Part of it annexed to Westphalia		1810
Regained for England by Bernadotte	6 Nov.	1813
Erected into a kingdom	12 Oct.	1814
The duke of Cambridge appointed viceroy, and a representative government established,	Nov.	1816
Visited by George IV.	Oct.	1821
Ernest, duke of Cumberland, king	20 June,	1837
He granted a constitution with electoral rights, 1848; which was annulled in obedience to the decree of the federal diet	12 April,	1855
The king claims from England crown jewels, which belonged to George III. (value about 120,000*l.*), 1857; by arbitration, the jewels given up,	Jan.	1858
Stade dues given up for compensation,	12 June,	1861
In the war the king takes the side of Austria; and the Prussians enter and occupy Hanover,	13 June, *et seq.*	1866
The Hanoverians defeat the Prussians at Langensalza, 27 June; but are compelled to surrender,	29 June,	,,
Hanover annexed to Prussia by law, 20 Sept.; promulgated	6 Oct.	,,
Protest of the king of Hanover addressed to Europe	23 Sept.	,,
Arrangement with Prussia by a treaty ratified	18 Oct.	1867
The king celebrates his "silver wedding" at Hietzing, near Vienna, expressing hopes of recovering his kingdom, &c.	18 Feb.	1868
Part of his property sequestrated by Prussia,	March,	,,
Still further, in consequence of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion (the king protested against it),	Feb.	1869

ELECTORS.

1692. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George, that son of William, duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who obtained by lot the right to marry (see *Brunswick*). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1662, and in 1679 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg; created ELECTOR of Hanover in 1692.

[He married, in 1659, the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701, Sophia was declared next *heir to the British crown*, after William III., Anne, and their descendants.]

1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding; married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick-Zell; became *king of Great Britain*, 1 Aug. 1714, as GEORGE I.

1727. George-Augustus, his son (GEORGE II. of England), 11 June.

1760 George-William-Frederick, his grandson (GEORGE III. of England), 25 Oct.

KINGS.

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, 12 Oct.

1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (GEORGE IV. of England), 29 Jan.

1830. William-Henry, his brother (WILLIAM IV. of England), 26 June.

[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain]

1837. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, 20 June.

1851. George V. (born 27 May, 1819), son of Ernest; ascended the throne on the death of his father, 18 Nov. *His states annexed to Prussia*, 20 Sept. 1866; visited England, May, June, 1876.
Heir: Prince Ernest-Augustus, born 21 Sept. 1845.

HANOVER SQUARE, built about 1718; the concert rooms opened by John Gallini soon after 1760; closed; the house taken for a club; Dec. 1874; rebuilt, 1875.

HANSE TOWNS. The Hanseatic league (from *hansa*, association), formed by port towns in Germany against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes: began about 1140; the league signed 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic sea, but in 1370 it was composed of sixty-six cities and forty-four confederates. The league proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Eric in 1428, with forty ships and 12,000 regular troops, besides seamen. On this several princes ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The Thirty years' war in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association, and in 1630 the only towns retaining the name were Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries in the 15th century. Their privileges by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

HAPSBURG (HABSBURG or HABICHTSBURG), HOUSE OF, the family from which the imperial house of Austria sprang in the 11th century, Werner being the first named count of Habsburg, 1096. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, became archduke of Austria, and emperor of Germany, 1273; see *Austria*, and *Germany*.

HARBOURS. England has many fine natural harbours; the Thames (harbour, dock, and depôt), Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. Acts for the improvement of harbours, &c., were passed in 1847, 1861, and 1862.

HARFLEUR, seaport, N.W. France, taken by Henry V., 22 Sept. 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate indecisive battle between the earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles, who aimed at independence, 24 July, 1411. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, besides rare printed books, bought by secretary Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, 1705, *et seq.*, is now in the British Museum. A large portion of his life and wealth was spent on the collection. He died 21 May, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1808.

HARLEY ADMINISTRATION, see *Oxford*.

HARMONIC STRINGS, said to have been invented by Pythagoras about 540 B.C., through hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers, in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve. The HARMONICA, or musical glasses, were first "arranged" by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge, and improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760; see *Copophone*.

HARMONISTS, a sect, founded in Würtemburg by George and Frederick Rapp, about 1780. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage a civil contract. They emigrated to America, and built New Harmony in Indiana in 1815. Robert Owen purchased this town about 1823; but failed in his scheme at establishing a "social" community and returned to England: see *Socialists*. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania in 1822.

HARMONIUM, a keyed instrument, resembling the accordion, the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Biot stated, in 1810, that they were used musically by M. Grenié; and in 1827-29, free reed stops were employed in organs at Beauvais and Paris. The best known harmoniums in England are those of Alexandre and Debain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English harmonium, then termed the Organ-Harmonica, and by successive improvements he produced a fine instrument, with diapason quality, and great rapidity of speech, without loss of power.

HARNESS, chariots and the leathern dressings used for horses to draw them, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Boötes* (Greek for ploughman), about 1487 B.C.

HARO, CRY OF (*Clameur de Haro*), traditionally derived from Raoul, or Rollo, of Normandy, ancestor of our Norman princes of England. Rollo administered justice so well, that injured persons cried "*à Raoul!*" The cry was raised in a church in Jersey in 1859.

HARP. Invented by Jubal, 3875 B.C. (*Gen.* iv. 21). David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23. The Cimbri, or English Saxons, had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire. Erard's improved harps were first patented in 1795.

One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Brian Boroimhe, monarch of Ireland: it was given by his

son Donagh to pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV. alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde: it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh; next into that of MacMahon of Clenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of MacNamara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia), see *United States*, 1859-62.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE, made by John Harrison, of Foulby, near Pontefract. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea; Harrison came to London, and produced his first time-piece in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by the Board of longitude, a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l.* of his reward in 1764, and other sums, more than 24,000*l.* in all, for further improvements in following years.

In the patent museum at South Kensington is an eight-day clock made by Harrison in 1715. It strikes the hour, indicates the day of the month, and with one exception (the escapement) its wheels are entirely made of wood. The clock was going in 1871.

HARROGATE (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by capt. Slingsby in 1571: a dome was erected over the well by lord Rosslyn in 1786. Two other chalybeate springs are the Alum well and the Towit spa. The sulphureous well was discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August; but the custom has been abolished. Lord Palmerston, sir R. Peel, the statesman, and lord Byron, the poet, were educated here. The school building suffered by fire, 22 Oct. 1838. The school arrangements were modified by the public schools act, 1868. Charles II. called Harrow church "the visible church."

HARTLEY COAL MINE (Northumberland). On 16 Jan. 1862, one of the iron beams, about 12 tons weight, at the mouth of the ventilating shaft, broke and fell, destroyed the brattice, divided the shaft, and carried down sufficient timber to kill two men who were ascending the shaft, and buried alive 202 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by the queen and the public, and about 50,000*l.* were collected for the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict asserted the necessity of two shafts to coal mines, and recommended that the beams of colliery engines should be of malleable instead of cast iron.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, 6 Oct. 1807, took up his residence at Gosfield-hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration, he embarked at Dover for France, 24 April, 1814; see *France*.

HARUSPICES, priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced to Rome by Romulus (about 750 B.C.), and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

HARVARD COLLEGE (Massachusetts, North America) was founded by the general court at Boston, on 28 Oct. 1636. It derived its name from John Harvard, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638.

HASTINGS, a cinque-port, Sussex; said to owe its name to the Danish pirate Hastinge, who built forts here, about 893; but Mr. Kemble thinks it was the seat of a Saxon tribe named Hastingas. At Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, more than 30,000 were slain in the conflict between Harold II. of England and William duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, 14 Oct. 1066, his birthday. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham abbey, Essex. The new town, St. Leonard's-on-sea, was begun in 1828. A new pier here was inaugurated by earl Granville, 5 Aug. 1872.

HASTINGS' TRIAL. Warren Hastings, governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanours. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude; see *Chunar, Treaty of*. The trial occupied 145 days, and lasted seven years and three months; commencing 13 Feb. 1788, terminating in his acquittal, 23 April, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

Hastings was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1750; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (70,000*l.*) were paid by the East India Company; and a pension was granted to him. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

HATELY FIELD, see *Shrewsbury*.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT. On 11 May, 1800, during a review in Hyde-park, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near king Geo. III. In the evening, when his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him. Hatfield was confined as a lunatic till his death, 23 Jan. 1841, aged 69 years.

HATS, first made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404. When Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. Henceforward, hats and caps, at least in France, began to take place of chaperons and hoods. *Hénault.* Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards in 1510. *Stow.* Very high-crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty laid upon hats in 1784, and in 1796, was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

None allowed to sell any hat for above 20*d.* nor cap for above 2*s.* 8*d.*, 5 Henry VII. 1489. Every person above seven years of age to wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. Excepted: maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of

land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of London companies, 1571.

HATTERAS EXPEDITION, see *United States*, Aug. 1861.

HAU-HAU FANATICS, see *New Zealand*, 1865.

HAVANNAH, capital of Cuba, West Indies, founded by Velasquez, 1511; taken by Lord Albemarle, 14 Aug. 1762; restored, 1763; the remains of Columbus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the cathedral here, 1795.

HAVRE-DE-GRÂCE (N. W. France) was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1562; who, however, were expelled in 1563. It was bombarded by Rodney, 6 to 9 July, 1759; by sir Richard Strachan, 25 May, 1798; and blockaded, 6 Sept. 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, 7 Aug. 1804. The International Maritime Exhibition here opened, 1 June, 1868. The volunteers visited Havre: began to shoot, 26 May; 50 British received prizes, 29 June, 1874.

HAWAII, see *Owhyhee*.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS were first licensed in 1698. Licensing commissioners were appointed in 1810. The expense of licensing was reduced in 1861, and regulated by the Pedlars' Act, 1871.

HAWKING, see *Falconry*.

HAY, average value of the produce of the United Kingdom in 1874, 48,000,000*l*. Hay-making machinery exhibited at Taunton, July, 1875. Mr. Wm. A. Gibbs' apparatus, with artificial heat: at Chingford, Essex, reported successful, 3 July, 1875.

HAYMAN CASE, see *Rugby*.

HAYMARKET (Westminster), opened in 1664, was removed to Cumberland-market, 1 Jan. 1831. The Haymarket theatre was opened in 1702; see *Theatres*. Mr. Buckstone manager, 1853-75. Mr. Sothern, Oct. 1875.

HAYTI or **HAITI**, Indian name of a West Indian island, discovered by Columbus in Dec. 1492, and named Hispaniola, and afterwards St. Domingo. Before the Spaniards fully conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, three million of its inhabitants, including women and children, 1495. It now comprises the republics of St. Domingo in the east, and Hayti in the west. Population (1872) of Hayti, about 572,000; of St. Domingo, about 136,500.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French buccaneers 1630
The French government took possession of the whole colony 1677
The negroes revolt against France . . 23 Aug. 1791
And massacre nearly all the whites 21-23 June, 1793
The French directory recognise Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief 1794
The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain 1795
Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo . . . . . 9 May, 1801
He surrenders to the French . . . 7 May, 1802
Is conducted to France, where he dies . . . 1803
A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines; the French quit the island . . Nov. ,,
Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, 29 March; crowned emperor of Hayti, as Jacques I., Oct. 1804
He is assassinated, and the isle divided 17 Oct. 1806
Henry Christophe, a man of colour, president in Feb. 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., while Pethion rules as president at Port-au-Prince . . . . . March, 1811
Numerous black nobility and prelates created . ,,
Pethion dies; Boyer elected president . May, 1818
Christophe commits suicide, Oct. 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov. 1820; who is recognised by France . . . 1825
Revolution: Boyer deposed 1843
St. Domingo and the eastern part of Hayti proclaim the "*Dominican republic*," Feb. 1844; recognised by France, 1848; Buenoventura Baez, president 1849-53
Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president Solouque, who takes the title of Faustin I., 26 Aug. 1849; crowned . . . 18 April, 1852
Santana, president of the Dominican republic, 1853-6; succeeded by B. Baez 1856-8
Faustin attacking the republic of St. Domingo, repulsed . . . . . 1 Feb. 1856
Revolution in Hayti: general Fabre Geffrard proclaims the republic of Hayti . . 22 Dec. 1858
Faustin abdicates . . . . . 15 Jan. 1859
Geffrard takes oath as president of Hayti 23 Jan. ,,
Sixteen persons executed for a conspiracy against Geffrard . . . . . Oct. ,,
José Valverde elected president of the republic of St. Domingo, or Dominican republic . March, 1858
Spanish emigrants land: a declaration for reunion with Spain signed 18 March, decreed by the queen . . . . . 20 May, 1861
Insurrection against Spain in St. Domingo, 18 Aug. 1863
A Spanish force sent; the insurgents generally defeated 1864
Great fire at Port-au-Prince; 600 houses destroyed, 23 Feb. 1865
St. Domingo renounced by Spain . . 5 May, ,,
Military insurrection under Salnave against Geffrard, 7 May; Cape Hayti seized . . 9 May, ,,
Cabral provisional president of St. Domingo, Sept. 1865; B. Baez proclaimed president . 14 Nov. ,,
Valdrogue, a rebel vessel, fires into British Jamaica packet, near Acul, St. Domingo, 22 Oct.; Capt. Wake, H.M.S. *Bulldog*, threatens *Valdrogue*; Salnave orders the removal of refugees from British consulate at Cape Hayti, shoots them, and destroys the building. The *Bulldog*, failing to obtain satisfaction, shells the fort, sinks the *Valdrogue*, but gets on a reef; the crew is taken out, and she is blown up. H.M.S. *Galatea* and *Lily* take the other forts and give them up to Geffrard; the rebels flee inland . . 9 Nov. 1865
Capt. Wake censured by court-martial for losing his ship . . . . . 4 Jan. 1866
Hayti—another revolt against Geffrard suppressed, 5-11 July, ,,
Revolution; Geffrard flies; banished for ever; Salnave president of Hayti . . 27 March, 1867
New constitution . . . . . June, ,,
Revolution caused by Pimentel; Baez flies; Cabral becomes president of St. Domingo . . June, ,,
Revolt against Salnave . . . . . Sept. ,,
The ex-emperor Faustin (born a slave, 1791), died Aug. ,,
City of San Domingo nearly destroyed by the hurricane . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
B. Baez, president of Dominican republic, March, 1868
Insurrection against Salnave, 10 May; said to be successful, 26 May; English consul protecting foreigners . . . . . June, ,,
Salnave defeats insurgents, and kills his prisoners, 3 June, ,,
Salnave proclaims himself emperor, Aug.; offers an amnesty . . . . . Oct. ,,
Civil war continued: Saget and Dominguez proclaimed president by their respective followers, Oct. ,,
Salnave finally defeated flies to the woods, 18 Dec. 1868; captured, tried, and shot . . 15 Jan. 1870
Sale of Samana bay to the United States discussed, Jan. ,,
Gen. Nissage Saget elected president of Hayti for four years (from 15 May) . . . 10 March, ,,
Baez supports an insurrection against Hayti Aug. 1871
Tranquillity of Hayti reported by Saget . 9 May, 1872

Gen. Ganier d'Aton, president of St. Domingo, Oct. 1873
Michel Domingue elected president of Hayti (from 15 May) . . . . . 14 June 1874
Insurrection headed by Louis Tanis, about 7 March 1876
Cruel executions of suspected persons by president Domingue . . . . . 20 March „
Insurrection successful, Domingue flies to St. Thomas's . . . . . middle of April „
Election of Boisrond Canal as president . July „

HEAD ACT, see *note* to *Ireland*, 1465.

HEALTH, GENERAL BOARD OF, was appointed by the act for the promotion of the public health, passed in 1848; see *Sanitary Legislation*. This board was reconstructed in Aug. 1854, and sir Benjamin Hall was placed at its head, with a salary of 2000*l*.; succeeded by W. F. Cowper, Aug. 1855, and by Ch. B. Adderley in 1858. The expenses for the year 1856-7 were 12,325*l*. In 1858 this board was incorporated into the privy council establishment; Dr. Simon being retained as medical officer.

HEARTH, or CHIMNEY, TAX, on every fire-place or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l*. a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689; imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists Caloric). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757, when Joseph Black put forward his theory of latent heat (heat, he said, being absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat. Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford put forth the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802). This theory (now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat, and used to explain all the phenomena of physics and chemistry) has been further substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Meyer of Heilbronn and of Mr. Joule of Manchester (about 1840), who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. In 1854, Professor William Thomson, of Glasgow, published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. Thermo-electricity, produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, was discovered by Seebeck in 1823. A powerful thermo-electric battery was constructed by Marcus of Vienna, in 1865. Professor Tyndall's "Heat, a Mode of Motion," first published Feb. 1863, third edition, 1868. The researches of philosophers are still devoted to this subject; see *Calorescence*. Greatest heat in the hot summer of 1868: at Nottingham, in sun, 122·4; in shade, 92·2, 22 July, 1 p.m. At the same place: 14 Aug. 1876, 95·7 in the shade; 147 in sun,

Sir George Cayley invented a heated-air engine in 1807, and Mr. Stirling applied it to raising water in Ayrshire in 1818. One invented by Mr. Wenham was described in 1873. Improvements have been made by Mr. C. Wm. Siemens.

Captain Ericsson constructed a ship, in which caloric, or heat, was the motive power. On 4 Jan. 1853, it sailed down the bay of New York, at the rate of 14 miles an hour, it is said at a cost of 80 per cent. less than steam. Although caloric engines were not successful, capt. Ericsson continued his experiments, and patented an improved engine in 1856.

HEBREWS, see *Jews*.

HEBRIDES (the *Ebudæ* of Ptolemy and the *Hebudes* of Pliny), western isles of Scotland, long subject to Norway; ceded to Scotland in 1264; and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1540 by James V. The heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1747.

HEBRON (in Palestine). Here Abraham resided, 1860 B.C.; and here David was made king of Judah, 1048 B.C. On 7 April, 1862, the prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Machpelah, near Hebron, said to contain the remains of Abraham and his descendants.

HECATOMB, an ancient sacrifice of a hundred oxen, particularly observed by the Lacedemonians when they possessed a hundred cities. The sacrifice was subsequently reduced to twenty-three oxen, and goats and lambs were substituted.

HECLA, MOUNT (Iceland). Its first recorded eruption is 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olasson and Paulson. Great convulsions of this mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. Perhaps the most awful volcanic eruption on record took place in 1784-5, when rivers were dried up, and many villages overwhelmed or destroyed. The mount was in a state of violent eruption from 2 Sept. 1845, to April, 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scoriæ of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight (Arabic *hejra*) of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, 15 July, 622. The era commences on the 16th. Some compute this era from the 15th, but Cantemir proves that the 16th was the first day. 33 of its lunar years are equal to 32 of those of the vulgar era.

HEIDELBERG (Germany) was the capital of the Palatinate, 1362-1719. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664, which held 600 hogsheads. It was destroyed by the French in 1688; but a larger one, fabricated in 1751, which held 800 hogsheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine, is said to be mouldering in a damp vault, empty, since 1769.

HELDER POINT (Holland). The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British under the duke of York and sir Ralph Abercromby, for the prince of Orange, after a conflict. 540 British were killed, 30 Aug. 1799. The place was left in Oct.; see *Bergen*.

HELENA, ST., an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on St. Helena's day, 21 May, 1502. The Dutch afterwards held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch until 1673, when Charles II., on 12 Dec., assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was the place of Napoleon's captivity, 16 Oct. 1815; and here he died 5 May, 1821. His

remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris; see *France*, 1840. The house and tomb have been purchased by the French government. The bishopric was founded in 1859. Governor, adm. sir Chas. Elliot, 1863-9; adm. Charles George Edward Patey, 1869; Hudson Ralph Janisch, 1873.

HELIGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, taken from the Danes by the British, 5 Sept. 1807; made a depôt for British merchandise; confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan. 1814. In a naval engagement off Heligoland, between the Danes and the Austrians and Prussians, the allies were compelled to retire, 9 May, 1864. Governor, col. Henry F. B. Maxse, 1863.

HELIOGRAPHY (from *helios*, the sun), see *Photography*.

HELIOMETER, an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary, in 1743; applied by M. Bouguer, in 1744. A fine heliometer, by Repsold of Hamburg, was set up at the Radcliffe observatory, Oct. 1849.

HELIOSCOPE (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye), was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELIOSTAT, an instrument invented to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary, invented by s'Gravesande about 1719, and greatly improved by Malus and others. One constructed by MM. Foucault and Duboscq was exhibited at Paris in Oct. 1862.

HELLAS, in Thessaly, the home of the Hellenes and the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to the 11th century B.C., derived its name from Hellen, king of Phthiotis, about 1600 B.C. The Hellenes separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achaians. The present king of Greece is called "king of the Hellenes;" see *Greece*.

HELLESPONT (now the Strait of the Dardanelles) was named after Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the story of the loves of Hero of Sestus, and Leander of Abydos: Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he was swimming across the Hellespont (about one mile), and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, about 627 B.C. Lord Byron and lieut. Ekenhead also swam across, 3 May, 1810. See *Xerxes*.

HELL-FIRE CLUBS. Three of these associations were suppressed, 1721. They met at Somerset-house, and at houses in Westminster, and in Conduit-street.

HELMETS, among the Romans, were provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and beaver to lower for eating; the Greek helmet was round, the Roman square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; but most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306. *Gwillim*.

HELOTS, *captives*, derived by some from the Greek *helein*, to take; by others from Helos, a city which the Spartans hated for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, ruined the city, reduced the Helots to slavery, and called all their slaves and prisoners of war *Helotæ*. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 668 B.C.; and is considered to have formed four-fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with liberty, 431 B.C.; but the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to Lacedemonian treachery. *Herodotus*.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established April, 1798, with this title; see *Switzerland*.

HELVETII, a Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were defeated and massacred by Julius Cæsar, 58 B.C., near Geneva.

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, 1532-3. "Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax." *Sir John Sinclair*. The importation of hemp and flax in 1870, 5,149,135 cwts. The cultivation of flax was revived at the dearth of cotton during the American civil war, 1861-4.

HENGESTDOWN (Cornwall). Here Egbert is said to have defeated the Danes and West Britons, 835.

HENOTICON (from the Greek *henotes*, unity), an edict of union for reconciling the Eutychians with the church, issued by the emperor Zeno at the instance of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, 482. It was zealously opposed by the popes of Rome, and was annulled by Justin I. in 518. The orthodox party triumphed, and many heretic bishops were expelled from their sees.

HEPTARCHY (or government of seven rulers) in England was gradually formed from 455, when Hengist became king of Kent. It terminated in 828, when Egbert became sole monarch of England. There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler, as Northumbria; see *Britain*, and *Octarchy*.

HERACLIDÆ, descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1200 B.C., but reconquered it in 1048, 1103-4 or 1109 B.C., a noted epoch in chronology, all the history preceding being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY. Marks of honour were used in the first ages. *Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis (*which see*). Heraldry, as an art, is ascribed first to Charlemagne, about 800; and next to Frederick Barbarossa, about 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law. *Mackenzie*. The great English works on Heraldry are those of Barcham or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610), and Edmondson (1780).

Edward III. appointed two heraldic kings-at-arms for the south and north (Surroy, Norroy)	1340
Richard III. incorporated and endowed the HERALDS' COLLEGE	1483-4

Philip and *Mary* enlarged *its* privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent . . 15 July, 1554
Formerly, in many ceremonies, the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight.
The college has an earl marshal, 3 kings of arms (Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds; see *Earl Marshal*, and *Kings-of-Arms*.
The building in Doctors' Commons, London, was erected by sir Christopher Wren (after the great fire in 1666) 1683

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasân, a strong city called the key of Afghanistan, capital of a state formed by Shah Mahmoud, in 1818. Population in 1830, 100,000. The Persians, baffled in an attempt in 1838; took it 25 Oct. 1856, in violation of the treaty of 1853; and war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857; and Herat was restored 27 July following. It was seized again by Dost Mahommed, 26 May, 1863; taken by Yakoob Khan, rebelling against his father, 6 May, 1871. Yakoob, reconciled to his father, was made governor, 16 Sept. 1871. See *Afghanistan*.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of lava from Vesuvius, 23 or 24 Aug. 79. Successive eruptions laid them still deeper under the surface, and all traces of them were lost until excavations began in 1711; and in 1713 many antiquities were found. In 1738 excavations were resumed, and works of art, monuments, and memorials of civilized life were discovered. 150 rolls of MSS. papyri were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and sold to the British Museum, where they are deposited; but the principal relics are preserved in the museum of Portici. The "Antichità di Ercolano," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

HEREFORD was made the seat of a bishopric about 676, Putta being first bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously slain by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The tower fell in 1786, and was rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt. The cathedral was re-opened after very extensive repairs, on 30 June, 1863. The see is valued in the king's books at 76*l.* per annum. Present income, 4200*l.*

BISHOPS.

1803. Folliott H. W. Cornwall, translated to Worcester. 1808.
1808. John Luxmoore, translated to St. Asaph, 1815.
1815. George Isaac Huntingford, died 29 April, 1832.
1832. Hon. Edward Grey, died 24 June, 1837.
1837. Thomas Musgrave, trans. to York, Dec. 1847.
1847. Renn D. Hampden, died 23 April, 1868.
1868. James Atlay; consecrated 24 June.

HERETICS (from the Greek *hairēsis*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers," 60 (*Acts* xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, &c.; see *Inquisition*. It is stated that the promulgation of laws for prosecuting heretics was begun by the emperor Frederick II. in 1220; and immediately adopted by pope Honorius III.

Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold (*Speed*) 1160
Certain laws against heretics repealed, 25 Henry VIII. 1534-5
The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh 1696
[The orthodox Mahommedans are Sonnites; the *heretics*—Shiites, Druses, &c.]

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS (*i. e.*, feudal rights) in Scotland, valued at 164,232*l.*, were abolished by the act 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), and restored to the crown for money compensation after 25 March, 1748. *Heritable and Movable Rights*, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property: *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

HERMANDAD, SANTA (Spanish for holy brotherhood), associations of cities of Castile and Arragon to defend their liberties, began about the middle of the 13th century. The brotherhood was disorganised in 1498, order having been firmly established. It is said to have been continued as a species of voluntary police.

HERMAS, author of "the Shepherd," a Christian apocryphal book, supposed to have been written about 131. Some believe Hermas to be mentioned in *Romans* xvi. 14.

HERMITS, see *Monachism*.

HERNE BAY, Kent, a watering-place, begun 1830; the pier, five-eighths of a mile long, having decayed, a new one was opened, 27 Aug. 1873, by lord mayor Waterlow.

HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, see *Wrecks*, 1811.

HERRERA (Arragon). Here don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated general Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, 24 Aug. 1837.

HERRING-FISHERY was largely encouraged by the English and Scotch so early as the 8th century. The "statute of herrings," passed in 1357, placed the trade under government control. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1397. *Anderson*. The British Herring-Fishery company was instituted 2 Sept. 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE, fought 12 Feb. 1429, obtained its name from the duc de Bourbon being defeated while attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish, on the road to the English besieging Orleans.

HERRNHUTERS, see *Moravians*.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE, see *Telescopes*.

HERULI, a German tribe, which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the 3rd century after Christ. Odoacer, their leader, overwhelmed the western empire and became king of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

HERZEGOVINA or **HERTSEK** (European Turkey), originally a part of Croatia, was united with Bosnia in 1326, and made the duchy of St. Saba by the emperor Frederic III. in the following century. It was ceded to Turkey in 1699 at the peace of Carlowitz. In Dec. 1861 an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the prince of Montenegro. It was subdued; and on 23 Sept. 1862, Vucatovitch, chief of the insurgents, surrendered on behalf of his countrymen to Kurschid Pasha, and an amnesty was granted.

An insurrection against the Turks breaks out, chief leader said to be Lazzaro Socica; several conflicts with varying results . . . . . 1 July 1875
Turks said to be defeated at Nevesinje . 12 July ,,
The European Powers counsel to send a commission to redress grievances . . . . 22 Aug. ,,
Server Pacha unsuccessful; Turkish victories reported . . . . . Aug. ,,
The insurgents in a document describe their sufferings, as Christians; demand full and real freedom, and declare that they will not be subject to the Turks again . . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
Futile intervention of foreign consuls . Sept. ,,
Sanguinary engagements; various results; 29 Sept. 13 Oct., 11—14 Nov. ,,
Insurgents said to be defeated near Trebinje; Bacevics, a leader, killed . . . 18—20 Jan. 1876
Negotiations of the Austrian gen. Rodich fail; the insurgents ask too much . . . April ,,
Mukhtar Pacha said to have defeated insurgents, and revictualled Nicksichs besieged . 29 April ,,
Other engagements reported . . May, June, ,,
The new Sultan, Murad, grants an armstice for negotiation . . . . . June ,,
All intelligence very uncertain July, 1875—July, 1876
See *Turkey*.

HESSE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne; from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of a duke of Brabant and Sophia, daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia) became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1567, Hesse was divided into **HESSE-CASSEL** and **HESSE-DARMSTADT**, under his sons William and George, and their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th century.* In 1803 Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand duchy; which titles were retained in 1814. In 1807 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1813 the electorate was re-established. Population (1871), grand duchy, 852,894.

HESSE-CASSEL (made an electorate, 1803; incorporated with Westphalia, 1807; restored, 1813).

ELECTORS.

1803. William I.; born 3 June, 1743; succeeded as landgrave, 1785; made elector, 1803; deprived of his states, 1806; restored, 1813; died 27 Feb. 1821.
1821. William II.; born 28 July, 1777; died 29 Nov. 1847.
1847. Frederic William; born 20 Aug. 1802.
The elector, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given in 1831 (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for 1851 was laid before it. The chamber called for a regular budget, that it might discuss its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared his dominions in a state of siege, 7 Sept. 1850.
He fled to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfort; and on 14 Oct. he formally applied to the Frankfort diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On 6 Nov. an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thurn-und-Taxis, who fixed his head-quarters in Hanau; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, the taxes having been collected under threats of imprisonment, 27 Dec. 1850.
The constitution of 1831 was abolished, and a new one established, 1852.
The conflict was soon resumed, and continued till, by law of 20 Sept. 1866, Hesse-Cassel was annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.
The ex-elector's property sequestrated for intriguing against Prussia, 2 Nov. 1868 & Feb. 1869. He died 6 Jan. 1875.

HESSE-DARMSTADT. (Population, Dec. 1867, 823,138.)

GRAND-DUKES.

1806. Louis I.; born 14 June, 1753; died 6 April, 1830.
1830. Louis II.; born 26 Dec. 1777; died 16 June, 1848.
1848. Louis III.; born 9 June, 1806. By treaty with Prussia, 15 Sept. 1866, he ceded the northern part of Hesse-Darmstadt, and paid a war contribution.
Heir: his brother Charles; born 23 April, 1809; whose son Louis (born 12 Sept. 1837) married princess Alice of Great Britain, 1 July, 1862. *Issue:* Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov. 1868, and other children. Frederick-William, 2nd son, killed by a fall, 29 May, 1873.
Hesse-Darmstadt supported Prussia in the Franco-Prussian war, Aug. 1870.

HESSE-HOMBURG, a landgraviate, established by Frederic, son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1596. His descendant, Augustus-Frederic, married 7 May, 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England, who had no issue.
The landgraviate was absorbed into the grand duchy of Hesse in 1806, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The landgrave Ferdinand succeeded his brother, 8 Sept. 1848, and died 24 March, 1866.
Hesse-Homburg annexed to Prussia, 8 Oct. 1866.

HETEROGENY, see *Spontaneous Generation*.

HEWLEY'S CHARITY, see *Unitarians*.

HEXAMETER, the most ancient form of Greek verse, six measures or feet, each containing two long syllables (a spondee), or a long one and two short (a dactyl), the form of verse in which Homer wrote his Iliad and Odyssey.

HEXHAM or **HAGULSTAD**, Northumberland. The see of Hexham was founded about 678; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the rapine of the Danes it was discontinued; the last prelate appointed 810. At the **BATTLE OF HEXHAM** the Yorkist army of Edward IV. obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI., 15 May, 1464.

HIBERNIA, Ibernia, Ivernia, and Ierne, a name given to Ireland by ancient writers (Aristotle, Ptolemy, &c.); see *Ireland*, and *Wrecks*, 1833.

HICKS'S HALL, Clerkenwell, London. The sessions-house of the justices of Middlesex was long so named on account of its having been erected for them by sir Baptist Hicks, at his own expense, 1611-12.

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at Saratoga, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.

HIEROGLYPHICS (sacred engravings), picture-writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians; said to have been invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C. *Usher.* Young, Champollion, Rosellini, and others (in the present century) have much elucidated Egyptian hieroglyphics; see *Rosetta Stone.*

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH, sections in the Church of England became prominent in the reign of Anne. Dr. Sacheverell, preacher at St. Saviour's Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons preached (14 Aug. and 9 Nov. 1709) to create apprehension for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against dissenters. His friends were called High Church and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 1720. The queen favoured Sacheverell, and presented him with the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, COURT OF, an ecclesiastical court, erected by 1 Eliz. c. 1, 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It originally had no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I. and archbishop Laud it assumed illegal powers, was complained of by the parliament, and abolished in 1641.

HIGH CONSTABLE, see *Constable.*

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, see *Supreme Court.*

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, see *Court* and *Law.*

HIGHGATE ARCHWAY, over a road made to avoid the hill; first stone laid by Edward Smith, 31 Oct. 1812; toll through ceased, 1 May, 1876.

HIGHLANDS (of Scotland), long held by semi-barbarous clans, were greatly improved by the construction of military roads by general Wade, about 1725-6; by the abolition of heritable jurisdiction of feudal rights in 1747, and by the establishment of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1784; see *Regiments.*

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the close of the reign of the latter, the titles of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1644; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency. Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644. *Hénault.*

HIGH PRIEST, see *Priest.*

HIGH TREASON. To regulate the trials for this crime the statute, so favourable to liberty, the 25th of Edward III., 1352, was enacted, by which two living witnesses are required; parliament having refused to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset. By the 40 Geo. III., 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder; see *Treason.*

The last two cases of execution for high treason:—

I. William Cundell *alias* Connell, and John Smith; tried on a special commission, 6 Feb. 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbot, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, aft. lord Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they had assumed the French uniform to aid their escape to England. They were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsemonger-lane gaol on 16 March, 1812.

All the other convicts were pardoned, upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas.

II. The *Cato-street Conspirators* (*which see*), executed 1 May, 1820.

HIGHWAYS, see *Roads.*

HILLSBOROUGH (Down, N.E. Ireland), founded by sir A. Hill, in the reign of Charles I. Here were held two great protestant meetings in favour of the Irish church: (1.) on 30 Oct. 1834, to protest against the "appropriation clause;" (2.) 30 Oct. 1867, in consequence of a commission of inquiry into the Irish church establishment, and the agitation consequent thereon.

HIMERA (Sicily). Here (in 480 B.C.) Theron and Gelon of Agrigentum defeated the Carthaginians; and at Ecnomus, near here, the latter defeated Agathocles of Syracuse, 311 B.C.

HINDOO ERA (see *Cali-yuga*) began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348. The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoat era begins 56 B.C.; the Saca era A.D. 79.

HINDOSTAN, see *India.*

HIPPODROME, a circus for horse-riding. One opened by Mr. John Whyte, near Notting-hill, London, on 29 May, 1837, was closed in 1841 by the Kensington vestry.

HIPPOPHAGY, see *Horse.*

HIPPOPOTAMUS (Greek, *river-horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus, Commodus, and others, about 138, 180, and 218. The first brought to England arrived 25 May, 1850, and was placed in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, London; another, a female, four months old, was placed there in 1854. One born here, 21 Feb. 1871, and another born 1 Jan. 1872, lived a few days only; another born 5 Nov. 1872, still living. Two young ones born at Paris in May, 1858, and June, 1859, were killed by their mother. One born at Amsterdam, 29 July, 1865.

HISPANIA, Latin name of Spain.

HISPANIOLA, see *Hayti.*

HISTOLOGY (from *histos*, a web), the science which treats of the tissues which enter into the formation of animals and vegetables; mainly prosecuted by the aid of the microscope. Schwann, Valentin, Kölliker, Quekett, and Robin are celebrated for their researches. Professor Quekett's "Lectures on Histology" were published in 1852 and 1854.

HISTORY. The Bible, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus "the father of history," and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early *ancient* History. Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, 476. *Modern* history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in

either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I and George II.—*Royal Historical Society*, London, established 1868, Earl Russell president, 1872. A commission was appointed 31 Aug. 1869, to examine historical MSS. in the possession of institutions and private families, and to publish any considered desirable. It has issued several reports, 1870-76.

HOBART TOWN or **HOBARTON**, a sea-port and capital of Van Diemen's Land, was founded in 1804 by col. Collins, the first lieutenant-governor, who died here in 1810.

HOBHOUSE'S ACT, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 60, 1831, relates to vestries and charities.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony). Here, on 14 Oct. 1758, the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised and defeated by the Austrians commanded by count Daun. Marshal Keith, a Scotsman, in the Prussian service, was killed. The Austrian generals shed tears, and ordered his interment with military honours. A conflict between the Russians and Prussians and the French, in which the last were victorious, took place 21 May, 1813.

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought: (1.) 20 Sept. 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria. (2.) 2 (N. S. 13) Aug. 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which see*). (3.) 19 June, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

HOGUE, see *La Hogue*.

HOHENLINDEN (Bavaria). Here the Austrians commanded by archduke John, were beaten by the French and Bavarians, commanded by Moreau, 3 Dec. 1800. The peace of Luneville followed.

HOHENSTAUFEN, see *Germany*, and *Guelfs*.

HOHENZOLLERN, the reigning family in Prussia. Its origin is referred to Thassilo, about 800, who built the castle of Hohen-zollern. In 1417, Frederick of Nuremburg, his descendant, was made elector of Brandenburg. The princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen abdicated in favour of the king of Prussia, 7 Dec. 1849. Charles, son of the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was elected prince of Roumania, 20 April, 1866, see *Danubian Principalities*. His brother Leopold, nominated candidate for the throne of Spain, withdrew July, 1870. See *Brandenburg*, and *Prussia*.

HOLBEIN SOCIETY, for obtaining photo-lithographic representations of ancient wood engravings established in 1868, sir William Stirling Maxwell, president.

HOLBORN (Holeborne, in Doomsday book), said to be identical with the river Fleet. Holborn-hill, in the time of Stow, 1600, was termed "heavy-hill." Gerard, the herbalist, speaks of his "house in Holborne," 1597. The *Holborn-theatre* was opened by Mr. Sefton Parry, 6 Oct. 1866, with "Flying Scud," a new piece, by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The *Holborn amphitheatre* was opened 25 May, 1867. The Holborn valley viaduct, founded by Mr. F. H. Fry, 3 June, 1867, (Mr. William Haywood, chief engineer), was opened for foot-passengers 14 Oct., and inaugurated by the queen, 6 Nov. 1869. "Middle-row" was pulled down in 1867. Western Approach street opened 25 June, 1868. The statue of prince Albert uncovered by the prince of Wales, 9 Jan. 1874.

HOLIDAYS, see *Bank Holidays*.

HOLLAND (*Hollow land*, or, some say, *Wooded land*), a kingdom, N.W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands, composed of land rescued from the sea, and defended by immense dykes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Cæsar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 15th century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1861, the population of the kingdom in Europe was 3,521,416; of the colonies, 18,175,910; of both in 1863, 21,805,607, of the kingdom, Jan. 1873, 3,767,263; colonies, about 25,110,000.

The parties termed *Hooks*, (followers of Margaret, countess of Holland,) and *Cod-fish*, (supporters of her son William, who endeavoured to supplant her,) create a civil war, which lasts many years		1347
Holland united to Hainault, 1299; and Brabant		1416
Annexed to Burgundy by duke Philip, who wrests it from his niece Jaqueline, of Holland, daughter of the last count		1436
Annexed to Austria through marriage of Mary of Burgundy with archduke Maximilian		1477
Government of Philip of Austria		1493
Of Margaret of Austria and Charles V.		1506
Of Philip II.		1555
Philip II. establishes the Inquisition; the Hollanders having zealously embraced the reformed doctrines; the Confederacy of Gueux (Beggars) formed by the nobles against it		1566
Compromise of Breda presented	Jan.	"
Commencement of the revolt under William, prince of Orange		1572
Elizabeth of England declines the offered sovereignty, but promises help		1575
The pacification of Ghent—union of the North and south provinces		1576
The seven northern provinces contract the league of Utrecht		1579
And declare their independence	29 Sept.	1580
Assassination of William of Orange	10 July,	1584
The ten southern provinces conquered by the prince of Parma		1585
The provinces solicit help from England and France; expedition of the earl of Leicester; English and Dutch disagree		1585-7
Battle of Zutphen—sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded	22 Sept.	1586
Prince Maurice appointed stadtholder		1587
Death of Philip II. His son Philip III. cedes the Netherlands to Albert of Austria, and the infanta Isabella		1598
Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola		1599-1604
Maurice defeats the archduke at Nieuport	2 July,	1600
The independence of the United Provinces recognised; truce of Antwerp for twelve years,	9 April (30 March),	1609
Batavia in Java built		1610
Fierce religious dissensions between the Arminians and Gomarists		1610-19
Maurice favours the latter and intrigues for royal power		1616
Synod of Dort; persecution of the Arminians		1618-19
Execution of the illustrious Barneveldt	13 May,	1619
Renewal of the war; Maurice saves Bergen-op-Zoom		1622
His tyrannical government: plot against him, and sixteen persons executed		1623
His death; his brother Frederick succeeds him, and annuls the persecution		1625
Manhattan, now New York, North America, founded; massacre of English at Amboyna, East Indies		1624
Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish fleets off the downs	16 Sept. and 21 Oct.	1639

Peace of Westphalia, the republic recognised by Europe 1648
War with England—naval actions—Blake defeats De Ruyter, 22 Oct.; but is surprised by Van Tromp, who takes some English ships, and sails through the channel with a broom at his mast-head . . . . . 29 Nov. 1652
Indecisive sea-fights, 12-14 June; death of Van Tromp, 21 July; peace follows 1653
Victorious, war with Sweden 1659
Another war with England 1665
Indecisive sea-fights, 1-4 June; victory of Monk over De Ruyter . . . . 25 July, 1666
Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France 1668
Charles II. deserts Holland; joins France . . 1670
The French overrun Holland 1671
Desperate condition of the States—the populace massacre the De Witts—William III. made stadtholder 1672
The French repelled by the sluices being opened ,,
Indecisive campaigns 1673-7
William marries princess Mary of England . 1677
Peace with France (Nimeguen) 1678
William becomes king of England 1689
Sanguinary war with France 1689-96
Peace of Ryswick signed . . . 20 Sept. 1697
Death of William . . . . . 8 March, 1702
No stadtholder appointed—administration of Heinsius 1702
War against France and Spain; campaigns of Marlborough 1702-13
Peace of Utrecht . . . . . 30 March, 1714
Holland supports the empress Maria-Theresa . 1743-8
William Henry hereditary stadtholder . . . 1747
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 18 Oct. 1748
War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies 1781-3
Civil wars in the Low Countries 1787-9
The French republicans march into Holland; the people declare in their favour 1793
Unsuccessful campaign of the duke of York . 1794
The *Batavian republic* established in alliance with France 1795
Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch . . . . . 11 Oct. 1797
The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indiamen, surrenders to the British admiral, without firing a gun . . 30 Aug. 1799
A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of grand pensionary . . 26 April, 1805
Holland erected into a *kingdom*, and Louis Bonaparte father of Napoleon III. declared king . 5 June, 1806
The ill-fated Walcheren expedition . July, Sept. 1809
Louis abdicates . . . . . 1 July, 1810
Holland united to France . . . . . 9 July, ,,
Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions . . . . 17 Nov. 1813
The prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the united Netherlands . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces . . . . . 1817, &c.
The revolution in Belgium . . . . 25 Aug. 1830
Belgium separated from Holland . . 12 July, 1831
Holland makes war against Belgium . . 3 Aug. ,,
Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London . . . . . 19 April, 1839
Abdication of William I. . . . 7-10 Oct. 1840
Death of the ex-king William I. . . . 12 Dec. 1843
Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn . 25 July, 1846
The king agrees to political reform, March; a new constitution granted . . . . 17 April 1848
Death of William II. . . . . 17 March, 1849
Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced . . . . . 12 March, 1853
Inundations: 40,000 acres submerged; nearly 30,000 villages made destitute Jan. and Feb. 1861
Great fire at Endschedé the Manchester of Holland—loss about a million pounds . . 7 May, 1862
The states-general pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies . . 6 Aug. ,,
[To commence 1 July, 1863.]
Treaty for capitalising Scheldt dues signed 12 May, 1863
Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies 1 July, ,,
50th anniversary of deliverance from France, 17 Nov. ,,
Commencement of canal to connect Amsterdam with the North sea . . . . . 8 March, 1865
The government undertake a canal to connect Rotterdam with the sea . . . March, ,,
Commercial treaty with France . . . 7 July, ,,
New ministry (*protectionist*) . . . 1 June, 1866
Correspondence with Prussia respecting the Prussian garrison in Luxemburg . July-Aug. ,,
The lower chamber barely passes a vote of censure on the ministry respecting government of Java, &c.; the king dissolves the chamber . 10 Oct. 1866
Alleged treaty with France respecting cession of Luxemburg (*which see*) . . . 22 March, 1867
The fortifications of Luxemburg razed . May, 1868
Long struggle between the ministry and the chambers, Nov. 1867-May, 1868, the ministry resign; a new ministry formed by M. de Thorbecke, June, ,,
International exhibition opened at Amsterdam by prince Henry . . . . . 15 July, 1869
Meeting of the chambers strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war to be maintained 19 Sept. 1870
Cession of Dutch possessions in Guinea to Great Britain, voted . . . . . 7 July, 1871
Tercentenary celebration of the commencement of Dutch independence by the capture of Briel, 1 Apr. 1872
Death of de Thorbecke, a great statesman 4 June, ,,
A new ministry formed by Devries . . 29 June, ,,
Discussions respecting the war against the Sultan of Achin in Sumatra (*which see*) . . April, 1873
New port at Flushing opened by the king . 8 Sept. ,,
Expedition against the Achinese (see *Sumatra*) embarks . . . . . Dec. ,,
New ministry, under Dr. Heemskirk . 28 July, 1874
New penal code issued . . . . . Aug. 1875
Tercentenary of Pacification of Ghent celebrated, Sept. 1876

PRINCES OF ORANGE (see *Orange*), STADTHOLDERS.

1502. Philibert de Chalons.
1530. Réné de Nassau, his nephew.
1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to Réné, recovers the principality of Orange in 1559. Nominated STADTHOLDER, 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, 10 July, 1584.
1584. Philip-William, his son; stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces: died 1618.
1618. Maurice, the renowned general; became STADTHOLDER in 1584; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
1625. Frederick Henry (brother) STADTHOLDER.
1647. William II., STADTHOLDER: married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.
1650-72. John De Witt, grand pensioner; no stadtholder.
1660. William-Henry: STADTHOLDER in 1672; married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, 1677.
1702-47. No STADTHOLDER.
1702. John-William, nephew of William III., loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France.
1747. William-Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER; married princess Anne of England: succeeded by his son.
1751. William IV.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]

KINGS.

1806 Louis Bonaparte made king of HOLLAND by his brother Napoleon, 5 June, 1806; abdicated, 31 July, 1810.
1810. [Holland again united to France.]
1813. *House of Orange* restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange (born 1772), proclaimed 6 Dec. 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, 30 March, 1814; assumed the style of king of the Netherlands, 16 March, 1815; formally abdicated in favour of his son, 7 Oct. 1840: died 12 Dec. 1843.
1840. William II.; born 6 Dec. 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died 17 March, 1849, succeeded by
1849. William III., son; born 19 Feb. 1817; married Sophia of Würtemberg, 18 June, 1839.
Heir: William, prince of Orange, born 4 Sept. 1840.

HOLLAND, NEW, see *Australia* and *Australasia*.

HOLLOWAY HOSPITALS. Thos. Holloway, proprietor of the popular ointment, &c., offered the government 250,000*l.* to erect for the use of the middle classes, an asylum for the insane, and hospitals for incurables and convalescents. The asylum was erected at St. Anne's Hill, near Virginia Water, 1873 *et seq.*

HOLMFIRTH FLOOD. On 5 Feb. 1852, the Bilberry reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, burst its banks, and levelled four mills and many ranges of other buildings, killing more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at above half a million.

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG (N.W. Germany), duchies once belonging to Denmark. The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the 9th century, and afterwards formed part of the duchy of Saxony. In 1106 or 1110, Adolphus of Schauenberg became count of Holstein: his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolphus VII. died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian, king of Denmark, his nephew, as their duke, through fear of his arms. In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states amongst his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark. The eldest branch of the family reigned in Denmark till the decease of Frederick VII., 15 Nov., 1863. From a younger branch (the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp) descended through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751-1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1762, when the duke, as the husband of Anne, became czar. In 1773, Catherine II. of Russia ceded Holstein-Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, &c. The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814, and on 28 May, 1831, constituent assemblies were granted to them. Since 1844 disputes have been rife between the duchies and Denmark, and in 1848 the states-general of the duchies voted their annexation to the German confederacy, in which they were supported by Prussia; war ensued, which lasted till 1850, when they submitted to Denmark. The agitation in the duchies, encouraged by Prussia, revived in 1857. The Germans in Schleswig desired it to be made a member of the German confederation, like Holstein; but both duchies demanded a local government more independent of Denmark, which changes were resisted by that power. For the events of the war of 1864, see *Denmark*. By the convention signed at Gastein (*which see*), 14 Aug. 1865, the government of Holstein was left with Austria, and that of Schleswig with Prussia. The whole of Holstein and part of Schleswig were ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Prague, signed 23 Aug. 1866. Population in 1860, 1,004,473. The clause directing North Schleswig to be given to Denmark if the people voted for it, has not yet been acted on, although claimed.

HOLY ALLIANCE was ratified at Paris, 26 Sept. 1815, between the emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved. The compact was severely censured in this country as opposed to rational liberty.

HOLY BROTHERHOOD, see *Hermandad*.

HOLYDAYS ACT, see *Bank Holidays*.

HOLY GHOST, see *Esprit*.

HOLYHEAD, W., Anglesea. A college was established here in the 12th century. The harbour was improved by Rennie, and Holyhead was made the chief packet station for Ireland. The breakwater, erected by Rendel and Hawkshaw (1846, *et seq.*) was inaugurated by the prince of Wales, 19 Aug. 1873.

HOLY ISLAND, see *Lindisfarne*.

HOLY LEAGUE, see *Leagues*.

HOLY MAID OF KENT. Elizabeth Barton was incited by the Roman Catholic party to oppose the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven. She foretold the speedy and violent death of Henry VIII. if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn, and direful calamities to the nation. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 21 April, 1534. *Rapin.*

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts, U.S. A Roman Catholic church here took fire; a panic ensued; and about 80 were burnt or trampled to death, 26, 27 May, 1875.

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE. These places have been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed under Latin monks, protected by the French government; but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hatti-scheriff, or imperial ordinance.

The holy sepulchre partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt by the Greeks, who claim additional privileges, and cause fresh dissensions 1808
The Russian and French governments sent envoys (M. Dashkoff and M. Marcellus) to adjust the dispute; an arrangement prevented by the Greek revolution 1821
The subject again agitated, and the Porte proposed that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly 1850
A firman issued by the Porte, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the church at Bethlehem, &c., as in former times . . . . . 9 March, 1852
The French government acquiesced with much dissatisfaction; but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. M. D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, and demanded that the firman of 9 March, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the attacks of both the Russian and French governments . . . . . 5 March, 1853
Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, made demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-6. (See *Russo-Turkish War*) . . . . . 28 Feb. ,,

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The German empire received this title under the emperor Otho I. the great, crowned at Rome by pope John XII., 2 Feb. 962. See *Rome*, and *Germany*.

HOLY ROOD or **CROSS.** A festival instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about 615. The feast of the invention (or finding) of the Cross is on 3 May; that of the exaltation of the Cross, 14 Sept. At Boxley abbey, in Kent, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace;* at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's cross, London, 1536.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburgh), formerly an abbey, was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David I. in 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is the bed-chamber which was occupied by queen Mary; and from an adjoining cabinet to it David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered, 9 March, 1566. The north-west towers were built by James V., and the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II. Mr. Pinkerton states that the palace was burnt in 1650, and rebuilt in 1659. Great improvements were made in 1857. The queen held her court here, 30 Aug. 1850.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, a Byzantine church in modern Jerusalem. Fergusson, Robinson, and others, consider the true site of the holy sepulchre to be the mosque of Omar, the "dome of the Rock." The question is still undecided. The order of the Holy Sepulchre was founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, 1099; revived by pope Alexander VI. 1496; re-organised, 1847 and 1868.

HOLY WARS, see *Crusades.*

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as A.D. 120. *Ashe.*

HOLY WEEK, or the "Week of Indulgences," is the week before Easter.

HOME RULE. The Home Government Association (for *Home Rule*), established in Dublin in 1870; held its first anniversary meeting, 26 June, 1871. It includes both catholics and protestants amongst its members.

Mr. Isaac Butt, a leader of the movement, elected M. P. for Limerick . . . . 20 Sept. *1871*
Home Rule advocated by archbishop McHale and others of the Romanist clergy in Ireland . . 1873
The programme of the party requiring an Irish parliament of Queen, Lords, and Commons, and other powers, published . . . . 25 Oct. "
A Conference at the Rotondo, Dublin, reported a failure . . . . . 18—21 Nov. "
A motion in the Commons in favour of Home Rule defeated (314 to 52) . . . . 20 March 1874
Mr. I. Butt's motion for a committee on the subject, 30 June; was negatived (458 to 61), 2, 3 July 1875
Again (291 to 61) . . . . . 30 June, 1 July 1876
Stormy convention at Dublin, Mr. Butt, chairman, 21, 22 Aug. "

HOME SECRETARY, see *Secretaries,* and all the administrations under the name of their premier. New Home Office, Westminster, occupied 6 Aug. 1875.

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY, the earliest and most perfect epic poems in the world. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 962 to 915 B.C. Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A.D. 477, are said to have been the works of Homer, written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.

F. A. Wolf, in his Prolegomena, in 1795, argued that the Homeric poems were composed of independent epic songs, collected and arranged by Peisistratus about 550 B.C. This theory occasioned much controversy.
The first English version of the *Iliad*, by Arthur Hall, appeared in 1581. The most celebrated versions of Homer's works are Chapman's, 1616; Hobbes', 1675; Pope's, 1715-25; Cowper's, 1791. The translation of the Iliad by the earl of Derby (1864) is much commended.

HOMICIDE was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B.C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay hid to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley the offender was to flee to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high-priest, 1451 B.C. (*Num.* xxxv.) 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (1828), distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness; see *Murder.*

Animals have been tried and punished for killing human beings. A bull was hanged for homicide near the abbey of Beauprès . . . May, 1499

HOMILDON HILL (Northumberland), where the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, were defeated by the Percies (among them Hotspur), 14 Sept. 1402. Douglas and the earls of Angus, Murray, Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry, were taken prisoners.

HOMILIES in early Christian times were discourses delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people. Charlemagne's "Homilarium" was issued 809. The Book of Homilies drawn up by abp. Cranmer, and published 1547, and another prepared by an order of convocation, 1563, were ordered to be read in those churches that had not a minister able to compose proper discourses.

HOMŒOPATHY, a hypothesis promulgated in his "Organon of Medicine," 1810, and in other works, by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic (died 2 July, 1843), according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system (*similia similibus curantur*, likes are cured by likes); and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ. *Brande.* Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, have been employed, it is said, with efficacy. The system requires the patient to regulate his diet and habits carefully.—The Hahnemann hospital was opened in Bloomsbury-square, 16 Sept. 1850. Homœopathy has led to a more accurate study of the materia medica. "The World's Convention of Homœopathic Physicians" opened at Philadelphia, 26 June, 1876.

HOMOUSION AND HOMOIOUSION (*Greek,* same essence, and similar essence or being),

terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the council of Nice, 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Seleucia, 359.

HOMS, Syria. Here Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptians severely defeated the Turks, 8 July, 1832.

HONDURAS, discovered by Columbus in 1502, and conquered by the Spaniards 1523, is one of the republics of Central America; see *America*. Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, 28 Nov. 1859. President, general J. M. Medina, elected 1 Feb. 1864, and in 1869. Provisional president, C. Arias (Dec. 1872). P. Leiva, 1875. War with San Salvador, May, 1871, and May, 1872. The town of Omoa, Spanish Honduras, was bombarded by H.M.S. *Niobe*, to obtain redress for injuries to British subjects. 19 Aug. 1873. Population, about 350,000 (1860).

British Honduras, Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards, and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Balize or Belize, the capital, is a great seat of the mahogany trade. In 1861, the population was 25,635, and the revenue, 35,757*l*. Governor, James R. Longden, 1867; Wm. W. Cairns, 1870; major Robert Miller Mundy, 1874.

HONEY-MOON. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila the Hun drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died of suffocation, 453.

HONG-KONG, an island off the coast of China, was taken by capt. Elliott, 23 Aug. 1839, and ceded to Great Britain, 20 Jan. 1841. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring, governor from 1854 to 1859, was succeeded by sir Hercules Robinson: Governors, sir Rich. G. Mac-Donnell, 1865; sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, 1872.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." It is mythically said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her, with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the order of the garter; see *Garter*.

HONOUR. Temples were erected to Honour by Scipio Africanus, about 197 B.C.; and by C. Marius, about 102 B.C.—The *Legion of Honour* was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

HONVEDS, the militia of Hungary. They supported the rebellion against the emperor in 1849, but on the completion of the changes whereby the independence of Hungary was secured, in 1868, they offered a loyal address to the emperor-king.

HOOKS AND CODFISH, party names, see *Holland*, 1347.

HOOP-PETTICOAT, see *Crinoline*.

HOPS, in use in England in 1425. *Harleian MS.* Introduced from the Netherlands into England about 1524, and used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, their use was prohibited in 1528. *Anderson.* In the year ending 5 Jan. 1853, there were 46,157⅝ acres under hops in England and Wales, chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, which paid 477,144*l*. duty; the quantity yielded was 51,102,494 lbs., whereof 955,855 lbs. were exported. The duty on hops was repealed in 1862, after many applications. An act for preventing fraud in the trade was passed in June, 1866.—The hop and malt exchange, Southwark, was opened in Oct. 1867.

HORATII AND CURIATII, see *Rome*, 669 B.C.

HORN; HORNPIPE. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name; afterwards of brass, with keys, for the semi-tones, in the last century.—The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *pib-corn*, that is hornpipe, about 1300. *Spencer.*

HORNE TOOKE, &c. The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation. They were taken into custody on 20 May, 1794. Mr. Hardy was tried 29 Oct., and, after a trial of eight days, was honourably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was tried and acquitted, 20 Nov.; and Mr. Thelwall was acquitted, 5 Dec.; the others were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall's political lectures in 1795.

HOROLOGY, see *Clocks*. The British Horological institute, Clerkenwell, London, established in 1858, for the benefit of watchmakers, publishes a monthly journal.

HORSE. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably first among the Greeks who broke them in for service in war; whence probably arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1014 B.C. 1 *Kings* iv. 26. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the 9th century horses were only shod in time of frost. Shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. See *Races*.

The horse-tax was imposed in 1784. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l*. per year 1869
Annual licence duty on horses and mules, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; horse-dealers' licence, 12*l*. 10*s*. 1873
Mr. J. S. Rarey, an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on 20 March, lord Palmerston and twenty others) binding them to secrecy; from which they were released in June, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent . . 1858, 1859
He was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding masters of the army . . . . July, 1859
He gave a lecture to the London cabmen, which was well received, 12 Jan. 1860; and in the same year he received a present of 20 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, May, 1860
Great annual *horse-shows* held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, began . . . . July, 1864
Horse-flesh. An establishment for the sale of it as human food was opened at Paris on 9 July, 1866, with success, and its use as food strongly advocated. About 150 persons (including sir Henry Thompson and sir John Lubbock) dined on horse-flesh at the Langham hotel, London . . 6 Feb. 1868

A great Franco-Anglo-American horse, mule, and donkey banquet was held at Paris . . 3 April, 1875
Subscriptions (of 100*l.* each person for five years) to improve the breed of horses, proposed by earl Calthorpe, headed by the Prince of Wales, many nobles and gentlemen, the London General Omnibus Company, and others . . . June, 1875
Horse-shoes. Goodenough's American horse-shoes, made by machinery, put on cold (patented 1860), were used by the London General Omnibus Company, Oct.-Dec. 1868. The international horse-shoe company for adopting the patent was established early in 1870
Horse epidemic ("epizootic"), from Canada, at New York, Boston, &c., caused much inconvenience, Oct. 1872
Reported scarcity of horses in Britain; a commission of inquiry appointed, Feb., reported (no result) . . . . . Aug. 1873
Stud Company, to improve the breed of horses, held first annual meeting . . . . 20 Sept. ,,
Horse duty taken off 1874

HORSE GUARDS. The regiment is said to have been instituted in the reign of Edward VI. 1550, and revived by Charles II. 1661. The first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by general Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, 26 May, 1788. *Philips.* The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected about 1758. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In the building was formerly the office of the commander-in-chief, now in Pall Mall.

HORSE-RACING, see *Races.*

HORTENSIAN LAW, passed by Q. Hortensius, dictator, 286 B.C., after the secession of the plebeians to the Janiculum, affirmed the legislative power granted them by previous laws in 446 and 336 B.C.

HORTICULTURE (from *hortus* and *cultura*), the art of cultivating gardens; see *Gardening.*

The (now royal) Horticultural society of London founded by sir Joseph Banks and others in 1804; incorporated, 17 April, 1809; transactions first published 1812
Planting the garden at Chiswick begun . . . 1822
Annual exhibitions 1831
The library sold 1859
Proposal for laying out a garden for the society on the Brompton estate, belonging to the Crystal Palace Commissioners, July, 1859; received the support of the queen, nobility, &c., and Mr. Nesfield's design was adopted, May, 1860; the new gardens opened by the prince consort, who planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (*which see*) 5 June, 1861
The queen also planted one on . . . 24 July, ,,
Dr. John Lindley (who raised horticulture from an empirical art to a developed science") secretary, 1822-62. . . . . died 1 Nov. 1865
The Albert memorial uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales . . 10 June, 1863
An International Horticultural exhibition was opened in the gardens. . . . 23-31 May, 1866
Horticultural societies established at Edinburgh, 1809; at Dublin 1817

HOSIERY, see *Stockings*, and *Cotton.*

HOSPITALLERS, see *Malta.*

HOSPITAL SUNDAY. The first is said to have been at Birmingham, 13 Nov. 1859. Glasgow began hospital Sundays about 1844. Near the end of *1872*, it was proposed that collections for the benefit of hospitals and dispensaries in London should be annually made on one Sunday in the year at all places of worship. A committee for effecting this met at the Mansion-house, 31 Jan. 1873; and soon after, 15 June was appointed as the day for the collection.

HOSPITAL SUNDAYS IN LONDON:

15 June, 1873. About 25,511*l.*, received on the day from about 1200 places of worship, including Jews; 1859*l.* received afterwards (July). 24,571*l.* awarded to 54 hospitals; 2185*l.* to 53 dispensaries.
14 June, 1874. About 29,817*l.* received.
13 June, 1875. About 26,703*l.* received.
18 June, 1876. About 28,800*l.* received up to 19 July. (23,943*l.* awarded to 73 hospitals; 2,336*l.* to 45 dispensaries, 9 Aug. 1876.)

HOSPITAL SATURDAYS IN LONDON for workmen, began 17 Oct. 1874, the movement being greatly promoted by capt. Charles Mercier and lord Brabazon; about 6463*l.* said to have been collected; second hospital Saturday, 31 July, 1875; third, 2 Sept. 1876 (1400*l.* said to have been received); 2750*l.* up to 9 Sept.

HOSPITALS, originally *Hospitia* for the reception of travellers. That at Jerusalem, built by the knights of St. John, 1112, was capable of receiving 2000 guests, and included an infirmary for the sick. The richly endowed "five royal hospitals" under "the pious care of the lord-mayor of London," &c., are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's; which see, and *Infirmaries*, and *Dispensaries.* Benjamin Attwood, who gave anonymously about 250,000*l.* in cheques of 1000*l.* to hospitals, &c., died in 1874.

Bethlehem (oldest lunatic asylum in Europe except one at Granada) founded 1547
Cancer, Brompton 1851
Charing-cross, founded 1818; new hospital built . 1831
Consumption, Brompton 1841
Dreadnought ship (seaman's) 1821
Dental 1858
Evelina (baron Rothschild's) 1869
Fever 1802
Free Royal, Gray's Inn-lane 1828
German, Dalston 1845
Great Northern 1856
Guy's (see *Guy's*) 1721
Hahnemann (homœopathic) 1850
Idiots' 1847
Incurables 1850
Jews' 1747
King's College 1839
Lock 1746
London 1740
Lying-in, British 1749
,, City of London 1750
,, General, Lambeth 1765
,, Queen Charlotte's 1752
,, Queen Adelaide's 1824
London Ophthalmic, Finsbury 1804
London Ophthalmic, Gray's Inn-road . . . 1843
Middlesex 1745
Orthopædic 1838
Samaritan Free, for women and children . . . 1847
Small Pox 1746
St. Bartholomew's (see *Bartholomew, St.*) . 1102, 1546
St. George's 1733
St. Luke's (lunatics) 1751
St. Mark's 1835
St. Mary-le-bone 1871
St. Mary's, Paddington 1843
St. Thomas's (removed 1862 and 1871) 1553
Sick Children, 1851; new building opened . Nov. 1875
Temperance Hotel, opened . . . . . Oct. 1873
Throat and Ear diseases, Gray's Inn-road March, 1874
University College 1833
Westminster 1719
Women's, Soho-square 1843
Women and Children (superintended by women), Crawford-street 1866

HOST, Elevation of the, introduced into Roman Catholic worship, and prostration, said to have been enjoined about 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to adore the host, 1228. *Rees.*

HOT BLAST, see *Blowing Machine.*

HÔTEL DE VILLE, Paris, the residence of the chief magistrate, the prefect of the Seine, was begun in 1533, and completed, after his own design, by Dominico da Cortona, 1628. Here La Fayette introduced Louis-Philippe, the citizen-king, to the people, Aug. 1830; and here the republic was proclaimed, 26 Feb. 1848. The communists, who had established themselves here, set fire to the building, 24 May, 1871, after their total defeat. The Hôtel was ordered to be rebuilt, April, 1873.

HOUR. The early Egyptians divided the day and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted by Jews or Greeks probably from the Babylonians. The day is said to have been first divided into hours from 293 B.C., when L. Papirius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*) 158 B.C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, uncertain: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours, said to have been invented by Alfred, A.D. 886; see *Day.* For *Hours of Prayer,* see *Breviary.* The *Hour,* daily conservative newspaper, first appeared, 24 March, 1873; last time, 11 Aug. 1876.

HOUSE DUTY was imposed in 1695. Its rate was frequently changed till its repeal. It was re-imposed as a substitute for the window-tax, in 1851. In the year 1872-3 it produced 1,243,818*l.*; in 1875-6, 1,421,052*l.*

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE, after one year's residence, was introduced into parliamentary elections for boroughs, by the reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867. Attempts have been frequently made to extend household suffrage to counties, and have failed; proposal lost in the Commons (287 to 173), 13 May, 1874.

HOUSELESS POOR ACT (Metropolitan) passed, 1864; made perpetual, 1865. See *Poor.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LORDS, &c., see *Parliament, Lords,* and *Commons.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, instituted in 1866, under the patronage of the late lord Brougham, for the improvement of prison discipline and prevention of crime. See *Prisons.* The annual award of a Howard medal was determined on by the Statistical Society of London, Dec. 1873.

HOWARD FAMILY. John Howard, son of Margaret, the heiress of the Mowbrays, was created earl marshal and the 7th duke of Norfolk in 1483. He was slain with his master, Richard III., at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485. His son was restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489; in reward for having gained the victory of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, he was created the 8th duke of Norfolk, in 1514. Thomas, the 10th duke, was beheaded for conspiracy against queen Elizabeth on behalf of Mary, queen of Scots, in 1572. Henry Fitzalan Howard, now the 21st duke of Norfolk, and the 18th of the Howard family, premier duke and earl of England and hereditary earl marshal, was born in 1847.

HOWITZER, a German piece of ordnance, ranking between a cannon and a mortar, came into use early in the 18th century.

HUBERTSBURG (Saxony). The treaty between the empress, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Bavaria, signed here, 15 Feb. 1763, ended the Seven years' war, whereby Prussia gained Silesia.

HUDIBRAS. The first three cantos of this political satire, by Samuel Butler, appeared in 1663; the other parts in 1664 and 1678.

HUDSON'S BAY, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1512, and re-discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, 1610, had been visited by Frobisher. The "governor and company of adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay," obtained a charter from Charles II. in 1670. The "fertile belt" was settled by lord Selkirk in 1812. For these territories the bishopric of Rupert's Land was founded, 1849. The charter having expired, the chief part of the company's territories, on the proposition of earl Granville, the colonial secretary (9 March, 1869), were transferred to the dominion of Canada for 300,000*l.*, and a right to claim a certain portion of land within fifty years, and other privileges; the company having consented to this, 9 April, 1869. A portion of the people resisted the annexation, and gen. Louis Riel proclaimed independence and seized the company's treasury, Jan. 1870. On 3 or 4 March he tried and shot Thomas Scott, a Canadian, who had escaped from his custody. Col. Wolseley conducted a Canadian expedition to the territories (now named Manitoba), and issued a proclamation to the loyal inhabitants, 23 July, saying "our mission is one of peace." Riel was unsupported and offered no resistance. The lieut.-governor, Adams George Archibald, arrived 3 Sept. See *Manitoba.*

HUE AND CRY, the old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry,* a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710. *Ashe.*

HUGUENOTS, a term (derived by some from the German *Eidgenossen,* confederates; by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist) applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1561. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy, 1 March, 1562, when the civil wars began, which lasted with some intermission till the edict of Nantes in 1598 (revoked in 1685. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Aug. 1572, occurred during a truce; see *Calvinists, Protestants, Bartholomew, Edict,* and *Camisard.* S. Smiles's "History of the Huguenots," appeared in 1867. The crypt in Canterbury cathedral, assigned to French protestants in 1550, is still used by them for divine worship (1876).

HULL (E. Yorkshire), a rising commercial place in 1200, was named Kingston-upon-Hull in 1296 by Edward I., who purchased the town, formed the port, and granted a charter. Great fire; damage about 100,000*l.*, 15 Aug. 1864. Royal Albert dock opened by the prince of Wales, 21 July, 1869.

HULSE'S FOUNDATIONS. The rev. John Hulse, who died in 1790, bequeathed his estates in Cheshire to the university of Cambridge for the advancement of religious learning, by the maintenance of two scholars; the payment of a prize of 40*l.* annually for a theological dissertation; the establishment of the office of Christian advocate (made a professorship of divinity, 1 Aug. 1860); and the payment of a lecturer, to be chosen annually. The first Hulsean lectures were given by the rev. Christopher Benson, in 1820.

HUMAITÁ, a strong post on the river Paraguay, fortified at a great cost with a battery of 300 cannon, by Lopez, the president of Paraguay, and believed to be impregnable, was passed by the Brazilian ironclads, 17 Feb. 1868. On the 19th, Caxias, the Brazilian general, stormed a work to the north of Humaitá, and captured many stores. Humaitá itself, after a severe siege, was abandoned, 24 July, 1868.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the last three. The society has above 280 depôts supplied with apparatus. The principal one was erected in 1794, on a spot of ground given by George III. on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The motto of this society is appropriate—"*Lateat scintillula forsan*"—"a small spark may perhaps lie hid;" see *Drowning*.

HUMANITARIANS, a small sect in London, founded by Mr. Kaspary, a German Jew. Their moral principles are set forth in "The Fifteen Doctrines of the Religion of God," written in 1866. These include pantheism and the transmigration of souls.

HUMANITY, RELIGION OF, see *Positive Philosophy*, and *Secularism*.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of monks, said to have been formed by some Milanese nobles, who had been imprisoned by Frederick I. 1162. The order had more than ninety monasteries; but was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and the houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities in 1570.

HUMMING-BIRDS. Mr. Gould's beautiful collection of the skins of these birds was exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1851. His elaborate work on them in five folio volumes, with richly coloured plates, was completed in 1862.

HUNDRED, a Danish institution, was a part of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided, about 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor.

HUNDRED DAYS; a term given to Napoleon's restoration, dating from his arrival in Paris, 20 March, to his departure on . . . . 29 June, 1815
HUNDRED YEARS' WAR, in French history, commenced with the English invasion in 1337.

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about 106, and retained by them till the 3rd century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 376 by the Huns. See *Huns*, and *Attila*. After Attila's death, in 453, the Gepidæ, and in 500 the Lombards held the country. It was acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 890 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe, named Vingours or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*) and the Magyars of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad (889), was the ancestor of a line of kings (*see below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, 934. Population, 31 Dec. 1869, 11,188,502. See *Austria*.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the Slaves, &c., receives the title of the *Apostolic king* from the pope 997
The Poles overrun Hungary 1061
Bela III. introduces the Greek civilisation 1174, &c.
Ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1241 *et seq.*
Golden Bull of Andrew II. granting personal rights 1222
Death of Andrew III., end of the *Arpad dynasty* . 1301
Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia 1344-82
He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother, Andrew, king of Naples . . . 1348
Sanguinary anarchy: Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned: and *King* Mary, the daughter, marries Sigismond, of Brandenburg; they govern with great severity 1382
[The Hungarians had an aversion to the name of *queen;* and whenever a female succeeded to the throne, she was termed *king.*]
Sigismond's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks . . . 1393
Battle of Nicopolis: Bajazet vanquishes Sigismond and a large army . . . . . 28 Sept. 1396
Sigismond obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany 1410
Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary 1437
Victories of the great John Hunniades (reputed illegitimate son of Sigismond) over the Turks 1442-4
Who obtain a truce of ten years 1444
Broken by Ladislas king of Hungary (at the pope's instigation); he is defeated and slain, with the papal legate, at Varna . . . . . 10 Nov. 1444
John Hunniades escapes; becomes regent . 1444-53
Raises siege of Belgrade, 14 July; dies 10 Sept. . 1456
Hungarians insult Turkish ambassadors; war ensues: Solyman II. takes Buda 1526
Disastrous battle of Mohatz (*which see*) 29 Aug. ,,
Hungary subject to Austria . . . . . ,,
Peace of Vienna, granting toleration to Protestants, 23 June, 1606
John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna . . 12 Nov. 1683
The duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (*which see*) . 1686
Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salenckemen . . . . . 19 Aug. 1691
Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta . . 11 Sept. 1697
Peace of Carlowitz . . . . . 26 Jan. 1699
Pragmatic sanction, authorising female succession to the throne 1722-3
Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade 1739
The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria-Theresa against France and Bavaria . . . 1740
The protestants permitted to have churches . . 1784
Independence of Hungary guaranteed . . . 1790
The diet meets; Hungarian academy established . 1825
The people, long discontented with the Austrian rule, break out into rebellion . . 11 Sept. 1848
Murder of the military governor, count Lamberg, by a mob at Pesth; the Hungarian diet appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Louis Batthyany, 28 Sept.; Hungarians defeat the ban of Croatia . . . . . 29 Sept. ,,
The diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary, 8 Dec. ,,
The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szaikszo, 21 Dec.; at Mohr by the ban Jellachich, 29 Dec. ,,

Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgrätz . 5 Jan. 1849
Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt, 21 Jan. ,,
Hungary declares itself a free state; Kossuth supreme governor . . . . 14 April, ,,
The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran, 18 April, ,,
March of the Russian army through Gallicia to assist the Austrians . . . . 1 May, ,,
The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians at Pered . . . . . 20 June, ,,
Battles of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians; former retire . . . . 2, 10 July, ,,
Hungarians defeat Jellachich . . . 14 July, ,,
The Hungarians defeated by the Russians: Görgey retreats after three days' battle . . 15 July, ,,
Battle before Komorn, between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army . . . 16 July, ,,
Insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia, 23 July; defeated by the Russians at Schässberg 31 July, ,,
Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar, by gen. Haynau . . . . 10 Aug. ,,
Görgey and his army surrender to the Russians, 13 Aug. ,,
Kossuth, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under protection at New Orsova (see *Turkey*) . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war . . . . . 27 Sept. ,,
Louis Batthyany tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death . . 6 Oct. ,,
Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home . . . . . 16 Oct. ,,
Bem dies at Aleppo . . . . . 10 Dec. 1850
The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions 1853-5
Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna . . . . 8 Sept. 1853
Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9 12 July, 1856
The emperor and empress visit Buda . 4 May, 1857
During the Italian war in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth; which circumstances it is said led the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the protestants in Hungary . Aug.-Oct. 1859
Recall of archduke Albert; general Benedek appointed governor . . . . . April, 1860
Demand for restoration of the old constitution; reunion of the Banat and Voivodina with Hungary, &c. . . . . Oct. ,,
Restoration of old constitution promised 20 Oct. ,,
Schmerling appointed minister . . . 13 Dec. ,,
National conference at Gran . . . . Dec. 1860
Demand for the constitution of 1848 . Jan. 1861
The emperor promulgates a new liberal constitution for the empire . . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
Which does not satisfy the Hungarians March, ,,
Hungarian diet opened . . . . . 6 April, ,,
Meeting of the Reichsrath at Vienna: no deputies present from Hungary or Croatia . 29 April, ,,
Count Teleki (see *Austria*, 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth: intense excitement . 8 May, ,,
The diet votes an address to the emperor, desiring restoration of the old constitution . . 5 July, ,,
The military begin to levy the taxes . . July, ,,
Imperial rescript refusing the entire independence of Hungary, 21 July: the diet protests, 20 Aug.; and is dissolved . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
The archbishop of Gran, the primate, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government . . . . . Sept.-Oct. ,,
Summoned to Vienna; he stands firm . 25 Oct. ,,
The magistrates in the comitat of Pesth resign; military government established; passive resistance of the nobility . . . . . Dec. ,,
Amnesty declared for political offences, and cessation of prosecutions . . . . . 18 Nov. 1862
Newspapers confiscated for publishing seditious speeches . . . . . 29 March, 1863
The emperor visits Buda-Pesth; well received; inauguration of a new policy; the rights of Hungary to be restored . . . . . 6-9 June, 1865
Imperial rescript, abolishing the representative constitution of the empire, with the view of restoring independence of Hungary, &c. . . . 21 Sept. ,,
The Deak or moderate party demand restoration of the monarchy, with a responsible government, ... 17 Nov. 1865
The emperor visits Pesth; the diet opened, 14 Dec.; Carl Szentivanyi elected president, . 20 Dec. ,,
Emperor and empress arrive at Pesth . . 29 Jan. 1866
Hungarian legions join the Prussian army, June: (after the peace, they were allowed to return to their allegiance) . . . . . Oct. ,,
Prolonged political negotiations for autonomy: Deak and national party wearied, threaten to break off . . . . . Oct. ,,
Hungarian diet opened by a conciliatory rescript, 19 Nov. ,,
Deak's address in reply, demanding the restoration of the constitution, adopted by the diet with a large majority . . . . . 15 Dec. ,,
Much opposition to the convocation of the Reichsrath . . . . . Jan. 1867
Restoration of the constitution of 1848; an independent ministry appointed, headed by count Julius Andrassy . . . . . 17 Feb. ,,
The Croats protest against incorporation with Hungary . . . . . 25 May, ,,
The emperor and empress crowned at Buda with the ancient ceremonies . . . . 8 June, ,,
Amnesty granted for all political offences 9 June, ,,
The coronation gift to the emperor of 50,000 ducats, bestowed on orphans and invalids . 10 June, ,,
Discussion between the Austrians and Hungarians respecting the division of the liability for the national debt . . . . . Aug.-Sept. ,,
A financial convention signed by deputations, 23 Sept. ,,
Kossuth's letter to his constituents at Waitzen, censuring Deak and the moderate party Oct. ,,
Deak joined by Klapka and other liberals, . Nov. ,,
The "Nazarenes," a sect resembling Quakers, become prominent . . . . . Nov. ,,
Bills for financial arrangement with Austria, and for Jewish emancipation, received royal assent, 29 Dec. ,,
First trial by jury of press offences; (fine and imprisonment inflicted for publishing a letter of Kossuth) . . . . . 27 Feb. 1868
Kossuth (elected a member of the legislature) resigns by letter . . . . . 14 April, ,,
A Croatian deputation accepts union with Hungary, 27 May, ,,
Prince Napoleon Jerome's visit; warmly received, June, ,,
Dispute respecting the apportionment of the army settled . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
The diet of 1865 closed with an address from the emperor . . . . . 10 Dec. ,,
Congress of Hungarian Jews opened; Joseph Eötvos minister . . . . . 14 Dec. ,,
Powerful counter-addresses from Andrassy and Kossuth published . . . . . Jan. 1869
Royal Hungarian guard organised . . 9 Feb. ,,
Chamber of deputies meet . . . . 22 April, ,,
Remains of Louis Batthyany (executed and privately buried, Oct. 1849), re-interred solemnly in the public cemetery, Pesth . . . . 9 June, 1870
Joseph Eötvos, author, patriot, and minister, died, deeply lamented, aged 58 . . . 3 Feb. 1871
Autumn military manœuvres, near Waitzen, 22 Sept. *et seq.* ,,
Andrassy succeeds count von Beust as foreign minister at Vienna; count Lonyay, Hungarian premier, 14 Nov. ,,
The diet, after sitting three years, dissolved, 16 April, 1872
Elections; increased majority of the Deak or constitutional party, July; diet opened . Sept. ,,
Resignation of the count Lonyay ministry, 2 Dec.; Szlavy forms a ministry . . . . Dec. ,,
The Fiume railway partly opened . . 24 June, 1873
Buda-Pesth formally constituted the capital, Nov. ,,
Ministry resigns; crisis; Bitto forms a cabinet, 20 March, 1874
Parliament closes . . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Ministry resigns, 11 Feb.; coalition ministry under baron Wenckheim formed . 26 Feb.—1 March, 1875
Elections; greatly in favour of government July, ,,
Death of the patriot, Francis Deak, 28 Jan., state funeral . . . . . 3 Feb. 1876

SOVEREIGNS.

997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa); established the Roman catholic religion (1000), and received from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary.
1038. Peter, the German; deposed.
1041. Aba or Owen.
1044. Peter, again: deposed; and his eyes put out.
1047. Andrew I.: deposed.
1061. Bela I.: killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
1064. Salamon, son of Andrew.
1075. Geisa I. son of Bela.
1077. Ladislas I. the Pious.
1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
1114. Stephen II. named Thunder.
1131. Bela II.: had his eyes put out.
1141. Geisa II.: succeeded by his son,
1161. Stephen III.: and Stephen IV. (anarchy).
1173. Bela III.: succeeded by his son,
1196. Emeric: succeeded by his son,
1204. Ladislas II.; reigned six months only.
1205. Andrew II. son of Bela III.
1235. Bela IV.
1270. Stephen IV. (or V.) his son.
1272. Ladislas III.: killed.
1290. Andrew III. surnamed the Venetian, son-in-law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany (last of the house of Arpad), died 1301.
1301. Wenceslas of Bohemia, and (1305) Otho of Bavaria, who gave way to
1309. Charobert, or Charles Robert of Anjou.
1342. Louis I. the Great; elected king of Poland, 1370.
1382. Mary, called *King* Mary, daughter of Louis.
1385-6. Charles Durazzo.
1387. Mary and her consort Sigismond: the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.
1392. Sigismond alone (on the death of Mary).
1437. Albert, duke of Austria, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismond, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany; dies suddenly.
1439. Elizabeth alone: she marries
1440. Ladislas IV. king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislas VI.: slain at Varna.
1444. [Interregnum.]
1445. John Hunniades, regent.
1458. Ladislas V. posthumous son of Albert: poisoned.
" Matthias-Corvinus, son of Hunniades.
1490. Ladislas VI. king of Bohemia: the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia): loses his life at the battle of Mohatz.
1526. John Zapolski, waivode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solyman; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1536.
Ferdinand I. king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor Charles V.; rival kings.
1540. Ferdinand alone: elected emperor, 1558.
1563. Maximilian, son; emperor in 1564.
1572. Rodolph, son; emperor in 1576.
1608. Matthias II. brother; emperor in 1612.
1618. Ferdinand II. cousin, emperor.
1625. Ferdinand III. son; emperor, 1637.
1647. Ferdinand IV. son; died in 1654, three years before his father.
1655. Leopold I. brother: emperor, 1657.
1687. Joseph I. son: emperor in 1705.
1712. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother, and nominal king of Spain.
1741. Maria-Theresa, daughter; empress; survived her consort, emperor Francis I., from 1765 until 1780; see *Germany*.
1780. Joseph II. son, emperor in 1765: succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
1790. Leopold II. brother; emperor; succeeded by his son,
1792. Francis I. son (Francis II. as emperor of Germany): in 1804 he became emperor of *Austria* only.
1835. Ferdinand V. son: Ferdinand I. as emperor of Austria.
1848. Francis-Joseph, emperor of Austria, nephew; succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, 2 Dec. 1848; crowned king of Hungary, 8 June, 1867; see *Austria*.

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE,* over the Thames from Hungerford-stairs to the Belvedere-road, Lambeth, opened 1 May, 1845, was taken down in July, 1862, to make way for the Charing-cross railway-bridge, and transferred to Clifton (*which see*). The market (opened in July, 1833), was removed at the same time.

HUNS, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China, about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90. They invaded Hungary, about 376, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the consul Aëtius, 451; see *Attila*.

HUNTING: an ancient pastime. The "Bokys of Hawking and Huntyng," by Dame Julyana Barnes, was printed at St. Alban's, 1486.

HUNTINGDON, see *Whitfieldites*.

HURRICANES, see *Cyclones*.

HUSSARS, Hungarian militia, provided by the landholders; instituted by Matthias Corvinus, about 1359. (Hussar is derived from *huss*, 20; and *ar*, price). The British Hussars were enrolled in 1759.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss,† many of his followers took up arms, in 1419, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and built the city of Tabor. He defeated the emperor Sigismond, 11 July, 1420, and a short truce followed. Ziska, blinded at the siege of Rabi, beat all the armies sent against him. He died of the plague, 18 Oct. 1424, and is said to have ordered a drum to be made of his skin to terrify his enemies even after death. Two Hussite generals, named Procopius, defeated the imperialists in 1431; and a temporary peace ensued. Divisions took place among the Hussites, and on 30 May, 1434, they were defeated, and Procopius the elder slain at Bömischbrod or Lippau. Toleration was granted by the treaty of Iglau, and Sigismond entered Prague 23 Aug. 1436. The Hussites opposed his successor, Albert of Austria, and called Casimir of Poland to the throne; but were defeated in 1438. A portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian brethren."

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from *house court*, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons), an ancient court of London, being its supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature. The court of *hustyngs* was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052. One was held to outlaw defaulters, 6 Dec. 1870. Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted hustings courts.

* It was 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet long; the length of the central span, between the two piers, 676 feet; the height of the two towers 55 feet above the footway, and 84 above high water; the piers were in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l.*; of the ironwork, exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l.*; of the approaches, 13,000*l.*; total, 102,245*l.* Architect, I. K. Brunel.

† The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss (born in Bohemia in 1373), a zealous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance, the emperor Sigismond sending him a safe-conduct. He presented himself accordingly, but was thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation, 6 or 7 July, 1415. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, 30 May, 1416, although he also had a safe-conduct.

HUTCHINSONIANS included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire (1674-1737); they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "*Moses' Principia*," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence, he said, proceeded fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity. In 1712 he invented a time-piece for finding the longitude, and died in 1737.

HYDASPES, a river in India, where Alexander the Great defeated Porus, after a severely contested engagement; 327 B.C.

HYDE-PARK (London, W.), the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the dissolution, 1535. It was sold by parliament in 1652; but was resumed by the king at the restoration in 1660. The Serpentine was formed 1730-33.

Colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," erected on . . 18 June, 1822
Hyde Park corner entrance erected 1828
Marble arch from Buckingham Palace set up at Cumberland Gate . . . . . 29 March, 1850
Crystal palace erected for the great exhibition. . 1851
Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday bill having been brought before parliament by lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually withdrawn, Sundays, 24 June, and 1 and 8 July, 1855
Riotous meetings held here, on account of the high price of bread . . Sundays 14, 21, 28 Oct. ,,
Democratic meetings on the reform question, March, 1859
The queen reviewed 18,450 volunteers . 23 June, 1860
Great meeting of admirers of Garibaldi, 28 Sept; who are violently attacked by the Irish; many persons wounded . . . . . 5 Oct. 1862
Public meetings in the park henceforth prohibited, 9 Oct. ,,
20,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales, 28 May, 1864
Proposed reform meeting in the park opposed; great rioting; the palings broken down, and much damage done; fierce conflicts with the police, and many hurt . . . . . 23, 24 July, 1866
Peaceful reform demonstrations in the park, 6 May and 5 Aug. 1867
Regulations with restrictions on public meeting in the parks issued (afterwards modified) . Oct. 1872
Meeting of Fenian sympathisers in Hyde park contrary to the regulations . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Odger and others prosecuted and fined . . Nov. ,,
The convictions confirmed by the judges on appeal 22 Jan. 1873
Great meeting on behalf of the Tichborne claimant, Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Guildford Onslow present, Easter Monday, 29 March, 1875

HYDERABAD (S. India), the territory of the Nizam, who derives his authority from Azof Jah, a chief under Aurungzebe, who made him viceroy as Nizam-ool-Moolk, regulator of the state. He died in 1748.

Civil war between his descendants ensues . 1748-65
Nizam Ali dethroned his brother, 1761; ravaged the Carnatic, 1765; made a treaty with the East India Company, 1766; he joined Hyder Ali; left him, 1768; acquired part of Tippoo Sultan's territories; and became feudatory of the British empire, 1799, *et seq.*; died 1802
One of his successors, Secunder Jah, ruled feebly; died, succeeded by an illegitimate son . . 1829
The Nizam died, leaving his young son in charge of Salar Jung; enjoining him to support the British during the mutiny, which he did faithfully 1857-8
Sir Salar Jung made K.C.S.I.; visits Europe; presented to the Queen, 29 June; returned to Bombay . . . . . 24 Aug. 1876

HYDRAULIC PRESS, see under *Hydrostatics*.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID or **CHLORHYDRIC ACID**, the only known compound of chlorine and hydrogen, was discovered by Dr. Priestley, 1772; its constitution determined by Davy, 1810. It is also called muriatic acid and spirits of salts; see under *Alkalies*.

HYDROGEN (from *hydōr*, water). Paracelsus observed a gas rise from a solution of iron in oil of vitriol, about 1500; Turquet de Mayerne discovered its inflammability, 1656; as did Boyle, 1672; Lemery noticed its detonating power, 1700. In 1766 Cavendish proved it to be an elementary body; and in 1781, he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements, and gave hydrogen its present name instead of "inflammable air." One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen to form water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state. *Gmelin.*

HYDROGENIUM, a hypothetical metal. In a paper read before the Royal Society, 7 Jan. 1869, Mr. Thomas Graham, master of the Mint, suggested that a piece of the metal palladium, into which hydrogen had been pressed, became an "alloy of the volatile metal hydrogenium."

HYDROGRAPHY is the description of the surface waters of the earth. The first sea-chart is attributed to Henry the Navigator, in the 16th century. There is a hydrographic department in the British admiralty, by which a series of charts has been issued.

HYDROMETER, the instrument by which is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the 5th century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found. *Beckmann.* Archimedes was killed in 212 B.C., and Hypatia was torn to pieces at Alexandria, A.D. 415. Robert Boyle described a hydrometer in 1675: Baumé's (1762) and Sykes', about 1818, have been much employed.

HYDROPATHY, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by Hippocrates in the 4th century B.C., by the Arabs in the 10th century A.D., and revived by Dr. Currie in 1797. A system was suggested in 1825 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia. The rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by Dr. Sydenham, before 1689. Priessnitz died 26 Nov. 1851. *Brande.*

HYDROSTATICS, &c., were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B.C.

Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes, about B.C. 250
The forcing pump and air fountain invented by Hero about 120
Water mills were known . . . about A.D. 1
The science revived by Galileo, Castellio, Torricelli, and Pascal . . . . . 17th century
The theory of rivers scientifically understood in . 1697
The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves explained by Newton 1714

A scientific form was given to hydro-dynamics, by Bernoulli 1738
Joseph Bramah's *hydrostatic or hydraulic press* patented first in 1785
Sir Wm. Armstrong's *hydraulic crane* patented . 1846
John Crowther's 1852

HYGIENE, see *Sanitary Legislation*.

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic lye, and acts on the principle of absorption. *Brande.* Daniell's hygrometer (1820) is much esteemed.

HYMNS. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xv.) The Psalms date from about 1060 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra). The hymns of the Jews were frequently accompanied by instrumental music. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (*Col.* iii. 16.) Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about 431. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1784), of John Wesley (died 1791), and of his brother Charles (died 1788), are used by English churchmen and dissenters. "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," first appeared in 1861.

HYPNOTISM (Greek *hypnos, sleep*) or nervous sleep, terms given by Mr. Braid (in 1843) to a sleep-like condition, produced in a person by steadily fixing his mind on one particular object. Minor surgical operations have, it is said, been performed without pain on persons in this state.

HYPSOMETER, a thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes, invented by F. J. Wollaston in 1817, much improved by Regnault, about 1847.

HYTHE, Kent, a cinque-port. A school of musketry was established here in 1854, under the charge of major-gen. Charles Crawford Hay. He resigned in 1867. Railway to Sandgate opened, 9 Oct. 1874.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*. *Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written about 700 B.C., by Archilochus, who had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes; but, after a promise of marriage, the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself. *Herodotus*.

IBERIA, see *Georgia*, and *Spain*.

ICE. Galileo observed ice to be lighter than water, about 1597. See *Congelation*, where is a notice of the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U.S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham lake and Fresh and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city. The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1806. 156,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854. In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation. The Wenham lake company import ice largely from their ponds near Christiania, Norway, from whence 43,359 tons were shipped to Great Britain in 1865.

Regelation and other properties, exhibited by professor Faraday, in 1850, became the subject of investigation by eminent physicists of the day, especially J. D. Forbes, Dr. Tyndall, and sir William Thomson. "Icy night" or "silver thaw" in London, 22 Jan. 1867. After a severe frost came rain freezing as it fell. Many accidents occurred in consequence of the glassy pavements and roads.

ICELAND (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chiefs, about 861; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate.

Colonised by Norwegians	874
Had a republican government, and a flourishing literature, till it was subjected to Hakon, king of Norway	1264
Christianity introduced about	1000
The annual general assembly was termed Althing: there were four great schools, like universities, founded in the 11th century; and education was general	
The great warrior, statesman, and poet, Snorri Sturluson, was murdered 22 Sept.	1241
Protestantism introduced about	1551
A new constitution signed by the king, 5 Jan., came into operation 1 Aug., when king Christian of Denmark visited Iceland, and the thousandth anniversary of the colonisation was celebrated at the capital, Reykjavik 1 Aug.	1874
Cleasby's great Icelandic-English Dictionary, published in England	1869-73

Iceland has suffered much by volcanic eruptions, especially in 1783; and on 29 March, 1875, whole districts of pasture land were devastated.

See *Eddas* and *Hecla*.

ICENI, a British tribe which inhabited chiefly Suffolk and Norfolk. In 61, while Suetonius Paulinus was reducing Mona (Anglesey) they marched southwards and destroyed Verulam, London, and other places, with great slaughter of the Romans; but were defeated by Suetonius near London, and their heroic queen Boadicea or Boudicea died or committed suicide.

"ICH DIEN," *I serve*, the motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army, 26 Aug. 1346. Edward the Black Prince, in respect to his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted the motto, which has since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England.

ICHNOLOGY, the science of footprints, treats of the impression made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages. Dr. Duncan discovered the footprints of a tortoise in the sandstone of Annandale, in 1828; since then numerous discoveries have been made by Owen, Lyell, Huxley, and others.

ICHTHYOLOGY, the science of fish. Eminent writers are Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, &c. Yarrell's "British Fishes" (1836-59) is a classical work; see *Fish*.

ICONIUM (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, 38. Soliman the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190; see *Konieh*.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 300) was begun about 726, and occasioned much disturbance and loss of life in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigour in 736. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all the painters and statuaries from the Eastern Empire, 832. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated at the 8th general council at Constantinople, 869-870. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. Many images in churches were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the civil war, 1641-8.

IDAHO, a northern "territory" of the United States of North America, was organised as such on 3 March 1868.

IDES (Latin *Idus*), were eight days in the Roman and church calendar, following the Nones. They were reckoned backward. In March, May, July, and October, the 8th Idus was on the 8th of the month, the 7th on the 9th, &c., the first, or Ide, being the 15th. In the other months the 8th Ide fell on the 6th, and the first on the 13th. On the Idus of March (the 15th) 44 B.C. Julius Cæsar was assassinated.

IDIOTS. About 1855 there were in England, exclusive of lunatics, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265; see *Lunacy*. The Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847; was chartered, 1862; additional buildings were founded by the prince of Wales, 28 June, 1869. The foundation of the Imbecile Asylum, Caterham, was laid by Dr. Brewer, M.P., 17 April, 1869.

IDOLS. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B.C. *Vossius*. Images are mentioned in *Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, A.D. 330. *Dufresnoy*. Idolatry was revived in Britain by the Saxons about 473, but it gave way in Britain, after the coming of Augustin, about 597. See *Iconoclasts, Week*.

IDSTEDT (N. Germany). Here the insurgent army of Holstein and Schleswig, commanded by Willisen, was defeated by the Danes, 25 July, 1850.

IDUMÆA, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob: see *Gen.* xxxvi., *Josh.* xxiv. 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country . . . . . B.C. 1453
They are subjugated by David 1040
They revolt against Ahaziah, 892; and are severely defeated by Amaziah 827
They join the Chaldæans against Judah, and are anathematised in *Psalm* cxxxvii . . about 570
John Hyrcanus, the Maccabee, subjugates and endeavours to incorporate them with the Jews . . 125
Herod the Great, son of Antipater an Idumæan, king of Judæa 40

IERNE, see *Ireland*.

IGLAU, see *Hussites*.

ILDEFONSO, ST., Spain. Here was signed a treaty between France and Spain, 19 Aug. 1796; and another by which France regained Louisiana, 1 Oct. 1800.

ILIUM (Asia Minor). A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B.C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilium*; see *Homer*.

ILLINOIS, a western state of North America, was settled by the French in 1749; acquired by the British, 1763; made a territory, 1809; and admitted into the Union as a state, 3 Dec. 1818. Capital, Springfield.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their portraits, about 70 B.C. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the 15th and 16th centuries, *et seq.*; and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alombrados, about 1575. After their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Buchet. They professed to obtain grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776, and was suppressed in 1784-5.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the earliest publication of the kind, established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., first appeared on 14 May, 1842.

He purchased the *Illustrated Times*, first published 9 June, 1855, and incorporated it with the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, established by the Ingram family; first number . . . . . 12 Oct. 1861
Mr. Ingram and his eldest son were accidentally drowned in the *Lady Elgin* in Lake Michigan, (see *Wrecks*) 8 Sept. 1860.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, begun . 1874.

ILLYRIA (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 230 B.C.) was made a Roman province, 167 B.C. In 1809 Napoleon I. gave the name of Illyrian provinces to Carniola, Dalmatia, and other provinces, then part of the French empire, now Carinthia, Carniola, &c.

IMAGE WORSHIP, see *Iconoclasts*.

"IMITATION OF JESUS CHRIST." (De Imitatione Christi). The author of this devotional work is unknown. It has been attributed to an abbot Gersen (whose very existence is doubtful); to Jean Gerson, the celebrated chancellor of Paris; and to Thomas à Kempis, said to have been merely a compiler and editor; he died 25 July, 1471.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, see *Conception*.

IMMIGRATION into the United Kingdom first estimated in the Emigration Report for 1875. In 1871, 49,167; in 1874, 118,120; in 1875, 94,228. Compare this with *Emigration*.

IMMORTALS (Greek, *athanatoi*), the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 500 B.C. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the 4th and 5th centuries.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary, 1700, it was enacted that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, 13 Feb. 1788, to 25 April, 1795; acquittal.
Impeachment of lord Melville, 9 April; acquittal, 12 June, 1806.
Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, 27 Jan. to 20 March, 1809; acquittal.
Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced 16 Aug.; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, 3 Oct.; and the last debate on the bill took place 10 Nov. 1820; see *Queen Caroline*.
Impeachment of the president; see *United States*, 1868.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER, see *Aulic Council*.

IMPERIAL GUARD of France, was created by Napoleon from the guard of the convention, the directory, and the consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9775 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814, it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815; revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It surrendered with Metz to the Germans 27 Oct. 1870; and was abolished by the defence

government soon after. It took part in the Crimean war *in 1855*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, see *Commons, Lords, Parliament*, and *Reform*.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. The vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries is here shown:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710	£4,753,777	In 1857	£187,844,441
1750	7,289,582	1859	179,182,355
1775	14,815,855	1861	217,485,024
1800	30,570,605	1864	274,952,172
1810	41,136,135	1865	271,072,285
1820	36,514,564	1866	295,290,274
1830	46,245,241	1867	275,183,137
1840	62,004,000	1868	294,693,608
1845	85,281,958	1869	295,460,214
1850	95,252,084	1870	303,296,082
1851	103,579,582	1871	331,015,480
1856	172,544,154	1875	373,939,577

	1871	1875.
From foreign countries	£258,071,062	£289,515,606
,, British possessions.	72,944,418	84,423,971

IMPOSTORS. The following are among the *most* extraordinary:—

Mahomet promulgated his creed, 604: see *Mahometanism*.

Aldebert, a Gaul, in 743, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.

Gonzalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1359: he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1556, promising to rise again in three years.

Otrefief, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by Poland; his success led the Russians to invite him to the throne, and deliver into his hands, Feodor, the reigning czar, and all his family: his imposition discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Jews and Turks a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

Joseph Smith, see *Mormonites*.

Apparition of our Lady of Salette; the imposture exposed and several persons prosecuted, April, 1846. The superstition revived and flourishing, Aug. 1872.

Pilgrimage of about 20,000 persons to Lourdes, in the Pyrenees, on account of alleged miracles (the virgin was said to have appeared to two girls, 11 Feb. 1858), 6 Oct. 1872; see *France*.

IN BRITISH HISTORY.

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary, were burnt, 1222.

Jack Cade assumed the name of Mortimer; see *Cade*, 1450.

In 1487, Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the duke of Burgundy, personated the earl of Warwick. Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII., and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck*.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were executed at Tyburn, 21 April, 1534.

In 1553 (first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she did penance.

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentine Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient: his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1666. Boyle and Flamsteed believed in him.

Dr. Titus Oates, see *Oates*.

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James: the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was fined 1000*l*., and put in the pillory, 1692. He was afterwards hanged for coining.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults; convicted as impostors, Nov. 1707.

Mary Tofts of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. André, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost impostures by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762; see *Cock-lane Ghost*.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died 27 Dec. 1814.

W. Thom, see *Thomites*.

[See *Abstinence*.]

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN, affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The stat. 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw. III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641, but practised till present times. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian war, 1854-5.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, see *Arrests, Debtors*, and *Ferrars' Arrest*.

IMPROPRIATION (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeys in 1539, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII.; and their successors constitute 7597 lay impropriators.

INCAS, see *Peru*.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by stat. 8 Hen. VI. 1429; and was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII. 1528. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in Aug. 1830; and in Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death was remitted, except in special cases, in 1827. The acts relating to arson were amended in 1837 and 1844.

INCEST. Marriage with very near relations, almost universally forbidden, took place in Egypt, Persia, and Greece. For recent cases see *Portugal*, 1760, 1777, and 1826. The table of kindred in the book of common prayer was set forth in 1563. For the Hebrew law see Leviticus, chap. xviii. 1490 B.C.

INCH. It was defined in 1824 by act of parliament, that 39·13929 inches is the length of a seconds pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating in vacuo at the sea level, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit; see *Candle*, and *Standard*.

INCHCAPE BELL, see *Bell Rock*.

INCLOSURE ACT, to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons, appointing commissioners, etc., 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, passed 8 Aug. 1845; another act passed in 1876; see *Commons*.

INCOME TAX. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France. In Dec. 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, resolutions for increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France.

Graduated duties on income imposed, beginning with 60*l.* per annum, by the act passed 9 Jan. 1799.
The "property tax" passed which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 150*l.* and lower rates on smaller incomes, 11 Aug. 1803.
Increased to 6½ per cent. 1805; 10 per cent., embracing the dividends at the bank, 1806.
In 1800 the tax produced 5,716,572*l.*; in 1804, 4,650,000*l.*; in 1806, 11,500,000*l.*; in 1808, 16,548,985*l.*; in 1815, 14,978,557*l.*
The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c., 8,657,937*l.*; from funded and stock properties, 2,885,505*l.*; the profits and gains of trade, 3,831,088*l.*; and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.* Repealed March, 1816.
Sir Robert Peel's bill imposing the present tax at a rate of 7*d.* in the pound (2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d. per cent.*) *per ann.* (for three years) passed 22 June, 1842.
It produced about 5,350,000*l.* a-year; and led to repeal of about 12,000,000*l.* indirect taxes.
Renewed for three years, 1845; and 1848.
Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar-square, London (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the income tax); rioting ensued, which was soon quelled, 6, 7 March, 1848.
Tax continued for one year in 1851 and 1852.
The tax of 7*d.* limited to seven years (till 1860); to be gradually reduced in amount; but all incomes from 100*l.* to 150*l.* made liable to 5*d.* in the pound for all that period: the tax also extended to Ireland, June, 1853.
In consequence of the Crimean war, the rate was doubled, 14th, 1854.
2*d.* (making 15*d.*) added to the tax on incomes above 150*l.*, and 1½*d.* on those between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; the former being 1*s.* 4*d.*, the latter 11½*d.* in the pound. 1855.
The former assessment reduced to 7*d.*, the latter to 5*d.*, 1857. Both became 5*d.*, 1858.
The former raised to 9*d.*, the latter to 6½*d.*; and the tax on incomes, derived from lands, tenements, &c., raised from 3½*d.* to 5½*d.* for England, and from 2½*d.* to 4*d.* for Scotland and Ireland, July, 1859.
The assessment on incomes raised—on those above 100*l.* to 7*d.*; on those above 150*l.* to 10*d.*

[The object of the increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country, April, 1860.]
A committee to inquire into the working of the income tax appointed, 14 Feb. 1861.
Reduction of the last assessment from 7*d.* to 6*d.*, and from 10*d.* to 9*d.* for three-quarters of the financial year 1861-62.
The rates of 6*d.* and 9*d.* to continue, April, 1862.
The rate of 7*d.* on all chargeable incomes; 3½*d.* on farms, &c., in England; and 2½*d.* in Scotland and Ireland. Incomes under 100*l.* a-year exempted; those above 100*l.* and under 200*l.* allowed an abatement on 60*l.*, 8 June, 1863.
The rate of 6*d.* on chargeable incomes, with some exemptions and abatement, 13 May, 1864.
The rate of 4*d.* on chargeable incomes, with same exemptions and abatement, May, 1865; continued, 1866, and 1867.
Raised to 5*d.* (for year ending 1 April, 1868), to provide for Abyssinian war, Nov. 1867.
Raised to 6*d.* (for 1868-9), May, 1868.
Reduced to 5*d.* in the pound, April, 1869; to 4*d.*, April, 1870. Raised to 6*d.* on account of re-organisation of army, abolishing purchase, 1871. Reduced to 4*d.*, April, 1872.
Renewed agitation against the tax; conference at Birmingham, 22 May; at the Mansion-house, London, proposed formation of a National Anti-Income Tax League, 13 Dec. 1872.
Reduced to 3*d.* from 6 April, 1873; to 2*d.*, 23 April, 1874.
Mr. C. Lewis's motion for reducing or abolishing the tax defeated (139-38), 3 July, 1874.
Raised to 3*d.*; incomes under 150*l.* to be exempt; 120*l.* of incomes under 400*l.* exempt, April, 1876.

PRODUCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

1842	£571,055	1864 (31 March).	£9,084,000
1844	5,191,597	1865 ,,	7,958,000
1846	5,395,391	1866 ,,	6,390,000
1852	5,509,637	1867 ,,	5,700,000
1855 (31 March).	10,642,621	1868 ,,	6,177,000
1856 ,,	15,070,958	1869 ,,	8,618,000
1857 ,,	16,089,933	1870 ,,	10,044,000
1858 ,,	11,586,115	1871 ,,	6,350,000
1859 ,,	6,683,587	1872 ,,	9,084,000
1860 ,,	9,596,106	1873 ,,	7,403,736
1861 ,,	10,923,186	1874 ,,	5,641,791
1862 ,,	10,365,000	1875 ,,	4,315,132
1863 ,,	10,567,000		

(Estimated that 1*d.* in the pound yields 1,727,000*l.* a-year.)

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME.

	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1814	1873	1814	1873	1854	1873
Real property, land, &c.	53,495,000	175,280,000	6,643,000	23,068,000	11,892,000	14,647,000
Professions, trades, &c.	34,288,000	170,685,000	2,771,000	18,437,000	4,780,000	8,115,000
	87,783,000	345,965,000	9,414,000	41,505,000	16,673,000	22,762,000

INCUMBENTS' RESIGNATION ACT, with provision for pensions, passed 13 July, 1871.

INCUMBERED ESTATES, see *Encumbered Estates.*

INCURABLES. The royal hospital for incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at Carshalton in Surrey, in 1850, has since been removed to Putney.

INDEMNITY BILL, by which the minister of the crown or the government, is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases, without the previous sanction of parliament. One was passed 19 April, 1801; another to indemnify ministers against their acts during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64); and in the lords (93 to 27), 10 March, 1818. In 1848 and 1857, bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension of the Bank Charter act by the ministry; see *Oblivion.* An *indemnity bill* is passed at the end of every session of parliament for persons who transgress through ignorance of the law. The practice began in 1715.

INDEPENDENTS or **CONGREGATIONALISTS**, hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others in religious matters; that there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken for advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; and that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate. Robert Brown preached these doctrines about 1585, but, after 32 imprisonments, he eventually conformed to the established church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 independents. They were driven by persecution to Holland, where they formed several churches; that at Leyden was under Mr. Robinson, often regarded as the author of Independency. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting-house. Cromwell, himself an independent, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians. The independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy, in 1658; and the congregational union of England and Wales formed in 1831, published their "declaration of faith, order, and discipline," in 1833. In 1851, they had 3244 chapels for 1,067,760 persons in England and Wales; see *Worship*. The first independents in Scotland were the Glasites (*which see*). The first independent church in America was founded by the followers of John Robinson, at Plymouth, New England, in 1620.

The Congregationalist Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, erected in memory of the ministers ejected in 1662, as a home for religious societies, was subscribed for and opened . . . 19 Jan. 1875

An important congregationalist synod, held in London . . . . . early in Oct. „

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, a catalogue of the books, the reading of which is prohibited by the church of Rome, first made by the inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent, 1559. The Index by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595. Many of the works of the great authors of France, Spain, Germany, and England, are thus prohibited. On 25 June, 1864, Hugo's "Les Misérables" and other books were added to the number; and many others since.

INDIA or **HINDOSTAN**. The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is mentioned as reigning 2300 B.C., and Buddhism is said to have been introduced 956 B.C. Several ancient nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on commerce with India. It was partially conquered by Darius Hystaspes, who formed an Indian satrapy, in 512 B.C., and by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was much increased. The authentic history of Hindostan commences with the conquest of Mahmud Ghuzni, 1004. *Rennell.* See *Secretaries, Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras*, and *Oude*, for further details.* For the new route to India, see *Waghorn*. About 450 native states in India, 1876.

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N. lat. and from 70° to 90° E. long. (exclusive of the Burmese additions), about 1,500,000 square miles. The population in 1869, 155,348,090; 1871-2 (first regular census), 190,563,048. Cotton was planted in 1839, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways (6273 miles in 1875) and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation; see *Ganges Canal*. The Indian revenue in 1854-5 was 20,371,450*l*. The expenditure, 22,915,160*l*. In 1858-9: revenue, 36,060,788*l*.; expenditure, 49,642,350*l*. In 1869-70: revenue, 52,942,482*l*.; expenditure, 56,184,489*l*. In 1873-4, about 127,000 Hindoos, 48,000 Mahometans, 15,900,000 casteless races; rest miscellaneous; revenue 49,598,253*l*., expenditure 54,959,228*l*.

The religion of Brahma introduced	about B.C. 2000
Buddhism introduced	about 956
Invasion of Alexander	327
Irruptions of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Ghuzni, 1001-24. He captured Somnath.	A.D. 1024
Extinction of the house of Ghuzni, 1186; rule of the slave-kings of Delhi, 1206-1288; of the Khighis and house of Toghlak, 1288-1412; of the Syuds, 1412-50; of the house of Lodi	1450-1526
Patan, or Afghan empire, founded	1205
Invasion of the Moguls under Genghis Khan, 1219; he died	1227
The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1397; conquer Hindostan, and butcher 100,000 of its people	1398-9
Passage to India discovered by Vaseo da Gama	1497
The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochin (S. Coast)	1502
Albuquerque made governor-general, 1508; dies at Goa	1514
Conquest of India completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire	1519-26
Reign of his son Humayun	1531-56
Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindostan	1556-1605
The Portuguese introduce tobacco	1600
The Dutch first visit India, 1601; establish a United East India Company	1602
Tranquebar granted to the Danes	1619
Reign of Jehanghir	1605-27
Reign of Shah Jehan; golden age of the Moguls,	1627-58
Aurungzebe dethrones his father and murders his brothers, 1658; reigns	1658-1707
French East India Company established	1664
Rise of the Mahratta power under Sevajee, 1659; he assumes royalty, 1674; dies	1680
Aurungzebe conquers Golconda, &c.	1687
His prosperity wanes, 1702; dies . . 22 Feb.	1707
Bahadoor Shah succeeds, 1707; dies	1712
Jehander Shah, 1713; dethroned and killed	1718
Accession of Mahomed Shah	1719
Independence of the Nizam of the Deccan	1723
Rise of the Mahratta families, Holkar and Sindiah	1730
Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Kouli Khan: at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish; carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000*l*. sterling	1739
Mahomed Shah dies	1748

[The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, independent sovereignties being formed by petty princes. In 1761, Shah Alum II. attacking the English was defeated at Patna, 15 Jan. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi in 1803, gen. Lake restored the aged monarch to a nominal sovereignty, which descended at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last king of Delhi (his son), who received a pension of about 125,000*l*. per annum. He joined the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon; died there, 11 Nov. 1862.]

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages	1528
Sir Francis Drake's expedition	1579
Levant company's land expedition	1589
First commercial adventure from England	1591
First charter to the London company of merchants (see *India Company*)	1600
Factories established at Surat, &c.	1612
Sir Thos. Roe, first English ambassador	1615
Madras founded, 1640; made a presidency	1652
Bombay ceded to England as part of dowry of Catherine, queen of Charles II.	1662
French company established	1664
They settle at Pondicherry	1668
Calcutta purchased	1698

War between the English and French in India . 1746-9
English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government, without success 1748
Clive takes Arcot 1751
Peace made 1754
Severndroog and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken . . . . . 11 Feb. 1756
Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowla; suffocation of English in the Black hole (*which see*) 20 June, ,,
Calcutta retaken by Clive, 2 Jan.; he defeats the Soubah at Plassey . . . . . 23 June, 1757
Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built ,,
French successful under Lally 1758
But lose nearly all their power 1759
The French under Lally defeated by sir Eyre Coote near Wandewash . . . . . 2 July, 1760
Hyder Ali usurps the sovereignty of Mysore . 1763-4
Conquest of Patna . . . . . 6 Nov. 1763
Battle of Buxar (*which see*) . . . . 23 Oct. 1764
The nabob becomes subject to the English . . 1765
Lord Clyde obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Treaty with Nizam Ali: the English obtain the Northern Circars . . . . . 12 Nov. 1766
Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic . . . Jan. 1769
Frightful famine in Bengal 1770
Warren Hastings governor of Bengal . . 13 April, 1772
India Bill; supreme court established (see *India Bills*) 1773
Treaty with Bhootan 1774
Death of Clive; ungratefully treated . . . . ,,
Accusations commence against Warren Hastings; accused of taking a bribe from a concubine of Meer Jaffier (see *Hastings*) . . . 30 May, 1775
Nuncomar, a Brahmin, accuses Warren Hastings of receiving bribes . . . . . 11 March, 1776
Is hanged for forgery . . . . . 5 Aug. ,,
Pondicherry taken . . . . . 11 Oct. 1778
Fortress of Gwalior taken by Popham . 4 Aug. ,,
Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British, 10 Sept.; takes Arcot . . 31 Oct. 1780
Hyder Ali defeated by sir Eyre Coote . 1 July, 1781
Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes (see *Chunar*) . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Bussy lands with a French detachment March, 1782
War with Hyder Ali aided by the French . . ,,
Hyder Ali overthrown by Coote . . 2 June, ,,
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Sahib . . . . . Dec. ,,
Tippoo, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes Bednore . . . . . April, 1783
Pondicherry, restored to the French, and Trincomalee to the Dutch . . . . . ,,
Fox's India bill thrown out . . . . . ,,
Pitt's India bill establishing the board of control (*which see*) 1784
Ignoble peace with Tippoo . . . 11 March, ,,
Charges against Warren Hastings 1786
His trial begun . . . . . 13 Feb. 1788
War with Tippoo renewed 1790
Bangalore taken (see *Bangalore*) . . 21 March, 1791
Cornwallis defeats Tippoo at Arikera . 15 May, ,,
Fortress of Severndroog taken . . 21 Dec. ,,
Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages 19 March, 1792
Civil and criminal courts erected 1793
Pondicherry again taken . . . . . ,,
Tippoo's sons restored . . . . 29 March, 1794
First dispute with the Burmese; adjusted by general Erskine 1795
Warren Hastings acquitted . . . 23 April, ,,
Government of lord Mornington, afterwards marquis Wellesley . . . . 17 May, 1798
Seringapatam stormed by gen. Baird; Tippoo Sahib killed, 4 May; Mysore divided . 22 June, 1799
Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered 1800
The nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories to the English for a pension . . . . 4 June, 1802
Mahratta war. Victories of sir Arthur Wellesley and general Lake 1803
Wellesley's great victory at Assaye . 23 Sept. ,,
Pondicherry (restored 1801) retaken . . Dec. ,,
War with Holkar 1804-5
Capture of Bhurtpore . . . . . 2 April, 1805
Lord Wellesley superseded by the marquis Cornwallis, who dies . . . . . 5 Oct. 1805
The Mahratta chief, Scindiah, defeated by the British; treaty of peace . . . . 23 Novr ,,
Treaty of peace with Holkar . . . . 24 Dec. ,,
Sepoy mutiny at Vellore; 800 executed , July, 1806
Cumoona surrenders . . . . . 21 Nov. 1807
Mutiny at Seringapatam quelled . . . 23 Aug. 1809
Act opening the trade to India . . . . July, 1813
War with Nepaul 1814-15
Holkar defeated by sir T. Hislop . . . 21 Dec. 1817
Pindaree war. English successful . . . 1817-18
Peace with Holkar . . . . . 6 Jan. 1818
Burmese war. The British take Rangoon 5 May, 1824
Lord Combermere commands in India . . ,,
Malacca ceded, and Singapore purchased . . ,,
Barrackpore mutiny, many sepoys killed . Nov. ,,
General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome, 25 Dec. 1825
Bhurtpore stormed by Combermere . 18 Jan. 1826
Peace with the Burmese . . . . 24 Feb. ,,
[They pay 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and cede a great extent of territory.]
Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows (see *Suttees*) . . . . . 7 Dec. 1829
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, &c., to China, forming a new era in British commerce . . . . . 28 Aug. 1833
Coorg annexed; Rajah deposed . . . 10 April, 1834
The natives admitted to the magistracy . 1 May, ,,
The Nawab Shumsoodden put to death for the murder of Mr. Frazer, British resident 8 Oct. 1835
Slavery abolished . . . . . 1 Aug. 1838
Afghan war. Proclamation against Dost Mahomed 1 Oct. ,,
The British occupy Candahar . . . 21 April, 1839
Battle of Ghiznee; victory of sir John (afterwards lord) Keane (see *Ghiznee*) . . . . 23 July, ,,
Wade forces the Khyber pass . . . 26 July, ,,
Shah Soujah restored to his sovereignty; he and the British army enter Cabul . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
English defeat Dost Mahomed . . . 18 Oct. 1840
Kurrock Singh, king of Lahore, dies; at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mahomed, next heir, surrenders to England 5 Nov. ,,
Rising against the British at Cabul; sir Alex. Burnes and others murdered . . 2 Nov. 1841
Sir Wm. Macnaghten assassinated . . 25 Dec. ,,
Jellalabad held by sir R. Sale 1841-2
The British under a convention evacuate Cabul, placing lady Sale, &c., as hostages with Akbar Khan; a massacre ensues of about 26,000 men, women, and children . . . 6-13 Jan. 1842
The British evacuate Ghiznee . . 6 March, ,,
Sortie from Jellalabad; general Pollock forces the Khyber pass . . . . . 5 April, ,,
Ghiznee retaken by general Nott . . 6 Sept. ,,
General Pollock re-enters Cabul . . 16 Sept. ,,
Lady Sale and other prisoners rescued by sir R. Shakspeare; arrive at gen. Pollock's camp 21 Sept. ,,
Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifications 12 Oct. ,,
Scinde war. Ameers defeated by sir Charles Napier at Meanee . . . . . 17 Feb. 1843
Scinde annexed to the British empire; sir Charles Napier governor . . . . . June, ,,
Gwalior war. Battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar: the strong fort of Gwalior, the "Gibraltar of the East," taken . . . . . 29 Dec. ,,
Danish possessions in India purchased . . . 1845
*Sikh war.** The Sikhs cross the Sutlej river and attack the British at Ferozepore . 14 Dec. ,,
Sir H. Hardinge, after a long rapid march, reaches Moodkee; the Sikhs (20,000) make an attack; after a hard contest they retire, abandoning their guns (see *Moodkee*) . . . . 18 Dec. ,,

* Runjeet Singh, long the ruler of the Sikhs and the Punjab, lived in amity with the British. After his death, 27 June, 1839, several of his successors (children and grandchildren) were in turn assassinated. During the minority of his grandson Dhuleep Singh, the favourite of the Maha Ranee, Lall Singh, ruled; and finding the army ungovernable, sanctioned the unprovoked attack on the British, as given above.

Battle of Ferozeshah (*which see*) . 21, 22 Dec. 1845
Battle of Aliwál ; the Sikhs defeated (see *Aliwal* and *Sutlej*) . . . . . 28 Jan. 1846
Great battle of Sobraon ; the enemy defeated with immense loss (see *Sobraon*) . . . 10 Feb. ,,
Citadel of Lahore occupied by sir Hugh Gough, and the war terminates . . . . . 20 Feb. ,,
Sir R. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkee (18 Dec. 1845) . . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
The governor-general and sir Hugh Gough raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge and baron Gough ; receive the thanks of parliament and of the E.I. company . . . . 2, 6 March,
Treaty of Lahore signed . . . . . 9 March, ,,
Vizier Lall Singh deposed . . . . 13 Jan. 1847
Mr. Vans Agnew and lieut. Anderson killed by the troops of the dewan Moolraj . 21 April, 1848
Lieut. Edwardes joins general Courtland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kennyree . . . . . 18 June, ,,
General Whish raises the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh . . . 22 Sept. ,,
Cavalry skirmish at Rammuggur . . . 22 Nov. ,,
Shere Singh, entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery ; gen. Thackwell crosses the river with 8 infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, 1 Dec., and attacks his left flank at Sadoolapore, 3 Dec. ,,
Lord Gough attacks the enemy's advanced position; victory of Chillianwallah (*which see*) . 13 Jan. 1849
Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan by Moolraj (see *Mooltan*) . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
Victory of Guzerat (*which see*) . . . 21 Feb. ,,
Sir Chas. Napier appointed comm.-in-chief, 7 March, ,,
The Sikhs surrender unconditionally . 14 March, ,,
Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions ; Dhuleep Singh obtains a pension of 40,000*l.* . . . . . 29 March, ,,
Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and lieut. Anderson, Aug. ; commuted to transportation for life . . . . . Sept. ,,
Sir Charles Napier disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny . . . . . 27 Feb. 1850
Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affredis . . . . 20 March, ,,
Embassy from the king of Nepaul to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England (see *Nepaul*) 25 May, ,,
Resignation of his command in India by sir Charles Napier . . . . . 2 July, ,,
His farewell address to the Indian army . 15 Dec. ,,
Burmese war. Death of Bajee Rao, ex-peishwa of the Mahrattas. [His nephew Nana Sahib's claim for continuance of the pension (80,000*l.*) refused.] 28 Jan. 1851
A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava . . . . . 29 Oct. ,,
The viceroy of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war ; and erects batteries to prevent their departure, 4 Jan. 1852
[Commodore Lambert blockades the Irawaddy ; the Fox, Hermes, &c., attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 300 of the enemy.]
Martaban (5 April), Rangoon (14 April), and Bassein stormed by the British . . . . 19 May, ,,
Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned . 4 June, ,,
Prome captured by capt. Tarleton . 9 July, ,,
Pegu recaptured by general Godwin . 21 Nov. ,,
Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor-general . . 20 Dec. ,,
Revolution at Ava ; the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother . . . . . Jan. 1853
Rangoon devastated by fire . . . . 14 Feb. ,,
Capt. Lock and many men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a robber chief, 3 Feb. ; which is taken by sir J. Cheape . . . 19 March, ,,
First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah) . . . . . 16 April, ,,
Termination of the war . . . . . June, ,,
New India bill passed . . . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Death of general Godwin . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Assassination of capt. Latter . . . 8 Dec. 1853
Rajah of Nagpoor dies, and his territories fall to the E. I. Company . . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Opening of Ganges Canal 1854
Opening of the Calcutta railway . . 3 Feb. 1855
Treaty with Dost Mahomed of Cabul . 31 March, ,,
Insurrection of the Sonthals (*which see*) . July, ,,
Which is only finally suppressed . . May, ,,
Oude annexed (see *Oude*) . . . . 7 Feb. ,,

MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

Mutinies in the Bengal army : at Barrackpore, &c., several regiments disbanded . . . March, 1857
"India is quiet throughout."—*Bombay Gazette.* 1 May, ,,
Mutiny at Meerut* (near Delhi) 10 May. The mutineers seize Delhi, commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor, 11-12 May, &c. ,,
Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr. Montgomery and brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab . . 12 May, ,,
Martial law proclaimed by the British lieut.-governor, J. R. Colvin . . . . . May, ,,
British troops under general Anson advance on Delhi : his death . . . . . 27 May,
Mutineers often defeated . . 30 May-23 June, ,,
Mutiny at Lucknow . . . . . 30 May, ,,
Neill suppresses the mutiny at Benares, 3 June ; and recovers Allahabad . . . . 4 June, ,,
Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal : fearful atrocities committed† . . . . . ,,
Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved . . . . . 11 June, ,,
Ex-king of Oude arrested . . . . 14 June, ,,
Siege of the residency at Lucknow by the rebels, commences . . . . . 1 July, ,,
Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow, 4 July, ,,
The liberty of the press restricted . . 4 July, ,,
Sir H. Barnard commanding before Delhi dies of cholera, succeeded by general Reed . 5 July, ,,
General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Sealcote . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., 28 June ; he is defeated by general Havelock, 16 July : who re-captures Cawnpore (see *Cawnpore*) . . . . . 17 July, ,,
Mutinies suppressed at Hyderabad, 18 July ; and at Lahore . . . . . 20 July, ,,

* On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, greased cartridges had been brought from England. These were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan. 1857. A mutinous spirit however gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost by disbandment and desertion, about 30,000 men. On 5 April, a sepoy, and on 20 April, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 34 regiments were lost. In April, 85 of the 3rd Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On 9 May they were committed to gaol. On Sunday, the 10th, a mutiny in the native troops broke out ; they fired on their officers, killing col. Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans, and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi (*which see*).

† At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny : *Meerut, Delhi*, Ferozepore, Allyghur, Roorkee, Murdaun, Lucknow, *Cawnpore, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi*, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Azimghur, Futtehghur, Jaunpore, *Bareilly*, Shahjehanpore, *Allahabad*. At the stations printed in italics, European women and children were massacred. —The *Relief Fund* for the sufferers in India was commenced 25 Aug. 1857. The Queen, the emperor Napoleon, and the Sultan, gave each 1000*l.* In Nov. 1857, 280,749*l.* had been collected : in Nov. 1858, 433,620*l.* In Dec. 1861, 140,000*l.* had been distributed to sufferers in India ; and 100,000*l.* to those at home ; 246,069*l.* remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A fast was observed on 7 Oct.

General Reed retires, and sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi . . . 22 July, 1857
Revolt at Dinapore: the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah . . . . . 25 July, ,,
Heroic exertions and numerous victories of general Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease . . . . . 29 July, to 16 Aug. ,,
Lord Canning's so-called "clemiency" proclamation . . . . . 31 July, ,,
Victory of Neill at Pandeo Nuddee . . . 15 Aug. ,,
General Nicholson's victory at Nujuffghur [he dies 23 Sept.] . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Assault of Delhi, 14 Sept.; taken, 20 Sept.; the king captured, 21 Sept.; his son and grandson slain by colonel Hodson . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency; retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed . . . 25, 26 Sept. ,,
Colonel Greathed defeats the rebels at Bolundshohur, 27 Sept.; destroys a fort at Molaghur, 29 Sept.; takes Allyghur, 5 Oct.; and defeats rebels at Agra . . . . . 10 Oct.
Sir Colin Campbell (afters. lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, 11 July; arrives at Cawnpore 3 Nov. ,,
Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, 9 Nov.; and takes Secunderabagh . . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and rescues the besieged in the residency, 18-25 Nov. ,,
Havelock* dies of dysentery at Alumbagh, 24 Nov. ,,
General Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the Gwalior contingent, who take part of Cawnpore . . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Sir C. Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, 28 Nov.; and defeats the Gwalior rebels, 6 Dec. ,,
The rebels defeated by Seaton, 14, 17, and 27 Dec.; at Goruckpore by Rowcroft, 27 Dec.; and at Futtehghur by sir C. Campbell . . . 2 Jan. 1858
Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels Jan. ,,
Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant, victorious in many encounters . . Jan. and Feb. ,,
Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation 27 Jan. to 9 March, ,,
Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, 11 Feb.; the siege commences, 8 March; taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat; Hodson killed, 14-19 March, ,,
Severe proclamation of the governor-general in Oude† . . . . . 14 March, ,,
General Roberts takes Kotah . . . 30 March, ,,
Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi . . . . . 4 April, ,,
General Whitelock takes Budaon . . . 19 April, ,,
Death of capt. sir W. Peel, of small-pox, at Cawnpore . . . . . 27 April, ,,
General Penny killed in Rohilcund . . . 4 May, ,,
Bareilly recaptured . . . . . 7 May, ,,
Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times—at Kooneh, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes . . . . . 23 May, ,,
Victory of sir E. Lugard at Jugdespore 29 May, ,,
The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Scindiah, who escapes to Agra . . . . . 13 June, ,,
The rebels defeated by sir H. Rose (the heroic Ranee of Jhansi killed), 17 June; Gwalior retaken and Scindiah reinstated . . . . 19 June. ,,
Tantia Topee heads a division of the rebels . . ,,
Rajahs of Jeypore, &c., surrender; Rohilcund and other provinces tranquillised . . July, ,,
General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels . . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Many Oude chiefs surrender . . . . Aug. ,,
An attempt of disbanded regiments to retake their arms at Mooltan, suppressed by major Hamilton (300 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterwards) . . . . . 31 Aug. 1858
The government of the East India Company ceases, 1 Sept. ,,
General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee, near Rajghur . . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
The queen proclaimed throughout India—lord Canning to be the first viceroy . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Campaign in Oude begins; several chiefs submit, others subdued . . . . . 1-30 Nov. ,,
At Dhooden Khera lord Clyde (formerly sir C. Campbell) defeats Beni Mahdo . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Flight of Tantia Topee—he is beaten in Guzerat by major Sutherland . . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, 4-11 Dec.; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Rangoon . . . . . ,,
Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented) . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozeshah . Dec. ,,
Who joins Tantia Topee: they are defeated in several small engagements . . . Jan. 1859
Enforcement of the Disarming Act in the north-west provinces . . . . . Jan. ,,
The Punjaub made a distinct presidency 1 Jan. ,,
Rebels completely expelled from Oude; enter Nepaul . . . . . Jan. ,,
Guerilla warfare continues in Rohilcund . Feb. ,,
Tantia Topee hemmed in; deserted by his troops, about 25 Feb. ,,
Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by general Horsford . . . . . 10 Feb. ,,
The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction, March, ,,
Mauh Singh surrenders . . . . . 2 April, ,,
Tantia Topee taken, 7 April; hanged . 18 April, ,,
Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India 1 May, ,,
Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the company's service at Meerut and other places, on account of their transfer to the queen's service without bounty . . . . . 5 May, ,,
Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah pass . . . . . 23 May, ,,
A court of inquiry appointed . . . June, ,,
Sir Chas. Wood becomes sec. for India . 22 June, ,,
Dissatisfaction among the troops at their transfer from the service of the company to that of the crown, without a bounty, settled by discharge being offered to them, which about 10,000 accept July, ,,
Thanksgiving day observed in India . . 28 July, ,,
An income tax bill (called "the Trades' and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the legislative council; great meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it . . . . . Sept. ,,
Rajah Jey-loll Singh hanged . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Nana Sahib, in force, in Nepaul on the frontiers of Oude . . . . . Oct. ,,
Insurgents in Nepal dispersed . . . . 24 Dec. ,,
Important financial changes made by Mr. James Wilson, new finance secretary . . . Feb. 1860
Company formed to obtain cotton, flax, &c., from India . . . . . March, ,,
Paper currency determined on . . . March, ,,
Bahadoor Khan, ex-king of Bareilly, hanged for murders caused by him . . . . 2 March, ,,
Sir Chas. Trevelyan recalled from Madras, for publishing a government minute against Mr. Wilson's commercial scheme . . . . . May, ,,
Sir Hugh Rose takes command of the Indian army, amalgamated with the British . . July, ,,
Lord Clyde arrives in London . . 18 July, ,,
Lord Canning's recommendation that the adopted successors of Indian princes should be recognised agreed to by the home government . 21 July, ,,
Death of sir H. Ward, new governor at Madras, 3 Aug.; and of Mr. James Wilson . . . 11 Aug. ,,
Nana Sahib, supposed to have died of jungle fever in Aug. 1858, is said to be living in Tibet . Dec. ,,
Mutiny of 5th European regiment at Dinapore, suppressed; breaks out again, 5 Oct.; is again suppressed, Wm. Johnson shot, and the regiment disbanded . . . . . 13 Nov. ,,
British troops repulsed at Sikkim . . Nov. ,,
Agitation against the income tax suppressed at Bombay and other places . . . . Dec. ,,

* Born 5 April, 1795; educated at the Charterhouse, London, where he was called "*old Phlos*;" went to India, 1823; served in the Burmese war, 1824; and in the Sikh war, 1845. He was a Baptist.

† Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.

Excitement against sir Chas. Wood's grant of 520,000*l.* to descendants of Tippoo Sahib . Dec. 1860
Mr. Samuel Laing, successor to Mr. James Wilson, arrives . . . . . 10 Jan. 1861
Awful famine in N.W. provinces through failure of the crops; immense exertions of the government and others to relieve the sufferers, Jan.-June, ,,
Expedition marches against Sikkim; natives retire Feb. ,,
Disturbances in the indigo districts . . March, ,,
Kootoob-ood-deen, grandson of Tippoo Sahib, murdered by his servants . . . . 31 March, ,,
British subscriptions for relief of the famine commence at the Mansion-house, London, with 4000*l.*, 28 March; 52,000*l.* subscribed 20 April; closes with 114,807*l.* . . . . . Nov. ,,
Order of the "Star of India" (*which see*) constituted 25 June,
Excitement through the printing and circulation of "Nil Darpan," a Hindu drama libelling the indigo planters . . . . . June, ,,
The rev. James Long, the translator, sentenced to fine and imprisonment . . . . . Aug. ,,
New Indian council and new high court of judicature established . . . . . Aug. ,,
Mr. J. P. Grant, lieut.-governor of Bengal (who had authorised the translation of "Nil Darpan") and Mr. Seton Kerr, his secretary (who had, without authority, distributed copies) are censured and resign . . . . . Sept. ,,
Law of property in India altered; sale of waste lands authorised . . . . . Oct. ,,
Lords Harris and Clyde, sir J. Lawrence, Dhuleep Singh, and others invested with the Star of India by the queen . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Reported prosperity of Indian finances; licence tax not to be reimposed . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
First meeting of new legislative council; includes several Indian princes . . . . . 18 Jan. 1862
Lord Elgin, new governor-general, installed at Calcutta . . . . . 12 March, ,,
Lord Canning arrives at Southampton, 26 April; dies . . . . . 17 June, ,,
Mr. S. Laing returns to England through ill health; censured by sir C. Wood; he justifies himself and resigns . . . . . July, ,,
High court of judicature at Bengal inaugurated 12 July, ,,
Reported suspension of sale of waste lands Aug. ,,
Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the revolt 8 Sept. ,,
Great increase in the cultivation of cotton in India, reported . . . . . Oct. ,,
Sir Charles Trevelyan, new finance minister, arrives 8 Jan. 1863
First agricultural exhibition at Calcutta 19-30 Jan. ,,
Rise of Ram Singh, a fanatic, in N.W. provinces Oct. ,,
War with warlike hill-tribes on the N.W. frontiers, Oct.; severe conflict, gen. Chamberlain wounded, 20 Nov.; war ended . . . . . 29 Dec. ,,
The Hindu religion deprived of government support Dec. ,,
Death of the viceroy, lord Elgin . . 20 Nov. ,,
Sir John Lawrence, his successor, assumes office 12 Jan. 1864
Excitement amongst the Hindoos on account of government suppressing funeral rites on sanitary grounds . . . . . March, ,,
Prosperous financial statement of sir Charles Trevelyan . . . . . April, ,,
Mr. Ashley Eden, envoy at Bhootan, seized and compelled to sign a treaty giving up Assam about April, ,,
Gold currency (a sovereign = 10 rupees) ordered to be introduced at Christmas . . . July, ,,
Terrific cyclone—immense loss of life, property, and ships at Calcutta and elsewhere . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Grand durbar, held by sir John Lawrence, at Lahore; 604 native princes present . . 18 Oct. ,,
War with the Bhootanese—fortress of Dhalimcote taken . . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
Much commercial speculation at Bombay . Dec. ,,
The Bhootanese attack on Dewangiri repulsed with severe loss, 29 Jan. evacuated by the British Feb. 1865
Opening of the Indo-European telegraph—a telegram from Kurrachee received . . 1 March, 1865
W. Massey succeeds sir C. Trevelyan as finance minister; he arrives at Calcutta . 31 March, ,,
Sir Charles Trevelyan declares a large deficit in the revenue . . . . . 1 April, ,,
Dewangiri recaptured by gen. Tombs . 2 April, ,,
Sir Hugh Rose retires from command of the army; which is assumed by sir Wm. Mansfield, 23 April, ,,
Sir Charles Trevelyan's plans reversed by sir C. Wood . . . . . May, ,,
Death of the able and beneficent hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the recognised representative of the Hindoo community . . . . 31 July, ,,
Negotiation with the Bhootanese . . July, ,,
Shipwreck of the *Eagle Speed* near Calcutta; 265 coolies perish through neglect . . 24 Aug. ,,
Peace with the Bhootanese signed . . 13 Nov. ,,
Much dissatisfaction at mildewed cotton goods being received from England . . July-Oct. ,,
Settlement of the question respecting marriage of Hindoo converts . . . . . April, 1866
"*Simla Scandal.*" Trial of capt. E. Jervis; acquitted on charge of peculation of stores belonging to sir W. Mansfield, commander-in-chief, but condemned for insubordination; sentence (dismissal from the service) approved by sir W. Mansfield . . . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Awful famine in Orissa, Bengal; about 1,500,000 perished . . . . . Aug.-Nov. ,,
Relief by Government . . . . . Oct. ,,
Dr. Cotton, bishop of Calcutta, accidentally drowned 6 Oct. ,,
Famine abating; official inquiry ordered . Nov. ,,
Great durbar held at Agra, by sir J. Lawrence 10-20 Nov. ,,
Simla case; sentence against capt. Jervis confirmed, and sir W. Mansfield censured by the duke of Cambridge, by letter dated . . . 17 Jan. 1867
Deficiencies in the revenue; Massey's proposed new licence tax much opposed . . April & May, ,,
False rumour of mutiny at Meerut . . 20 May, ,,
Report on Orissa famine; authorities blamed, June, ,,
Deficiency in revenue for 1867, 2,400,000*l.* reported Aug. ,,
Massacre of Hindoo chiefs by the nawab of Tonk (for which he was deposed) . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Grand durbar at Lucknow . . . 9-17 Nov. ,,
The fierce Wagheers of Kattywar, in a night attack, are nearly exterminated; capts. Hibbert and La Touche killed . . . . . 29 Dec. ,,
Mr. Massey's budget; surplus of 800,000*l.*; licence tax abolished, tax on trades, &c., substituted; expenditure of 1,700,000*l.* on public works proposed 14 March, 1868
War on the N.W. frontier; the Bazotees, fanatical Mahometans, defeated by general Wilde; 30 killed and wounded; all dispersed, 4 Oct.; villages burnt as punishment for outrages . . . Oct. ,,
Death of the begum of Bhopal, who helped the British during the mutiny . . . 30 Aug. ,,
The duke of Argyll secretary for India . 9 Dec. ,,
Arrival of the earl of Mayo, the new viceroy, at Calcutta . . . . . 12 Jan. 1869
Sir R. Temple's budget; deficiency of about 2,750,000*l.*; a 1 per cent. income tax put on (excessively opposed) . . . . . March, ,,
Meeting of the viceroy and Shere Ali, the Affghan sovereign, who receives a subsidy and presents 27 March, ,,
New divorce act in operation . . . 1 April, ,,
Rise of a body of Indian religious reformers termed the Brahmo-Somaj (see *Deism*) . . . Aug. ,,
Act for the better governing India and defining the governer-general's powers passed . . 11 Aug. ,,
India visited by the duke of Edinburgh, Dec. 1869-April, 1870
Railway between Calcutta and Bombay completed March, ,,
Announced deficiency in the revenue; increased taxation proposed; much opposition to the income tax . . . . . May, ,,
Grand durbar at Bhurtpore . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Lamented death of sir H. Durand, from fall from an elephant . . . . . 1 Jan. 1871
Sir Proby Cautley, designed Ganges canal works, &c., died, aged 68 . . . . . 25 Jan. ,,
Volunteer system proposed for India . . Jan. ,,

Indian finance committee appointed . . Feb. 1871
Sir R. Temple's budget . . . . . 9 March, ,,
Indian civil engineering college, Cooper's-hill, opened by the duke of Argyll, secretary for India, 5 Aug. ,,
Justice Norman stabbed at Calcutta, 20 Sept.; dies 21 Sept.; assassin convicted, 28 Sept.; executed 4 Nov. ,,
Moulvi Liakat Ali, a cruel rebel who in 1857 ruled as viceroy at Allahabad, apprehended . 5 July, ,,
Much corrupt opposition to the income tax reported Nov. ,,
Lord Mayo visits Palumpore fair, and holds a rural durbar . . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Military expedition under generals Nutthall and Bourchier, aided by the rajah of Munnipore, against the Looshais, about 13 Nov.; skirmishes, 1 Dec. ,,
Death of the earl of Ellenborough, a late governor-general (see *Somnath*) . . . . . 22 Dec. ,,
Skirmishes with the Looshais, 21, 23 Dec.; they sue for peace . . . . . 29 Dec. ,,
The king of Siam visits Calcutta . . 7-12 Jan. 1872
Outbreak of the Kookas, near Loodiana, severely suppressed by commissioners Cowan and Forsyth (see *Kookas*) . . . . . 15-17 Jan. ,,
Camp at Delhi; military manœuvres, by sir H. Tombs and others . . . . . 13-23 Jan. ,,
Looshais repulsed and strongholds taken 28 Jan. ,,
The viceroy arrives at Rangoon, 28 Jan.; on his return he visits the convict establishment in the Andaman Islands, and is assassinated at Port Blair by Shere Ali, a convict, while about to embark in the *Glasgow* . . . . 8 Feb. ,,
Lord Napier acts as viceroy . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
Looshais surrender unconditionally; army returning 28 Feb. ,,
The Kamous tribe, while carrying off Looshai captives, defeated, and captives rescued; British returning to Calcutta . . . . . 7 March, ,,
Shere Ali hanged, without confessing associates, 12 March, ,,
Annual pension from Indian government to lady Mayo, 10000*l.*; grant of 20,000*l.* for children, March, ,,
Sir Richard Temple's budget favourable; income tax to be reduced . . . . . April, ,,
Lord Northbrook sworn in as viceroy . 3 May, ,,
Liakat Ali, on confession, condemned to transportation for life . . . . . 27 July, ,,
Christian marriage bill passed . . . . July, ,,
The begum of Bhopal made a knight of the Star of India at Bombay . . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
The income tax not renewed . . . . 21 March, 1873
Riots of the Moplahs, Mahometan fanatics, on coast of Malabar, suppressed by military; about 13, 14 Sept. ,,
New tax (road cess) reported successful . Oct. ,,
Messrs. Bernard, Geddes, & Robinson appointed commissioners in anticipation of famine in Bengal . . . . . Nov. ,,
Sir R. Temple appointed superintendent of relief in Behar . . . . . Jan. 1874
15 districts (25,000,000 inhabitants) much distressed; 11 districts (14,000,000) affected middle of Jan. ,,
Subscriptions at Mansion-house (*which see*), London begun 24 Jan. ,,
1,000*l.* given by the Queen . . . . 4 Feb. ,,
The marquis of Salisbury secretary for India, 21 Feb. ,,
Report from Calcutta: "people well employed on public works; no adult should die now from starvation" . . . . . 25 March, ,,
A loan, not exceeding 10,000,000*l.* for India Government authorised by parliament . . 30 March, ,,
Sir R. Temple installed lieut.-gov. of Bengal in room of sir George Campbell: about 500 deaths from disease and hunger reported, about 8 April, ,,
The famine kept under; estimated net expenditure on relief, 6,500,000*l.* (see *Mansion-house*) May, ,,
Crisis of famine past; reported declining; much rain; good prospects . . . . . June, ,,
Only 24 deaths from famine alone; 125,000*l.* raised for relief in London . . . . . 27 July, ,,
Abundance of rain . . . . . Sept. ,,
Sadun Khan, a cruel leader in the mutiny, sentenced to death . . . . . Sept. ,,
A person said to be Nana Sahib captured at Gwalior by the Maharajah Scindia (identity since disproved) . . . . . 21 Oct. 1874
Attempts to poison col. Phayre, resident at Baroda, Nov.; he is replaced by col. Pelly . . Dec. ,,
Outrages of Duffla tribes on N. W. frontier; (troublesome, 1838-9; 1852; Feb. 1873); expedition against them . . . . . Dec. ,,
Mulhar Rao, guicowar of Baroda, carried to Calcutta for trial for attempting to poison col. Phayre; his child recognised as his successor, provisionally . . . . . 14 Jan. 1875
The Duffla tribes surrender and pay fine . 29 Jan. ,,
The guicowar's trial begins, 3 native judges (Scindiah, the maharajah of Jeypore, and one other) and 3 British . . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
Lieut. Holcombe and a surveying party (about 70) in Assam, massacred by Naga natives about 24 Feb. ,,
Close of inquiry into the conduct of the guicowar of Baroda; verdict of 3 British judges, guilty; of 3 natives, not proved; 30 March; he is deposed for misgovernment by the viceroy, and ordered to live in British India with suitable provision; proclamation that a successor be appointed 23 April, ,,
Naga tribes chastised severely; the objects of the expedition accomplished . . 15-25 March, ,,
Eldest son of the guicowar appointed successor 22 May, ,,
Difficulties with Burmah . . . . May, ,,
Mission of sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay (see *Burmah*) . . . . . June, ,,
New guicowar of Baroda installed . . 3 June, ,,
Establishment of a new Mahometan college for the N. W. provinces (chiefly by Ahmed Khan); announced . . . . . July, ,,
Dispatch from marquis of Salisbury on repeal of cotton duties . . . . . Sept. ,,
The Prince of Wales sails for India, 11 Oct., arrives at Bombay 8 Nov.; warmly received at Baroda, 9 Nov.; at Goa, 27 Nov.; in Ceylon, 1-8 Dec.; at Madras, 13 Dec.; at Calcutta, 23 Dec.; grand reception of Indian potentates . . 24 Dec. ,,
He unveiled the statue of Lord Mayo at Calcutta . 1 Jan. 1876
At Benares, Lucknow, &c., 5 Jan., *et seq.*; in Nepaul, 12 Feb.; sails from Bombay . . 13 March,
Lord Lytton, new viceroy, takes oath at Calcutta, 12 April, ,,
The Queen proclaimed Empress of India in London 1 May, ,,
Indian finances: deficiency through depreciation of silver currency; loss about 2,300,000*l.* proposed loan of 4,000,000*l.* . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
Vice-regal proclamation of the Queen's title, "Empress of India;" (to be proclaimed at Delhi, 1 Jan., 1877) . . . . . 19 Aug. ,,

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.*

Warren Hastings assumes the govt. . . 13 April, 1772
Sir John Macpherson . . . . . 1 Feb. 1785
Lord Cornwallis . . . . . 12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore (afterwards lord Teignmouth) 28 Oct. 1793
Lord (afterwards marquis) Cornwallis again: he relinquished the appointment.
Sir Alured Clarke . . . . . 6 April, 1798
Lord Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley) 17 May, 1798
Marquis Cornwallis again . . . . 30 July, 1805
Sir George Hilaro Barlow . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Lord Minto . . . . . 31 July, 1807
Earl of Moira, afterwards marquis of Hastings, 4 Oct. 1813
Hon. John Adam . . . . . 13 Jan. 1823
George Canning, relinquished the appointment . ,,
William, Lord (afterwards earl) Amherst. 1 Aug. ,,
Hon. W. Butterworth Bayley . . 13 March, 1828
Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck . . . 4 July, ,,
[This nobleman became the first governor-general of India, under the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85: Aug 28, 1833.]

* Several of these appointments were provisional, as, for instance, sir Alured Clarke, sir George Hilaro Barlow, hon. William Butterworth Bayley, William Wilberforce Bird, &c. The *appointments* of governors-general were, of course, of earlier date than their assumption of office.

Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Metcalfe) . . . . . 20 March, 1835
William, lord Heytesbury; did not proceed . . ,,
George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland . . . . . 4 March, 1836
Edward, lord Ellenborough . . . . 28 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bird . . . . 15 June, 1844
Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hardinge, 23 July, ,,
James-Andrew, earl (afterwards marquis) of Dalhousie . . . . . 12 Jan. 1848
Charles John, viscount Canning, appointed, July, 1855
Proclaimed the first VICEROY throughout India, 1 Nov. 1858
James, earl of Elgin, appointed, Aug. 1861; died 20 Nov. 1863
Sir John Lawrence appointed . . . . Dec. ,,
Richard, earl of Mayo (see *Mayo*) appointed . Oct. 1868
[Assassinated 8 Feb. 1872.]
Thomas George Baring, lord Northbrook . Feb. 1872
Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, lord Lytton, took oath at Calcutta . . . . . 12 April, 1876

INDIA COMPANY, EAST. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India; and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage, and the establishment of a company, whose first charter, in Dec. 1600, was renewed in 1609, 1657, 1661, 1693, and 1744. Its stock in 1600 consisted of 72,000*l.*, when it fitted out four ships. Meeting with success, it continued to trade, and India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.* in 1683.

A new company (the "English") was chartered in 1698, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for three years; the two were united 1702
New East India company established 1708
Privileges of the company continued till 1783 . . 1744
Affairs of the company were brought before parliament, and a committee exposed a series of intrigues and crimes . . . . . Aug. 1772
As remedial measures, two acts passed (one authorised a loan of 1,000,000*l.* to the company; the other celebrated as the *India bill*) effected most important changes in the constitution of the company and its relations to India. A governor-general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were then made subordinate; a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta: the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000*l.* per year; that of the council at 10,000*l.* each; and of the chief judge at 8000*l.*; the affairs of the company were controlled; all the departments were re-organised, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry . . . . June, 1773
Mr. Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (*which see*), passed . . . . . 18 May, 1784
The company's charter was renewed for 20 years . 1793
The trade with India thrown open 1813
The trade to China opened and the Charter renewed till 1854 1833
The government of India was continued in the hands of the company till parliament should otherwise provide 1853
In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown, the Board of Control was abolished, and a Council of State for India instituted by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent, 2 Aug. * 1858

* Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on 12 Feb., which was accepted by the house on 18 Feb. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Disraeli on 12 March; but many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On lord John Russell's proposition, the house proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions; on 17 June, lord Stanley brought in the above mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

The company's political power ceased on 1 Sept., and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, &c., in the principal places in India, amid much enthusiasm 1 Nov. 1858
The company to be dissolved, 1 June, 1874, and dividends redeemed, by the "East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act," passed . 15 May, 1873
The EAST INDIA-HOUSE built 1726; enlarged and a new front erected, 1799; sold with the furniture, 1861; pulled down in Sept. and Oct. . . . 1862

INDIA, COUNCIL OF, established by act of parliament, 2 Aug. 1858, in the place of the board of control (*which see*). It consists of 15 members, (salary 1200*l.* a year), eight of whom were appointed by the queen, and seven elected by the directors of the East India company. The members may not sit in parliament. The council met first on 3 Sept. 1858, when lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. The members of the *first* council are here recorded:—

ELECTED.

Charles Mills.	Ross D. Mangles.
John Shepherd.	William J. Eastwick.
Sir J. Weir Hogg.	Henry T. Prinsep.
Elliot Macnaghten.	

APPOINTED.

Sir Frederick Currie.	Sir John Lawrence.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.	Sir Henry Montgomery.
Sir R. Hussey Vivian.	Sir Proby Cautley, and
J. Pollard Willoughby.	Wm. Arbuthnot.

INDIA MUSEUM, THE, was proposed by sir Charles Wilkins and approved by the East India company in 1798. The valuable collections were removed from Leadenhall-street to Fife house, behind the chapel royal, Whitehall, and opened 24 July, 1861; removed to the East India museum, which was opened to the public May, 1869; removed to South Kensington, opened June, 1875.

INDIANA, a western state of North America. It was included in Ohio till 1801; was constituted a territory in 1809, and admitted into the Union 11 Dec. 1816; capital, Indianopolis.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE, established at Cooper's hill, Surrey, 1870.

INDIANS occupying the south-western parts of the United States, in direct connexion with the government, were numbered at 239,506 in 1861; and about 300,000 in 1872. The larger tribes are the Cherokees (22,000), the Chocktaws (18,000), the Creeks (13,550), and the Chickasaws (5000). A large proportion are in comfortable circumstances, and have schools and churches; other tribes are the Delawares, Sacs, Foxes, Shawnees, Sioux, and Ioways. During the American civil war in 1861, the Choctaws joined the confederates, who permitted two Choctaw delegates to sit in congress; the first being Sampson Folsom and Eastman Loman; but the principal chief of the Cherokees, on 4 May, 1861, issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was maintained with great difficulty. In a war provoked by outrages general Sheridan defeated the Indians, and they surrendered unconditionally Dec. 1868. Negotiations undertaken by the Quakers had no effect, and the war was renewed June, 1869. As a chastisement for murders and other outrages major Baker killed 173 Indians, including women and children, Jan. 1870. In June following, a deputation of eminent chiefs was received by the president at Washington, and promises and presents were made to them. On 1 Oct. 1869 prince Arthur visited the villages of the Canadian Indians, and

was made a chief of the "Six Nations." A deputation of Indian chiefs were well received by the president at Washington, Jan. 1870. A meeting of delegates from various tribes met at Ocmulgee, 5-17 June, 1871, and agreed to a constitution for the common government by means of a senate and parliament representing 17 tribes of 60,000 people; see *Modoc.*

Professor Marsh reports to the president of the United States the corruption and fraudulent conduct of the "Indian Ring," the officials employed to pay compensation, and deal with the Indians (this said to cause war of 1876); corroborated by gen. Custer . . . . July, 1875
Thirteen Iroquois and 14 Canadians performed the Canadian national game "La Crosse," before the Queen at Windsor . . . . . 24 June, 1876
Gen. Geo. A. Custer, a brave, able officer, attacks about 2,500 Sioux Indians on Little Horn river, Montana, in a ravine; he and his family and nearly all his force destroyed (275 killed, 60 wounded) . . . . . 25 June "
Urgent measures taken by the United States government, Sheridan put in command . . July "

INDIA RUBBER, see *Caoutchouc.*

INDICTION, a cycle of tributes of corn demanded every fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha 1 Jan. 313. It was first used by the Latin church in 342.

INDIGO. Its real nature was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated 23 Dec. 1705; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny called *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo. *Beckmann.* The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,831,269 lbs.; in 1845, 10,127,488 lbs.; in 1850, 70,482 cwt.; in 1859, 63,237 cwt.; in 1861, 83,109 cwt.; in 1866, 74,256 cwt.; in 1869, 86,721 cwt.; in 1870, 79,255 cwt.; in 1871, 106,307 cwt.; in 1874, 85,707 cwt.; see *Aniline.*

INDIRECT CLAIMS, see *Alabama, Washington.*

INDIUM, a metal discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg by F. Reich and T. Richter in 1863. Its name is due to its giving an indigo blue ray in its spectrum.

INDUCTION of electric currents, discovered by Faraday, and announced in his "Experimental Researches," published in 1831-2. Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil was constructed in 1850.

INDULGENCES in the early church were the moderation of ecclesiastical punishment. The papal system for the absolute pardon of sin, commenced by Leo. III. about 800, were granted in the 11th century by Gregory VII., and by Urban II., and by others, in the 12th century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo. X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, and the resistance to them led to the Reformation.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS, in Great Britain, are now frequent. One for South London was opened at Lambeth, 1 March, 1864; for North London, by earl Russell, at the Agricultural hall, Islington, 17 Oct. 1864; for West London, at the Floral hall, Covent-garden, 1 May, 1865; for the city of London, at Guildhall, 6 March, 1866; one was opened at York, 24 July, 1866; and several since. The Workmen's International Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, was opened 16 July; closed, 31 Oct. 1870.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES' ACTS, 1852 and 1862, were amended by acts passed 1867 and 1871.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1857) was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children. Another act was passed, 1861. These acts were consolidated by an act passed in Aug. 1866. Forty-seven of these schools had been certified under these acts up to 29 Sept. 1864. The act was extended to Ireland, 1868. England and Wales, 1872, 71 schools (4870 boys, 1516 girls).

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES, see *Co-operative Societies.*

INDUSTRY, see *Scientific.*

INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE, in regard to faith and morals, was decreed by the Vatican Council, and promulgated, 18 July, 1870. The doctrine was much opposed in Germany, and led to the constitution of the church named "Old Catholics," *which see.* Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets, "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," published Nov. 1874, and "Vaticanism," in Feb. 1875.

INFANTICIDE, especially female, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On 12 Nov. 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, 14 Nov. 1853. Much suspicion was caused in London in 1867 through the deaths of children farmed out, or given up to persons advertising for children to adopt, with a premium. The agitation revived, June, 1870. Margaret Waters was convicted of the murder of John Cowen, an illegitimate infant, by poison and neglect, 23 Sept. 1870. She had adopted about 40 children, receiving a few pounds as premium, in four years; many had died. The Infant Life Protection act passed 25 July, 1872. Female infanticide prohibited in China about June, 1873.

INFANTRY, foot soldiers; their organisation much improved during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I., in the 16th century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Canadians raised a regiment which is termed the 100th. The number, now 109, includes the nine regiments formerly in the pay of the East India company, and several colonial corps. Marshal Bugeaud said, "The British infantry is the finest in the world: happily there is not much of it." In 1875, 125,305.

INFANT SCHOOLS began in New Lanark, Scotland, in 1815; in London in 1818.

INFERNAL MACHINE, see *France*, 1800, 1835, and 1858; *Baltic*, note; and *Dynamite.*

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick; diseased persons were carried to the temple of Æsculapius for cure. Institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick were founded by the emperor Julian about 362; and infirmaries or hospitals were frequently built to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1437. *Beckmann;* see *Hospitals.*

INFLUENZA, an epidemic which prevailed in England in 1831, 1833, 1836, and 1847; appears to have been known in the 16th century.

INFORMERS, upon penal statutes, compounding with defendants without leave of the court, were punishable with fine and pillory, by 18 Eliz. *c.* 5 (1576). Their share of a penalty was regulated by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 (1839).

INFUSORIA, see *Animalcules.*

INGOUR, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pasha, marching to the relief of Kars, crossed this river on 6 Nov. 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians, 12,000 strong, who, after a struggle, retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kars, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had ink of various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made of vermilion and gum. INDIAN INK was brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages. INVISIBLE, or SYMPATHETIC INKS, were known at early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to write with new milk. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel, in 1653, and by Le Mort, in 1669. *Beckmann.*

INKERMANN (Crimea). The Russian army (about 40,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the granddukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (8000) near the old fort of Inkermann, before daybreak, 5 Nov. 1854. They were kept at bay for six hours till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then repulsed, leaving 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and generals Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens, were among the slain. On 15 Nov. 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder occurred near Inkermann, and caused great loss of life.

INLAND REVENUE BOARD was constituted in Feb. 1849. It comprises the boards of *Excise, Stamps,* and *Taxes* (*which see*). The law respecting the inland revenue amended 1871.

INNOCENTS' DAY, 28 Dec. in the western church; 29 Dec. in the Greek or eastern church; see *Childermas.*

INNS at Rome were regulated by laws; and Edward III. enacted that they should be subjected to inquiry, 1353. See *Taverns,* and *Victuallers.*

INNS OF COURT (London) were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. Annual revenue in 1872 said to be about 25,000*l.*

The Temple founded, and the church built by Knights Templars	1185
The Inner and Middle Temple made inns of law about 1340; the Outer about (*Stow*)	1560
Barnard's Inn, an inn of Chancery	1445
Clement's Inn, 18 Edw. IV.	1478
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edw. III.	1345
Furnival's Inn, 5 Eliz.	1563
Gray's Inn, 32 Edw. III.	1357
Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edw. II.	1310 or 1312
Lyon's Inn	1420
New Inn, 1 Hen. VII.	1485
Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street	1420
Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane	1666
Staples Inn, 4 Hen. V.	1415
Thavies' Inn, 10 Hen. VIII.	1519

INNSPRUCK, capital of the Tyrol, captured by Maurice of Saxony in 1552; by the Bavarians in 1703; by the French and Bavarians, 1805. Much fighting took place between these people and the Austrians in 1809, and Innsprück changed masters several times, being finally taken by the Austrians, 12 Aug.

INOCULATION, see *Small Pox.* Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her son inoculated at Adrianople with success. She was allowed to have it first tried in England on seven condemned criminals, 1721; and in 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and clergy until 1760. Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr. Dimsdale of London, inoculated Catherine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 5964 who were inoculated in 1797-99, only three died. An inoculation hospital was established in 1746. *Vaccine* inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, 21 Jan. 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. Inoculation was forbidden by law in 1840. See *Vaccination,* and *Sheep.*

INQUESTS, see *Coroners.*

INQUISITION or **HOLY OFFICE.** Previous to Constantine (306), heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, 382. Priscillian was put to death in 384. Justinian decreed the doctrine of the four holy synods as to the holy scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death; the punishment being termed in Spain *auto-da-fé,* "an act of faith." In the 12th century many heresies arose, and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX., in 1233, established by rules the inquisitorial missions sent out by Innocent III., 1210-15, and committed them to the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona (styled Peter Martyr), the first inquisitor who burnt heretics, assassinated by an accused gonfalonier, 6 April, 1252, was canonized.

Pierre de Castelnau sent against the Albigenses, 1210; St. Dominic made the first inquisitor-general	1215
The Inquisition constituted by Gregory IX., 1233; established in Aragon, 1233; Venice, 1249; France, 1255; Castile	1290
The Inquisition revived by a bull 1 Nov.	1478
The Holy Office was reinstituted in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella; Torquemada inquisitor-general	1480

Nearly 3000 persons burnt in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffer other penalties 1481
"Instructions" of the new tribunal promulgated, 29 Nov. 1484
New articles were added . . . . 1488 & 1498
Established in Portugal 1520
The establishment resisted in Naples, and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power . . 1546-7
New ordinances in 81 articles compiled by the inquisitor-general Valdez 1561
Suppressed in France by edict of Nantes. . . . 1598
Carnesecchi executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo compelled to abjure his philosophical opinions . 1634
Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes, but refused to introduce the Inquisition 1685
20 persons perish at an *auto-da-fé* at Goa . . 1717
Gabriel Malagrida, a jesuit, burnt at Lisbon . . 1761
A woman accused of making a contract with the devil burnt at Seville . . . . 7 Nov. 1781
The tribunal abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy . 1787
Suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, 4 Dec. 1808, and by the Cortes . . . . . 12 Feb. 1813
Restored by Ferdinand VII. . . . 21 July, 1814
Finally abolished by the Cortes 1820
[Llorente states that in 236 years the total amount of persons put to death in Spain by the Inquisition was about 32,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments.]

INSANITY, see *Lunatics*.

INSECTS. An exhibition of these creatures, illustrating their structure, food, and habits, was opened in the gardens of the Tuileries, at Paris, 7 Sept., 1874: see *Entomology*.

INSOLVENCY. The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act, was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents from the time of its passing in 1814, to March, 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders whose debts are less than 300*l*., might petition the court of bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against their persons and property, by 6 Vict. c. 116 (1842). In 1861, by a new bankruptcy act, the business of the insolvent debtors' court was transferred to the court of bankruptcy; and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov. 1861. See *Bankrupts*.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, see *Academies* (Paris). On 25 Oct. 1795, all the Royal Academies, viz., the French academy, the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, that of the mathematical and physical sciences, of the fine arts, and of the moral and political sciences, were combined in one body, under the title of "Institut National," afterwards *Royal, Imperial*, and now *National*.

INSTITUTES, see *Code*.

INSTITUTION, see *Royal, London*, and *Civil Engineers*.

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE. Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, A.D. 43.

Insurance in general use in Italy, 1194, and in England 1560
Insurance policies first used in Florence . . . 1523
The first law relating to insurance was enacted . 1601
Insurance of houses and goods against FIRE, in London, began the year following the Great Fire of London 1667
An office set up for insuring houses and buildings, chiefly on the plan of Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of London . . 1667
The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand* 1696
First *Life* Insurance Office (the *Amicable*), established 1706
Sun fire-office established 1710
The first *Marine* Insurance was the Royal Exchange Insurance, and the London Insurance . . . 1720
Duty first laid on insurances of 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* insured, 1782; duty increased 1797
In 1857, 1,451,110*l.* were paid as duty for fire insurances, on property amounting to 72,136,585*l.*
There were 33 London fire insurance offices; 25 country offices; 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish . . . 1859
165 such offices in London . . . . . "
A new Commercial Union fire insurance, founded in consequence of the increased charges of the companies . . . . . Sept. 1861
Rate of tax on insurance, reduced from 3*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on stock in trade, from 13 May, 1864; on household goods 1865
Sea insurance duties reduced . . . . 31 May, 1867
Policies of Assurance act (enabling assignees of assurances to sue in their own names for policy monies), passed . . . . . 20 Aug. "
Fire insurance duties totally repealed . 24 June, 1869
Albert Assurance Company fail for about 8,000,000*l.* Aug.
Act amending the law respecting life assurance companies passed 1870
European Assurance arbitration first met before lord Westbury (important decisions), 22 Oct.-Nov. 1872

AMOUNT INSURED.

1782.	£130,000,000
1802.	220,000,000
1822.	399,000,000
1842.	652,000,000
1862.	1,007,000,000

Sum insured in 125 offices, about 338,000,000*l.*; accumulated life-funds, 94,000,000*l.*; premium income nearly 11,000,000*l.*—*Board of Trade Report*, 1874.

INSURRECTIONS, see *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots*, &c.

INTENDMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c., intention proved was made as punishable as crime completed, by 7 Geo. II., 1734. The rigour was modified by sir Robert Peel's revision of the statutes, 4-10 Geo. IV. 1823-29.

INTERDICT or ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE, seldom decreed in Europe till the time of Gregory VII., 1073, but often afterwards. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict, on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535; and pope Sixtus V. published a crusade against queen Elizabeth of England in 1588; see *Excommunication*.

INTEREST, see *Usury*. The word interest was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I. 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8*l.* for the use of 100*l.* for a year, in place of usury at 10*l.* before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 6*l.* in 1651; confirmed in 1660; and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to 5*l.* The restraint being found prejudicial to

commerce, it was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

INTERIM OF AUGSBURG, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1552. The term *Interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INTERMITTENT FILTRATION of Sewage, a process much advocated by Professor E. Frankland and others, in 1875, and stated to have been successful at Merthyr Tydvil since 1872.

INTERNATIONAL, see under *Chess*, *Cholera*, *Copyright*, *Education*, *Electricity*, p. 248, *Exhibitions*, *Geneva*, *Havre*, *Horticulture*, *Law*, *Neutral Powers*, *Statistics*, *Working-men*, and *Wounded*.

INTERREGNUM, see *Commonwealth*.

INTRANSIGENTES, or Irreconcileables, a party of extreme republicans in Spain, who withdrew from the Cortes and become very troublesome, 1 July, 1873; joined by communists they held Carthagena from August to 12 Jan. 1874.

INUNDATIONS. The following are among the most remarkable:—

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres. *Camden* . A.D. 245
Another in Cheshire, by which 3000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished . 353
An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families. *Fordun* 758
The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round 836
An inundation on the English coasts, demolished a number of sea-port towns 1014
Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin sands. *Camden.* . . . 1100
Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed . . . 1108
More than 300 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea 1280
At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam 1400
The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people (see *Dort*), 17 April . 1446
The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. *Hollinshed.* 1483
The waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire 1607
A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, ; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000 1530
At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished . . 1617
An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple. *Vide Phil. Trans.* 1686
Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg 1717
At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished . . . 1723
In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood 1771
In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains . . Sept. 1787
Inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, 12 Nov. 1787; again, 2-3 Dec. 1802
Lorca, a city of Mercia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle . . . . . 14 April, 1802
At Pesth, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away . . . . . April, 1811
In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished . . . . . May, ,,
Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1813
Overflow of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, surprised, and met instant death . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost . . . . ,,
At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned . . . . 2 Jan. 1816
In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained . . . 21 March, ,,
In England, 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries . . . . . June, 1819
Inundation at Danzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost . . 9 April, 1829
The "Moray Floods," caused by rainfall, when the Spey and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued. *Sir T. Dick Lauder.* 3, 4, 27 Aug. ,,
At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water . . . . . Feb. 1830
10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other ports of China . Oct. 1833
Awful inundation in France: the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotière; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years . . . . . 31 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1840
Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed . . . . 16 Jan. 1841
Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000*l.* sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night . 22 Oct. 1846
Lamentable catastrophe at Holmfirth (see *Holmfirth Flood*) . . . . . 4 Feb. 1852
Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunderstorm . . . 5 Sept. ,,
Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent, 19 Sept. ,,
Hamburg half-flooded by the Elbe . . 1 Jan. 1855
Inundations in south of France, with immense damage (see *France*) . . . May and June, 1856
In Holland, nearly 40,000 acres submerged, Jan. 1861
Great inundation through the bursting of the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn (see *Levels*) . . . . . 4-15 May, 1862
Another marshland sluice bursts; many acres inundated . . . . . 4 Oct. ,,
Bursting of the Bradfield reservoir (see *Sheffield*); about 250 persons drowned . . . 11 March, 1864
Great inundations in France . . . 26 Sept. *et seq.* 1866
Great floods in south of England, immense damage in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire; farms destroyed, mines flooded, mills thrown down, railways stopped; and much suffering at Leeds (about 20 drowned) Manchester, Preston, Wakefield, &c. . . . . 16-17 Nov. ,,
Inundations at Cork, Dublin, and other places, about 30 Jan. 1869
Inundation at Rome, causing great distress; relieved by the king . . . 28, 29 Dec. 1870
Great inundations from the mountains in N. Italy; the Po and other rivers overflow; thousands of

people unhoused; Mantua, Ferrara, &c., suffer much . . . . . latter part of Oct. 1872
Floods on banks of the Thames through very high tide . . . . . 20 March, 1874
Mill River Valley, near Northampton, Massachusetts, U. S., several villages destroyed through the bursting of a reservoir, badly dammed; above 144 perished . . . . 16 May, ,,
Eureka, Nevada; through rain and a waterspout; between 20 and 30 persons perish . 24 July ,,
Pittsburg and Alleghany, W., Pennsylvania; storm of rain; the rivers overflow; about 220 persons drowned . . . . . 26 July, ,,
A large part of Toulouse destroyed by the rising of the Garonne; about 1000 lives lost and much property (St. Cyprien quarter, a sepulchre) . . 23 June, 1875
Heavy rains cause inundations in West of England and Wales; destruction and loss of life at Newport and Monmouth, 15-16 July; in the midland and western counties, especially near Nottingham, about 17-23 Oct.; again . . 13-16 Nov. ,,
Great storms in India; Ahmedabad inundated; about 20,000 homeless . . . . 22-24 Sept. ,,
Severe inundations in Holland and France . . March, 1876

INVALIDES, HÔTEL DES, founded in 1671 by Louis XIV. Its chapel contains the body of Napoleon I., deposited there 15 Dec. 1840.

INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS, see *Britain*, and *Danes*. From the death of Edward the Confessor, only the following invasions marked (*s*) have been successful:—

William of Normandy (*s.*) . . . . 29 Sept.	1066
The Irish	1069
The Scots, 1091; king Malcolm killed . . .	1093
Robert of Normandy	1101
The Scots	1136
The empress Maud	1139
Ireland, by Fitz-Stephen (*s.*)	1169
Ireland, by Edward Bruce	1315
Isabel, queen of Edward II. (*s.*)	1326
Duke of Lancaster (*s.*)	1399
Queen of Henry VI.	1462
Earl of Warwick (*s.*)	1470
Edward IV. (*s.*)	1471
Queen of Henry VI.	1471
Earl of Richmond (*s.*)	1485
Lambert Simnel	1487
Perkin Warbeck	1495
Spaniards and Italians, Ireland	1580
Ireland, Spaniards	1601
Duke of Monmouth	1685
William of Orange (*s.*)	1688
James II., Ireland	1689
Old Pretender	1708
Pretender again	1715
Young Pretender	1745
Ireland (see *Thurot*)	1760
Wales, the French	1797
Ireland; the French land at Killala (*which see*) . .	1798

INVENTION. See *Cross*, *Patents*.

INVENTORS' INSTITUTE, established in May, 1862; first president, sir David Brewster.

INVERNESS (N.W. Scotland), a city of the Picts up to 843. It was taken by Edward I.; retaken by Bruce, 1313; burnt by the lord of the isles, 1411; taken by Cromwell, 1649; and by prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was totally defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, 16 April, 1746.

INVESTIGATION. See *Delicate*.

INVESTITURE OF ECCLESIASTICS, was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the middle ages; and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV. 1075-1085. The pope endeavoured to deprive the sovereign of the right of nominating bishops and abbots, and of investing them with the cross and ring. Henry V. gave up the right, by treaty, Feb. 1111; but other sovereigns resolutely refused to concede it.

INVINCIBLE ARMADA or **SPANISH ARMADA,** see *Armada*.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS to intercede with God. This practice of the Romish church has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, 593. The Eastern church began (in the 5th century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices.

IODINE (from the Greek *iōdēs*, violet-like), was discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris in 1812, and investigated by M. Clement, 1813. On the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-coloured vapour, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees: it changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow colour, and starch into a purple.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or **HII,** one of the Hebrides. About 565 St. Columba founded a monastery here, which flourished till the 8th and 9th centuries, when it was frequently ravaged by the Norsemen. Other religious bodies afterwards were formed here, and the isle was long esteemed sacred.

IONIA (Asia Minor). About 1040 B.C. the Iones, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece, and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus about 548 B.C.; revolted 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors; was annexed to the Roman empire, 133, and conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece). Corfu, the capital, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo. They were colonised by the Iones, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice. Population in 1862, 234,123.

The islands ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio . . . . . 17 Oct.	1797
Formed into the republic of the seven islands under Russia and Turkey . . . . 21 March,	1800
Restored to France by treaty of Tilsit . 7 July,	1807
Taken by the English . . . . . 3-12 Oct.	1809
Formed into an independent state under the protection of Great Britain (sir Thomas Maitland, lord high commissioner) . . . . . 5 Nov.	1815
A constitution ratified . . . . . 11 July,	1817
A university established at Corfu	1823
The constitution liberalised during the government of lord Seaton	1848-9
In consequence of complaints, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, &c. . Nov.	1858
Sir H. Storks, lord high commissioner . Feb.	1859
The parliament declare for annexation to Greece, March, 1861, and April,	1862
The islands annexed to Greece, 28 May; the British troops retired, 2 June, and king George I. arrived at Corfu (see *Greece*) . . . . 6 June,	1864

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, an improvement on the Doric, was invented by the Ionians about 1350 B.C. *Vitruvius*. Its distinguishing characters are the slenderness and flutings of

its columns, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS, founded by Thales of Miletus about 600 B.C. distinguished for its abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. They held that the world is a living being, and that water is the origin of all things.

IOWA, a western state of North America, was organised as a territory 12 June, 1838; and admitted into the Union, 28 Dec. 1846. Capital, Des Moines.

IPSUS (Phrygia), BATTLE OF, Aug. 301 B.C., when Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom of Syria by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. The latter led into the field an army of about 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The former had 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. *Plutarch.*

IPSWICH (Suffolk), the Saxon Gippeswic, was ravaged by the Danes, 991 and 1000. Wolsey was born here, 1471; and founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wet docks, 1837-42. The railway to London was opened 25 June, 1846; and the new town-hall, 29 Jan. 1868.

IRELAND, anciently named Eri or Erin, Ierne and Hibernia, is said to have been first colonised by Phœnicians. Some assert that Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C.; that the descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C.; and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. See *Church of Ireland*, and *Population*.

	1849.	1857.
Paupers in workhouse	620,000	65,000
Notes in circulation	3,850,450*l.*	7,150,000*l.*
Bullion in banks	1,625,000*l.*	2,492,000*l.*

Deposits in Irish joint stock banks, 1862, 22,672,000*l.*; in 1871, 20,049,000*l.*

Deposits in Irish saving banks, 1869, 2,452,898*l.*; 1871, 2,794,027*l.*

	A.D.
Arrival of St. Patrick	about 432
Christianity established	about 448
The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Easterlings, or Ostmen, invade Ireland	795
They build Dublin and other cities	about 800
Brian Boroimhe totally defeats the Danes at Clontarf; and is killed, 23 April,	1014
[In the 12th century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other.]	
Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the holy see, and held it as a fief of the Church	1155
Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, driven from his throne for his oppression	1166
Flees to England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II. who promises to restore him	1168
Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen	1169
Landing of Strongbow at Waterford	,,
Dermot dies	1171
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settles the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland, May,	1177
The English settlers generally adopt Irish names and manners about	1200
Ireland reduced to temporary obedience by king John	1210
Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315; crowned king	1316
Defeated and slain at Fonghart, near Dundalk	1318
Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster	1361
Statute of Kilkenny passed by him (*which see*)	1367
Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers; gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honour of knighthood on their chiefs	1394
Richard again lands in Ireland	1399
The sanguinary Head act passed at Trim, by the earl of Desmond, deputy. This act ordained, "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that find any theeves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparell, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutter and his ayders there to him cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portreffe to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portreffe shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one plough-land in the barony, two-pence; and of every man having half a ploughland, one peny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one peny; and of every other cottier having house and smoak, one half-peny," &c. Much slaughter is said to have ensued	1465
Apparel and surname act (the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames)	,,
"Poynings' law," subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council	1494
Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds subdued	1534
Henry VIII. assumes the title of *king*, instead of *lord* of Ireland	1542
The reformed religion embraced by some of the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI.	1547
Ireland finally divided into shires	1569
Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's	1571
700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry; they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond	1580
O'Neill revolts, 1597; defeats the English at Blackwater, 14 Aug.	1598
He invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy	1601-2.
In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 511,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown, and James I. after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there. (See *Irish Society*)	1609-12
More and Maguire's rebellion: the catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius' day [some doubt the massacre], 23 Oct.	1641
O'Neill defeats the English under Monroe at Benburb, 5 June,	1646
Massacre and capture of Drogheda by Cromwell, 11 Sept.	1649
Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience	1649-1656
Landing of James II., 12 March,	1689
3000 protestants attainted, July,	,,
William III. lands at Carrickfergus, 14 June,	1690
Battle of the Boyne; James defeated, 1 July,	,,
Treaty of Limerick (see *Limerick*), 3 Oct.	1691
Linen manufacture encouraged	1696
Popery act passed	1704
Excitement against Wood's halfpence (*which see*)	1724
Thurot's invasion (see *Thurot*)	1760
Indulgences granted to the catholics by the relief bill	1778
Ireland admitted to a free trade	1779
Released from submission to an English council; Poynings' law repealed	1782

Genevese refugees received in Ireland, and an asylum given them in Waterford 1783
Order of St. Patrick established . . . . ,,
Society of United Irishmen founded . . . 1791
Orange clubs, &c., formed (see *Diamond*) . . . 1795
Irish rebellion commenced 4 May, 1798; cost 150,000 Irish lives, 20,000 English; gradually suppressed 1799
Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland 1 Jan. 1801
Emmett's insurrection . . . . 23 July, 1803
English and Irish exchequers consolidated 5 Jan. 1817
Visit to Ireland of George IV. . 11 Aug.-16 Sept. 1821
The currency assimilated . . . . 1 Jan. 1826
Roman catholic emancipation act passed 13 April, 1829
Customs consolidated . . . . 6 Jan. 1830
Dr. Whately, supporter of Irish National School system, becomes abp. of Dublin 1831
Irish reform act passed . . . . 7 Aug. 1832
Poor laws introduced: act passed . . 31 July, 1838
Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim (see *Repeal*) . . . . 16 March, 1843
O'Connell's trial (for political conspiracy), found guilty (see *Trials*) . . . . 15 Jan.-12 Feb. 1844
Population by census, 8,196,597 . . . 1841
Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests (rank of the R. C. bishops recognised) 18 Dec. ,,
Irish National Education Board incorporated 23 Sept. 1845
Committal of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee . . . . 30 April, 1846
Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland; sufferers relieved by parliament . . . . ,,
William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland," or physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association . . . . 29 July, ,,
O'Connell's last speech in the commons . 8 Feb. 1847
Grants from Parliament amounting to 10,000,000*l.* to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease . . . . ,,
Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year; he bequeathed his heart to Rome 15 May, ,,
Deputation from the Irish people (?)—Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, &c.—to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris . . . . 3 April, 1848
Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin 4 April, ,,
Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the "United Irishman" 13th May, ,,
State trials in the Irish Queen's Bench 15-27 May, ,,
Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years . . . . 26 May, ,,
Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doheny, &c., for felonious writings, speeches, &c. 8 July, ,,
Confederate clubs prohibited . . . 26 July, ,,
The Habeas Corpus act suspended . . 26 July, ,,
O'Brien's rebellion suppressed . . . 29 July, ,,
Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles; he is conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, Dublin . . 5 Aug. ,,
Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, &c. . . 12 Aug. ,,
Martin sentenced to transportation . . 14 Aug. ,,
Encumbered estates act passed . . . Sept. ,,
Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death . . . 9 Oct. ,,
The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason, and confirms the judgment of the court below . . . . 16 Jan. 1849
O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue transported . . . . 9 July, ,,
Orange and catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost . . . . 12 July, ,,
Her majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin castle . . . . 5 Aug. ,,
First court under the encumbered estates act (*which see*) held in Dublin . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Queen's university in Ireland established 15 Aug. 1850
Synod of Thurles condemns queen's colleges 22 Aug. ,,
Census taken; population, 6,574,278 . 30 March, 1851
Roman catholic university originated, and large sums subscribed . . . . 5 May, ,,
Death of R. Lalor Sheil, at Florence . 25 May, ,,
McManus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California . . 5 June, ,,
The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne . . . 14 July 1851
First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association" . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York . . . . 24 May, 1852
Cork National Exhibition opened . 10 June, ,,
Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Dargan, a railway contractor, contributes towards it 26,000*l.* 24 June, ,,
"Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrington dispersed by the magistrates . . . 3 July, ,,
Fierce religious riots at Belfast . . 14 July, ,,
Fatal election riot at Six-Mile Bridge . 22 July, ,,
Irish members of parliament found a "Religious Equality Association" . . . 10 Sept. ,,
Cork Industrial Exhibition closed . . 2 Sept. ,,
Income-tax extended to Ireland . . . June. 1853
Mitchell escapes from Hobarton . . 9 June, ,,
Dublin Exhibition opens . . . . 12 May, ,,
Queen visits Ireland . . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Tenant Right League conference . . 4 Oct. ,,
Dreadful railway accident near Dublin . 5 Oct. ,,
Dublin Exhibition closed . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Train wilfully upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry, one person killed and many hurt 15 Sept. 1854
A pardon granted to O'Brien; he shortly after returned to Ireland . . . . 3 May, 1856
Religious riots at Belfast . . . . Sept. 1857
Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland Sept. 1858
A packet from Galway reaches N. America in six days . . . . Sept. ,,
Proclamation against secret societies . Nov. ,,
Arrests of members of Phœnix Society . Dec. ,,
Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquis of Downshire) given up . . 27 Jan. 1859
National Gallery founded . . . . Feb. ,,
Agitation against the Irish National School system, Sept. ,,
Religious revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast . . . . Oct. ,,
Great emigration to America in the spring . . 1860
Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May, June; many return dissatisfied . July, ,,
The remainder taken prisoners by the Sardinians are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation . . . . Nov. ,,
Attempted revival of Repeal agitation . . Dec. ,,
Agrarian outrages; alderman Sheehy murdered, [23 Oct. ,,
Census taken; population, 5,798,967 . 8 April, 1861
Suspension of packet service between Galway and America through the company's breach of contract, 23 May, ,,
Visit of the prince of Wales, 29 June; and the queen and prince consort . . . 24-31 Aug. ,,
Irish Law Court commission appointed . 13 Dec. ,,
Numerous agrarian murders; Gustav Thiebault, 28 April; Francis Fitzgerald, 16 May (and others); Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Braddell, 30 July, 1862
The primate, J. G. Beresford, abp. of Armagh, dies, aged 89 . . . . 19 July, ,,
An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots . . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Building for the catholic university founded, 20 July, ,,
Great agricultural distress; many murders and outrages, end of 1862, beginning of 1863
Galway packet service restored by subsidy of 70,000*l.* (see *Galway*) . . . . Aug. ,,
Insignificant "Nationalist" meeting . 15 Aug. ,,
Death of archbishop Whately . . . 8 Oct. ,,
Great emigration of able-bodied labourers in . . ,,
Appearance of the Fenians (*which see*) . . Jan. 1864
Death of Smith O'Brien, descendant of king Brian Boroimhe . . . . 16 June, ,,
Address of the "National Association" to liberate tenant capital, recover the property of the Catholic church, &c. . . . . 12 Jan. 1865
Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin by the prince of Wales . . . . 9 May, ,,
General election favourable to the government and liberal party . . . . July, ,,
Importation of cattle from England prohibited on account of the plague . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Seizure of the newspaper "Irish People" and 30 Fenians (see *Fenians*) . . 15-17 Sept. 14 Oct. ,,

International Exhibition closed . . 9 Nov. 1867
Stephens escapes from gaol . . . 24-25 Nov.
Fenian trials began at Dublin, 27 Nov.; Thomas Clarke Luby convicted of treason felony; sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude . 1 Dec. ,,
O'Leary and others convicted, Dec.; O'Donovan Rossa sentenced to imprisonment for life, 13 Dec. ,,
More Fenians arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin . . . . . Jan., Feb. 1868
Discovery of an arms manufactory at Dublin; city and county proclaimed as put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act, 11 Jan. ,,
Habeas Corpus act suspended; many Fenians flee 17 Feb. ,,
Agitation respecting Irish church; debates in parliament . . . . . April, ,,
Lord Abercorn made lord-lieutenant . . July, ,,
About 320 suspected Fenians remain in prison, 1 Sept. ,,
Great seizure of fire-arms . . . . 15 Dec. ,,
Clare and other counties proclaimed under Peace Preservation act . . . . . Dec. ,,
Election riots at Dungarvan; capt. Barth-Kelly killed . . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Death of Wm. Dargan, promoter of Irish Exhibition, 7 Feb. 1867
Irish college of science established at Dublin early in ,,
Another Fenian outbreak (see *Fenians*), 5-13 March, ,,
Appointment of commission respecting church of Ireland agreed to . . . . 24 June, ,,
Chancery and Common-law Offices act passed, 20 Aug. ,,
Irish church commission appointed, earl Stanhope chairman . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
More trials of Fenians . . . . . Nov. ,,
Execution of Fenians (Allen, Gould, and Larkin) for murder of Brett, a policeman, at Manchester, 23 Nov. ,,
Funeral demonstrations for them at Cork, 24 Nov.; Dublin and Limerick . . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Party funeral processions prohibited . . 2 Dec. ,,
Protest of Irish noblemen and gentlemen against Irish church establishment signed, about 12 Dec. ,,
Declaration of many Roman catholic clergy professing loyalty, but claiming self-government for Ireland . . . . . 23 Dec. ,,
Bishop Moriarty, of Kerry, publishes a circular censuring the funeral processions for Fenians, 30 Dec. ,,
Prosecution of the "Irishman" newspaper for sedition . . . . . 10 Jan. 1868
Arrest of Geo. Francis Train on his arrival from America, on suspicion of Fenianism; soon discharged (claimed 10,000*l.*) . . . . 18 Jan. ,,
Publication of facts proving the increased prosperity of the country . . . 28 Jan. ,,
Great protestant defence meeting at Dublin, many peers present . . . . . 6 Feb. ,,
Habeas Corpus act suspended till 1 March, 1869 (83 persons detained on suspicion) . . . . Feb. ,,
Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, convicted of seditious libels in their newspapers (the "Weekly News" and "Irishman"), sentenced to imprisonment and fine . . . . . 18, 19 Feb. ,,
Mr. Johnston, grand master of an Orange lodge, imprisoned for infraction of Party Processions act, March, ,,
Train arrested for debt . . . . 3 March, ,,
Four nights' debate on Ireland in the Commons ended (Mr. Gladstone declared for disestablishment of the Irish protestant church 16 March, ,,
Irish reform bill introduced into the Commons, 19 March, ,,
Debate on Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a committee on his resolutions for the disestablishment of the church (carried by 328 to 272), 30 March to early morning of . . . . . 4 April, ,,
Mr. Featherstonehaugh, J.P., a deputy-lieut., shot dead while returning from Dublin (he had recently raised the rent of his tenants) . 15 April, ,,
Visit of prince and princess of Wales; arrive at Dublin; intense enthusiasm . . 15 April, ,,
The prince and princess at Punchestown races, 16 April, ,,
The prince installed as a knight of St. Patrick, 18 April, ,,
The prince and princess at review in Phœnix-park, 20 April; leave Dublin . . . 24 April, ,,
Increased emigration to United States . April, 1868
Mr. Gladstone's first resolution passed in the Commons (by 330 to 265) early on 1 May; second and third resolutions passed . . . . 7 May, ,,
Irish archbishops and bishops present address to the queen at Windsor, on behalf of the Irish Church establishment . . . . . 14 May, ,,
Irish Church commission recommend consolidation of dioceses and other reforms (1st report), 27 July, ,,
Earl Spencer lord lieutenant . . . . Dec. ,,
Visit of prince Arthur . . . . 5 April *et seq.* 1869
Many murders: Mr. Anketell, 3 March; Mr. Bradshaw, J.P., 24 April; Capt. Tarleton 28 April, ,,
Mayor of Cork, for a speech eulogizing Fenians, 27 April, compelled to resign . . . 11 May, ,,
Address of archbishop Leahy condemning agrarian murders . . . . . 16 May, ,,
Irish Church bill introduced into the commons, 1 March; after much opposition passed, 26 July, ,,
Irish mixed schools denounced by abp. Cullen; support for a Catholic university demanded in a circular dated . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Great agitation for amnesty to the Fenian convicts, Oct. ,,
Tenant-right agitation; a conference at Cork, 10 Sept.; county meeting at Kilkenny . 18 Oct. ,,
Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, a Fenian convict, elected M.P. for Tipperary . . 25 Nov. ,,
Many agrarian outrages . . . . Jan., Feb. 1870
O'Donovan Rossa's election annulled . 10 Feb. ,,
Irish Church convention met . about 21 Feb. ,,
Irish Land bill, read a second time in commons (442 against 11), 1 A.M., 12 March; read second time in the lords . . . . . 17 June, ,,
New "Irish Peace Preservation act" passed, 4 April, ,,
Eight counties placed under this act . 29 April, ,,
Reported growth of a "Nationality" party among the Protestants . . . . . July, ,,
Irish Land act passed . . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
The "Home Government Association," to include all parties, meet at Dublin . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Aggressive outrages and murders . . . Nov. ,,
Some Fenian convicts released from prison, Jan. 1871
John Martin, a nationalist, elected M.P., for Meath, 5 Jan. ,,
Census taken; population, 5,402,759 . 3 April, ,,
Bill for protection of life and property in Westmeath brought in (and soon passed) on account of ribandism . . . . . 2 May, ,,
Chief constable Talbot shot, night of 11 July; died 15 July, ,,
Visit of the prince of Wales to open the Royal Agricultural exhibition . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Riot through attempted repression of Fenian sympathisers; several killed . . 7 Aug. ,,
French deputation (comte de Flavigny and others) to thank the Irish for the assistance of the Irish ambulance during the war; warmly received; with seditious demonstrations against England, 16-28 Aug. ,,
Mr. Isaac Butt, leader of Home-rule movement, elected M.P. for Limerick . . . 20 Sept. ,,
The R. C. bishop of Derry, the O'Donoghue, and others, declare against the movement, Jan.; members in its favour elected for Galway and Kerry . . . . . Feb. 1872
Peaceful state of the south; few prisoners for trial, March, ,,
Mrs. Neill murdered at her own door near Dublin, 27 May, ,,
Capt. Nolan, M.P. for Galway, unseated for intimidation by his agents; the R. C. bishops and clergy severely censured by justice Keogh in giving sentence . . . . about 27 May, ,,
O'Byrne *v.* Marquis of Hartington, and others (police) for exceeding duty in suppressing a meeting in Phœnix-park, Dublin, in Aug. 1871; verdict for plaintiff, 25*l.* damages . 11 July, ,,
Fathers Loftus and Quain tried for undue interference in Galway election; jury disagreed, 10-14 Feb. 1873
Mr. Gladstone brings into the commons the Irish University bill (rejected and withdrawn) 13 Feb. ,,
The R. C. bishop of Clonfert, Dr. Duggan, tried and acquitted (see *Dublin*) . . 15-19 Feb. ,,
Trial: O'Keeffe *v.* Cardinal Cullen; begins (see *Trials*) 12 May, ,,
Home rule and amnesty associations active, Oct. ,,

Motions in favour of Home-rule (*which see*) defeated in parliament . . . 20 March & 3 July, 1874
Ireland reported very prosperous . . Aug. ,,
John Mitchell (*see above*, 1848, 1853), elected M.P. for Tipperary, 16 Feb.; election declared null by the Commons; he died 20 March; his friends, John Martin, M.P., died 29 March; and sir John Gray, M.P. died . . . . 9 April, 1875
Mitchell's election declared void . . 26 May, ,,
Peace Preservation Act renewed . . 28 May. ,,
Centenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell celebrated at Dublin, many foreign R. C. dignitaries present; much dissension at the banquet between the Clerical and Home-rule parties . . 6 Aug.
Mr. McSwiney, lord mayor of Dublin, endeavours to form a new party for "faith and fatherland," opposed to Home-rule . . . Aug.-Sept. ,,
Catholic synod at Maynooth; mixed education censured . . . . . Sept. ,,
Riots at Callan, Mr. O'Keeffe's chapel and house attacked (28 men committed for trial . . 11 Oct. ,,
Dissension between members of O'Connell centenary committee, which is dissolved . 26 Nov. ,,
Agrarian outrage, Mr. Bridges and party fired on in daylight, the coachman killed; several wounded at Mitchelstown, Cork (Crowe convicted of murder 25 July, executed 25 Aug.) . . 30 March, 1876.
O'Keeffe (see above, *May*, 1873) submits to cardinal Cullen for compensation . . . . May, ,,
An Irish university bill introduced by Mr. Butt (withdrawn) . . . . . 16 May

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.*

KINGS.

979 or 980. Maol Ceachlin II. (Malachi) deposed.
1001 or 1002. Brian Baromy or Boroimhe; slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, 23 April, 1014.
1014. Maol Ceachlin II. restored; dies 1022 or 1023. [Disputed succession.]
1058. Donough, or Denis, O'Brian, son.
1072. Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew; dies 1086.
1086-1132. The kingdom divided; fierce contests for it.
1132. Tordel Vach; killed in battle,
1166. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.
1172. Henry II. king of England.
[The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who first styled himself *king*.]

GOVERNORS OF IRELAND (with various titles.)†

1172. Hugues de Lasci. 1173, Rich. Fitz-Gislebert, earl of Pembroke. 1176, Raymond le Gros. 1177, prince John (afterwards king), made lord of Ireland.
1184 *et seq.* Justiciars. *The changes were so frequent that the more important officers only are given.* See "Gilbert's History of the Viceroys," 1865.
1189, 1203, 1205. Hugues de Lasci.
1199, 1204. Meiller Fitz-Henri (son of Henry II.)
1215, 1226. Geoffrey de Marreis.
1229-32-33. Maurice Fitzgerald.
1308. Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall. 1312, Edmund le Botiller. 1316, Roger de Mortimer. 1320, Thomas Fitzgerald. 1321, John de Bermingham. 1327, earl of Kildare. 1328 and 1340, Prior Roger Utlagh. 1333, sir John d'Arcy. 1337, sir John de Cherlton. 1344, sir Raoul d'Ufford. 1346, sir Roger d'Arcy; sir John Moriz. 1348, Walter de Bermingham. 1355, Maurice, earl of Desmond. 1356, Thomas de Rokeby. 1357, Almeric de St. Amand. 1359, James, earl of Ormond. 1361, Lionel, duke of Clarence. 1367, Gerald, earl of Desmond. 1369 and 1374, William de Windsor. 1376, Maurice, earl of Kildare, and James, earl of Ormond. 1380, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. 1385, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford. 1389 and 1398, sir John Stanley. 1391, James, earl of Ormond. 1393, Thomas, duke of Gloucester. 1395, Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, killed. 1398, Reginald Grey and Thomas de Holland.
1401 and 1408, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. 1313, sir John Stanley and sir John Talbot. 1420, James, earl of Ormond. 1423, Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March. 1425, sir John Talbot. 1427, sir John de Grey. 1428, sir John Sutton, lord Dudley. 1431 and 1435, sir Thomas Stanley. 1438, Leon, lord de Welles. 1446, John, earl of Shrewsbury. 1449, Richard, duke of York. 1461, George, duke of Clarence. 1470, earl of Worcester. 1478, John de la Pole, earl of Suffolk. 1481, Richard, earl of Kildare. 1483, Gerald, earl of Kildare. 1484, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln. 1485, Jasper, duke of Bedford. 1494, Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. (his deputy, sir E. Poynings). 1496, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and in 1504, 1513. 1521, Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. 1529, Henry, duke of Richmond. Gerald, his son, 1556-61. Thomas, earl of Sussex. [Among the lord deputies, 1560, &c., sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. 1584, sir John Perrot]. 1599, Robert, earl of Essex.
1603. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, made earl of Devonshire. 1640, Thos., viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford. 1643 and 1648, James, marquis of Ormond. 1647, Philip, lord Lisle. 1649, Oliver Cromwell. 1657, Henry Cromwell. 1662, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1669, John Roberts, lord Roberts. 1670, John, lord Berkeley. 1672, Arthur Capel, earl of Essex. 1677, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1685, Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon. 1687, Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel. 1690, Henry Sydney, lord Sydney. 1695, Henry Capel, lord Capel.
1700. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. 1703, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1707, Thomas, earl of Pembroke. 1709, Thomas, earl of Wharton. 1710, James, duke of Ormond, again. 1713, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury. 1717, Charles, duke of Bolton. 1721, Charles, duke of Grafton. 1724, John, lord Carteret. 1731, Lionel, duke of Dorset. 1737, William, duke of Devonshire. 1745, Philip, earl of Chesterfield. 1747, William, earl of Harrington. 1751, Lionel, duke of Dorset, again. 1755, William, duke of Devonshire. 1757, John, duke of Bedford. 1761, George, earl of Halifax. 1763, Hugh, earl of Northumberland. 1765, Francis, earl of Hertford.
1767. George, viscount Townshend, 14 Oct.
1772. Simon, earl of Harcourt, 30 Nov.
1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, 25 Jan.
1780. Fred., earl of Carlisle, 23 Dec.
1782. Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, 14 April.
,, George, earl Temple, 15 Sept.
1783. Robert, earl of Northington, 3 June.
1784. Charles, duke of Rutland, 24 Feb.; died 24 Oct. 1787.
1787. George, marquis of Buckingham (late earl Temple), again, 16 Dec.
1790. John, earl of Westmorland, 5 Jan.
1795. William, earl Fitzwilliam, 4 Jan.
,, John, earl Camden, 31 March.
1798. Charles, marquis Cornwallis, 20 June.
1801. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, 25 May.
1806. John, duke of Bedford, 18 March.
1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, 19 April.
1813. Charles, earl Whitworth, 26 Aug.
1817. Charles, earl Talbot, 9 Oct.
1821. Richard, marquis Wellesley, 29 Dec.
1828. Henry, marquis of Anglesey, 1 March.
1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, 6 March.
1830. Henry, marquis of Anglesey, again, 23 Dec.

* The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high. The learned antiquary, Thomas Innes, of the Scots' College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous, and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain* history." O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain, by deducing their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—*Anderson.* The "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by Dr. Donovan, were published in Irish and English in 1848.

† Lords justices and deputies, and latterly LORDS LIEUTENANT. It has been several times proposed to abolish the viceroyalty of Ireland, but without success. The last time 25 March, 1858.

1833. Marquis Wellesley, again, 26 Sept.
1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington, 29 Dec.
1835. Henry, marquis of Normanby, 23 April.
1839. Hugh, viscount Ebrington, afterwards earl Fortescue, 3 April.
1841. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, 15 Sept.
1844. William, lord Heytesbury, 12 July.
1846. John William, earl of Bessborough, 9 July; died 16 May, 1847.
1847. George William Frederick, earl of Clarendon, 26 May.
1852. Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, 28 Feb.
1853. Edward Granville, earl of St. Germains, Jan.
1855. George, earl of Carlisle, March.
1858. Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb., resigned.
1859. George, earl of Carlisle, again, June; died 5 Dec. 1864.
1864. John, lord Wodehouse, afterwards earl of Kimberley, 1 Nov.
1866. James, marquis of Abercorn, July; made duke 6 Aug. 1868.
1868. John, earl Spencer, Dec.
1874. James, duke of Abercorn, Feb.

IRELAND FORGERIES. In 1786 W. H. Ireland made public the Shakspeare manuscripts which he had forged, and deceived many critics. The play, "Vortigern," was performed at Drury-lane theatre on 2 April, 1796. He shortly after acknowledged the forgery, and published his "Confessions" in 1805. He died in 1835.

IRIDIUM AND OSMIUM. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Claus discovered a third, Ruthenium.

IRISH CHURCH; see *Church of Ireland*. The Irish Presbyterian Church act, passed 16 June, 1871, regulates the management of certain trust properties for that church.

IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE, the name given to a committee of citizens of twelve London companies invited by king James I. to colonize the confiscated lands in the north of Ireland, termed the Ulster plantations, including Londonderry and Coleraine, 1613. The committee received a charter, which was taken away in 1637, and restored after various changes 1670. The affairs of this company and its methods of business were discussed in parliament in 1868 and 1869.

IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL (to combine Trinity College and the Catholic College), introduced by Mr. I. Butt, 16 May, 1876; withdrawn.

IRON found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles* [1407, *Hales;* 1283, *Clinton.*] The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phœnicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain (Gen. iv. 22). Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannemora is the greatest mine of Sweden. The weekly publication "*Iron*" began 18 Jan. 1873.

Belgium, an early seat of the iron manufacture coal said to have been employed at Marche-les-dames, 1340.
British iron cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera.*
Iron-mills used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Godfrey Bochs, 1590.
Tinning of iron introduced from Bohemia, 1681. Till about 1730 iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not wholly give way to coal and coke till 1788.
The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, invented by Mr. Henry Cort, about 1781, who did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity. He died in 1800.
Mr. Henry Bessemer patented his method of manufacturing iron and steel, 17 Oct., 5 Dec., 1855; 12 Feb., 1856.
Strike of the puddlers and lock-out of the masters in Staffordshire, Northumberland, &c., lasted during March, April, and May, 1865.
Ironworkers of Great Britain determine to form one trades' union, with one executive, Oct. 1866.
Strike of iron workers in the north over, 31 Dec. 1866.
Mr. Wm. Robinson announced a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by means of magnetism, July, 1867.
Mr. John Heaton's process for making steel announced about Nov. 1867, discussed Oct. 1868.
One of the finest, thickest, and heaviest armour-plates ever rolled in the world was pressed into the very perfection of a manufactured armour-plate at the great Atlas Ironworks of sir John Brown and Co., Sheffield. The size of it when in the furnace was a little over 20 feet long by about 4 feet broad and 21 inches thick. Its rough weight was over 21 tons. It was built up in the furnace before being rolled by five mould plates, each 3 inches thick, and one solid plate of 6 inches. This mass when reduced by intense heat to the consistency of dough, was withdrawn from the furnace, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour was passed between the enormous rollers many times, was reduced to a compact slab of iron of an uniform thickness of 15 inches, and then passed on to its bed to cool till fit for having its rough edges planed down to the proper dimensions, 6 Sept. 1867.
Iron forts (cost about 1,000,000*l.* made by Whitworth and Co. at Manchester) put up at Spithead early in 1872.
Mr. Crampton's iron furnace, in which definite proportions of coal dust and air are introduced under pressure, was tried at Woolwich and was reported successful, May, 1873.
Ironstone miners in Yorkshire: great strike through reduction in wages, May, 1874.

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1740	59	furnaces	17,350 tons.
1788	77	,,	61,920 ,,
1796	121	,,	124,789 ,,
1802	168	,,	227,000 ,,
1806	227	,,	250,000 ,,
1820	260	,,	400,000 ,,
1825	374	,,	581,367 ,,
1840	402	,,	1,396,400 ,,
1848	623	,,	1,998,558 ,,
1852	655	,,	2,701,000 ,,

In 1855, 3,217,154 tons of pig iron were produced; in 1857, 3,659,447 tons; in 1865, 4,819,254 tons; in 1869, 5,445,757 tons; in 1875, 6,566,451 tons.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, the duke of Devonshire, president, held its first meeting in London 22 June, 1869, first provincial meeting at Merthyr-Tydvil, 6 Sept. 1870 first foreign meeting at Liége, 18 Aug. 1873.

IRONCLADS, see *Circular*, *Navy*, and *United States*, 1862.

IRON CROSS, an order of knighthood established by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 10 March, 1813, to honour patriotic bravery in the war against France; was revived by William I. in the Franco-Prussian war, and awarded by him to his son for his victory at Wissembourg, 4 Aug. 1870. About 40,000 persons were decorated in 1870-71.

IRON CROWN (of Italy), of gold and precious stones, set in a thin ring of iron, said to have been forged from a nail of Christ's cross, was made by order of Theudelinde for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 591. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; Napoleon I. at Milan, on 26 May, 1805, put it on his head, saying, "*Dieu me l'a donnée; gare à qui y touchera.*" (God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it.) The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians, on 23 April, 1859. After the peace of Vienna in 1866, the crown was given up to general Menabrea on

11 Oct., and presented to king Victor Emmanuel, at Turin, on 4 Nov. The order of the "Iron Crown of Italy," instituted by Napoleon 26 May, 1805, was abolished in 1814, but revived by the emperor of Austria 12 Feb. 1816; see *Gotha*. The order of the Crown of Italy was instituted by king Victor Emmanuel 20 Feb. 1868.

IRON-MASK, THE MAN WITH THE.* A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol (1679), Exilles (1681), Sainte Marguerite (1687), and at the Bastille (1698), where he died 19 Nov. 1703. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS, see *Ironclad*.

IRRIGATION, practised in the east and in Egypt from the most remote ages. It was strenuously advocated for India by sir A. Cotton and others at the Social Science Congress at Manchester, Oct. 1866. In 1865 acts were passed for utilising London sewage in the irrigation of grass land, and the results are said to be generally favourable. The subject was much discussed, Aug. 1873. A method of producing artificial rain from ponds by means of steam-power, patented by Isaac Brown, of Edinburgh, was tried by Mr. Coleman, at Stoke Park, and reported successful; see *Sewage*, and *Intermittent Filtration*.

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain). On 16 May, 1837, the British auxiliary legion under general Evans, marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (held by the Carlists), which after a desperate resistance was carried by assault, 17 May.

IRVINGITES, followers of Edward Irving,† now called the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852 lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church in Gordon-square was solemnly opened 1 Jan. 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer it a tenth of their income. They had 30 chapels in England in 1854.

ISAURIA (a province in Asia Minor), conquered by the Romans B.C. 78, by the Saracens A.D. 650; was retaken by the emperor Leo. III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, 739, which ended with Constantine VI. in 797. Isauria was incorporated with Turkey 1387.

ISERNIA (S. Italy). Here the Sardinian general Cialdini defeated the Neapolitans, 17 Oct. 1860.

ISLAM, or **ESLÂM**, submission to God, the name given to *Mahometanism* (*which see*).

ISLE OF FRANCE, MAN, &c., see *Mauritius, Man*, &c.

ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF. This see contained not only the Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, 360; see *Iona*. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been joined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric; see *Bishops*.

ISLY (N.W. Africa). Here Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief, was totally defeated by the French, under Bugeaud, 14 Aug. 1844.

ISMAIL (Bessarabia). After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, 22 Dec. 1790; when Suwarrow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. It was again captured by the Russians 26 Sept. 1809, and retained till the treaty of Paris in 1856, when it was ceded to Moldavia.

ISPAHAN was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great, in 1590. It lost its supremacy in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF, see *Jews*.

ISSUS (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct. 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners. Here the emperor Septimius defeated his rival Niger, A.D. 194.

ISTAMBOUL, see *Constantinople*.

ISTER, see *Danube*.

ISTHMIAN GAMES received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed: instituted by Sisyphus, about 1406 B.C., in honour of Melicertes, a sea-god. *Lenglet*. Reinstituted in honour of Neptune by Theseus about 1239 B.C.; and their celebration was held so sacred, that even a public calamity did not prevent it. The games were revived by Julius Cæsar, 60; and by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362.

ISTRIA was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378, and was annexed 1420. It was obtained by Austria 1796; by France 1806; by Austria 1814.

* The following conjectures have been made as to his identity:—An Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask); the duc de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude; the duc de Beaufort, whose head is reported to have been taken off before Candia; James, duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower-hill; a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., either by cardinal Mazarine, or by the duke of Buckingham; the twin brother of Louis XIV. (a conjecture received by Voltaire and others); Foucquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV.; and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua. M. Delort and the right hon. Agar Ellis (afterwards lord Dover) endeavoured to prove Matthioli to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron; but of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

† Edward Irving was born 15 Aug. 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1819. In 1823 he attracted immense crowds of most distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hatton-garden. A new church was built for him in Regent-square in 1827. Soon after, he propounded new doctrines on the human nature of Christ: and the "Utterances of Unknown Tongues" which began in his congregation with a Miss Hall and Mr. Taplin, 16 Oct. 1831, were countenanced by him, as of divine inspiration. He was expelled from the Scotch church, 15 March, 1833. His church, "reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," was removed to Newman-street. He died 8 Dec. 1834.

ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, first met at Pisa, under the patronage of the grand duke of Tuscany, in 1837. It met in Rome, 20 Oct. 1873.

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (between two and three thousand persons); first bishop, Domenico Panelli; a synod met at Naples in 1875.

Its statute (of 62 articles) asserts that the Catholic church is nothing but the society of all believers in Jesus Christ, and that he only is its supreme head and pastor; rejects all miracles since the death of the Apostles; declares that the Catholic faith is only that revealed in the Holy Scriptures, &c.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, based on Latin, is said by Dante to be formed of a selection of the best portions of the different dialects. Pure elegant poetry was written by Guido Cavalcanti, who died 1301; and good prose by Malespini, about 1250.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.

	Born	*Died*		*Born*	*Died*
Dante	1265	1321	Goldoni	1707	1795
Petrarca	1304	1374	Parini	1729	1799
Boccaccio	1313	1375	Alfieri	1749	1803
Ariosto	1474	1533	Volta	1745	1826
Machiavelli	1469	1527	Leopardi	1798	1837
Guicciardini	1482	1540	Monti	1754	1828
Tasso	1544	1595	Gioberti	1801	1852
Galileo	1564	1642	Nicolini	1782	1861
Metastasio	1698	1782	Manzoni	1784	1873

The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art.

1. *Trecento* (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the Trecento."
2. *Quattrocento* (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the 15th century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian.
3. *Cinquecento* (five hundred), from about 1480 to 1590. A sensuous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail.
4. *Seicento* (six hundred), from 1590 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Seicentisti* is a term of reproach.

The *Trecento* and *Cinquecento* were the most flourishing periods.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC was the name given to the remodelled Cisalpine republic. Napoleon Bonaparte, president, Jan. 1802.

ITALY (either from Italus, an early king, or *italus*, a bull calf) was called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Aborigines (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans), combined, form the Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome; founded 753 B.C. Previous to the 15th century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors; since then, Spain, France, and Germany struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the 16th and 17th centuries; yielded to the house of Austria at the beginning of the 18th. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy; but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky; see *below*. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April, 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Romagna, Naples, and Sicily was re-established, 17 March, 1861, by the Italian parliament (consisting of 443 deputies from 59 provinces). On 29 Oct., 1861, the internal government was re-organized; the 59 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors-general. In 1861, the population was 21,728,529. War with Austria was declared 18 June, 1866; and on 3 Oct., peace was signed at Vienna, and Venetia was ceded to Italy; see *below* for the events. The kingdom of Italy was consummated by the occupation of Rome as the capital, 1870. Estimated population of the kingdom, 1862, 25,003,635; Rome was added in 1870. 1875, 27,165,553. For other details see *Rome* and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Italy (Saturnia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the golden age . . . . . B.C. 2450
Arrival of Œnotrus from Arcadia, 1710; and of Evander; reign of Latinus . . . about 1240
Æneas the Trojan said to land in Italy, defeat and kill Turnus, marry Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, and found Lavinium, in South Italy, 1182, &c.
Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded . . 974-443
Romulus builds Rome 753
[For subsequent history, see *Rome*.]
Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, establishes the *kingdom* of Italy . . . . . A.D. 476
The Ostrogoths invade Italy, 489, and retain it till 491
They are expelled by the Imperial generals Narses and Belisarius 552
[See KINGS OF ITALY, p. 399, and *Iron Crown*.]
Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany, 568; who overrun Italy . . . 596
Invasion and defeat of Constans II. 662
Venice first governed by a doge 697
Pepin gives Ravenna to the pope 754
Charlemagne invades Italy, 774; overcomes the Lombards; crowned emperor of the west at Rome by pope Leo III. . . . . 25 Dec. 800
The Saracens invade Italy and settle at Bari . . 842
Invasion of Otho I. 951; crowned emperor, 2 Feb. 962
Genoa becomes important 1000
The Saracens expelled by the Normans . 1016-17
The Normans acquire Naples from the pope . . 1051
Pope Gregory VII., Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, mistress of the greater part of Italy 1073-85
Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to ecclesiastical investitures, begin (and long agitate Italy and Germany) . . . . about 1073
Rise of the Lombard cities . . . . about 1120
Who war with each other 1144
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors 1125
Wars of the Guelfs and Ghibelines (*which see*) begin about 1161
Frederic I. (Barbarossa) interferes: his wars 1154-75
Lombard league formed 1167
His defeat at Legnano . . . . . 29 May, 1176
Peace of Constance 1183
Civil wars again . . . . . 1199, &c.
Rise of the Medici at Florence . . . . about 1251
Wars of Frederick II. and the Lombard league, 1236-50
His natural son, Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento, by Charles of Anjou . . . . . 26 Feb. 1266
Who defeats Conradin, at Tagliacozzo . 23 Aug. 1268
The Visconti rule at Milan 1277
The Sicilian vespers; massacre of the French, who are expelled from Sicily . . 30 March, 1282
Clement V. (pope, 1305), fixes his residence at Avignon in France 1309
Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar 1328
First doge of Genoa appointed 1339
Lucca independent 1370
Rome again the seat of the pope 1377
Charles VIII. of France invades Italy, 1494, and conquers Naples, 1495; loses it in . . . 1496

Louis XII. joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost) 1499
League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions 1509
Leo X. pope, patron of literature and art . . 1513-22
Wars of Charles V. and Francis I. 1515-21
Francis defeated and prisoner at Pavia 24 Feb. 1525
Parma and Placentia made a duchy for his family by pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese) . . . 1545
Peace of Cateau-Cambresis 1559
War of the Mantuan succession 1627-31
Catinat and the French defeat the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia . . . . . 4 Oct. 1693
War of Spanish succession commences in Italy . 1701
Battle of Turin . . . . . 7 Sept. 1706
Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht, 11 April, 1713
The duke of Savoy becomes king of Sardinia . . 1720
Successful French campaign in Italy 1745
Milan, &c., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706; confirmed by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle . . . 1748
Italy overrun by the French . . . . May—Dec. 1796
Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio; Cisalpine republic founded . . . . . 17 Oct. 1797
Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte . . . . Feb. 1798
The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeat the French at Trebia, &c. 1799
Bonaparte crosses the Alps, 16-20 May; defeats the Austrians at Marengo . . . . . 14 June, 1800
The *Cisalpine* becomes the *Italian* republic (Bonaparte, president) . . . . . Jan. 1802
Napoleon crowned king of Italy . . . 26 May, 1805
Eugène Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy . . . ,,
Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg; ratified . . . . . 1 Jan. 1806
The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon, 1814; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria . . . . . 7 April, 1815
Formation of the young Italy party by Mazzini; insurrections 1831-33
Italian Association for Science first met (at Pisa) . 1837
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice, March; supported by the king of Sardinia and by the pope, April, 1848
The king defeated at Novara, abdicates, 23 March; and Lombardy reverts to Austria . . May, 1849
[See *Sardinia* and *Austria*.]
"Napoléon III. et l'Italie" published . . Feb. 1859
The Austrian ultimatum, rejected by Sardinia, 26 April, ,,
The Austrians cross the Ticino, 27 April; and the French enter Genoa . . . . . 3 May, ,,
Peaceful revolution at Florence, 27 April; Parma, 3 May; Modena . . . . . 15 June, ,,
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30-31 May; Magenta, 4 June; Marignano, 8 June; Solferino . . . . 24 June, ,,
Provisional governments established at Florence, 27 April; Parma, May; and Modena [the sovereigns retire] . . . . . 15 June, ,,
Insurrection in the papal states Bologna, Ferrara, &c. . . . . 13-15 June, ,,
Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops . . . . . 20 June, ,,
The allies cross the Mincio . . . . 1 July, ,,
Armistice between Austria and France 8 July, ,,
Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca; Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia . . 11 July,
Italy dismayed at the peace; agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, &c.; resignation of count Cavour as minister . . . . July,
The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm . 19 July, ,,
Grand duke of Tuscany abdicates . 21 July, ,,
Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, 11 Aug.; and at Modena . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, and declare for annexation to Piedmont, 20 Aug.-10 Sept.; fiscal restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished, 10 Oct. ,,
Assassination of col. Anviti at Parma . 5 Oct. ,,
Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians . . . . . Oct. ,,
Tuscany, &c., choose the prince Eugène of Carignan-Savoy, as regent of central Italy, 5 Nov.; the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncampagni . . . . . 14 Nov. 1859
Treaty of Zurich (establishing Italian confederacy, &c.), signed . . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Garibaldi retires from Sardinian service . 18 Nov. ,,
New Sardinian constitution proclaimed 7 Dec. ,,
The pope condemns the pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congrès*" . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
The pope refuses and denounces the emperor, 8 Jan. 1860
Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry . . . . . 16 Jan. ,,
Annexation to Sardinia voted for (by universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena, and the Romagna; 13 March; Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by the king, 18-22 March, ,,
Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, 24 March; approved by the Sardinian parliament, 29 May, ,,
The French troops retire from Italy . . May, ,,
Vain insurrections in Sicily . 4 April; 2 May, ,,
Garibaldi lands at Marsala in Sicily, 11 May; assumes the office of dictator, 14 May; defeats the Neapolitans at Calatifimi, 15 May; and at Melazzo, 20 July; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see *Sicily*), 30 July. ,,
Garibaldi lands at Reggio in Calabria, 18 Aug.; enters Naples; king Francis retires . 7 Sept. ,,
Insurrection in Papal States, 8 Sept.; the Sardinians enter, 11 Sept.; defeat the papal troops at Castel-fidardo, 18 Sept.; take Ancona, 17-29 Sept. ,,
Victor-Emmanuel takes the command of his army, 4 Oct. ,,
The Sardinians enter kingdom of Naples, 15 Oct.; defeat Neapolitans at Isernia . . 17 Oct. ,,
Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at the Volturno, 1 Oct. 1860; meets Victor-Emmanuel, and says, "King of Italy!" the latter replies, "I thank you!" 26 Oct. ,,
By universal suffrage (plebiscitum), Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia 21 Oct. ,,
Capua bombarded; the Neapolitans retire, 2 Nov.; and are defeated at the Garigliano . 3 Nov. ,,
Victor-Emmanuel enters Naples as king, 7 Nov.; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship and retires to Caprera . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Victor-Emmanuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, &c.; gives money to encourage education; appoints a ministry, including Poerio, &c., Nov. ,,
Siege of Gaëta commences; attack by sea prevented by the presence of the French fleet, 3 Nov. &c. ,,
Treaty of Zurich signed (see *Zurich*) . 10 Nov. ,,
Decree in honour of Garibaldi's army . 16 Nov. ,,
Reactionary movements suppressed . Nov.-Dec. ,,
Prince of Carignan-Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples . . . . . Jan. 1861
The French fleet retires from Gaëta, 19 Jan.; after severe bombardment it surrenders; Francis II. retires to Rome . . . . . 13 Feb. ,,
Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates; schools established, Feb. ,,
Assembly of the first Italian parliament, 18 Feb., which decrees Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy, 26 Feb. and 14 March, ,,
Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party . . . . March and April, ,,
Italy recognised by Great Britain . 31 March, ,,
Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers . April, ,,
Cavour forms a new ministry, including members from all parts of Italy . . . . April, ,,
The pope protests against the kingdom, 15 April, ,,
Altercation in parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, 18 April; reconciled . 25 April, ,,
Bourbonist bands defeated . . 7 May, &c. ,,
Prince of Carignan resigns; San Martino appointed lieutenant at Naples . . . . 13 May, ,,
Death of count Cavour, aged 52 . . 6 June, ,,
Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy, 11 June, ,,
The kingdom recognised by France . 24 June, ,,

San Martino resigns the government of Naples; active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed, 16 July, 1861
The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence . . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
The kingdom recognised by Portugal and Belgium, 1 Oct.; divided into fifty-nine prefectures, &c., 17 Oct. ,,
Skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II., . Oct. ,,
Cialdini retires, and La Marmora becomes lieutenant-general of Naples . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
Brigandage still prevailing in the south, aided by the king of Naples; insurgents defeated; and many killed . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
José Borges, a Spaniard, lands in Calabria, 15 Sept.; calls on the people to rise for Francis II., Sept.; taken and shot . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
The reactionist warfare continues; cruelties of the brigands lead to reprisals, Dec. 1861, Jan. and Feb. 1862
Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence, 1 March; Rattazzi forms an administration, 3 March, ,,
The kingdom recognised by Prussia . . 1 March, ,,
Surrender of Civatella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily . . . . . 14 March, ,,
Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing rifle clubs . March and April, ,,
Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured . . . . . 2 April, ,,
Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers at Milan suppressed . . . . . 19 April, ,,
The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm, 28 April, ,,
The French general Guyon aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands . . . April, ,,
The kingdom recognised by Russia . . 3 July, ,,
Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watchword, "Rome or death!" . . . . . 19 July, ,,
Calls on the Hungarians to rise . . 26 July, ,,
The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion . . . 3 Aug. ,,
Garibaldi enters Catania, and organises a provisional government . . . . . 19 Aug. ,,
Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, 21 Aug.; and put under general Cialdini . . 22 Aug. ,,
Garibaldi issues his last proclamation; embarks at Catania; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches towards Reggio, 25 Aug.; La Marmora proclaims a state of siege, 26 Aug.; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the royalists under Pallavicini, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, 29 Aug.; removed to Varignano, near Spezzia . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment . . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
General Durando issues a diplomatic circular condemning Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome . . . . . 10 Sept. ,,
A subscription in England enables professor Partridge, of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi, 19 Sept. ,,
Princess Maria Pia married by proxy to the king of Portugal . . . . . 27 Sept. ,,
Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty . . . . . 28 Sept. ,,
Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini . . . . Sept. ,,
Amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers, 5 Oct. ,,
Sharp reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Durando's note . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
End of state of siege in Naples & Sicily . 17 Oct. ,,
Disorderly encounter between Italians and Austrians on the banks of the Po . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Father Passaglia and 10,000 (out of 80,000) Italian priests sign a declaration against the temporal authority of the pope . . . . . Nov. ,,
Garibaldi removed to Pisa, 9 Nov.; ball extracted from his foot by Zanetti . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
Meeting of parliament; determined opposition to Rattazzi, 18 Nov.; he resigns . . 30 Nov. ,,
New ministry formed by Farina . . . 9 Dec. ,,
It declines further negotiations with France on the Roman question . . . . . 18 Dec. 1862
Commercial treaty with France signed . 17 Jan. 1863
Farina resigns; Minghetti succeeds . 24 March, ,,
Grand Cavour canal for irrigation of Piedmont opened . . . . . 1 June, ,,
Income tax bill passed . . . . . July, ,,
Tristany and other bandits captured . . July, ,,
Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed, 6 Aug. ,,
Death of Farina . . . . . 5 Sept. ,,
Several bandits captured on board the French ship Aunis; given up to France, July; restored to Italy, 12 Sept. ,,
The army of Piedmont (50,000) consolidated by La Marmora and expanded into the "army of Italy" (250,000) . . . . . Oct. ,,
The king visits Naples; reviews National Guard, &c. 11-17 Nov. ,,
General election; triumph of the moderate party, Jan. 1864
Garibaldi's visit to England amidst much enthusiasm, April, ,,
Franco-Italian convention signed (French troops to quit Rome in two years [from 6 Feb. 1865], Florence to be the capital of Italy, &c.), 15 Sept. ,,
Riots at Turin in consequence; many persons killed by the military . . . . . 21-22 Sept. ,,
Minghetti and his colleagues blamed; resigned; a ministry formed by La Marmora . . 24 Sept. ,,
Garibaldi denounces the convention . 10 Oct. ,,
Desperate state of the finances announced by Sella, the minister; he proposes stringent remedies, Nov. ,,
Railway from Turin to Florence opened . 4 Nov. ,,
The convention approved by the chamber of deputies, 19 Nov.; by the senate (after an able speech by Cialdini, 6 Dec.) . . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
Decree for transfer of the capital published, 11 Dec. ,,
Prince Humbert resides at Naples . . . Dec. ,,
Stated that 346 brigands had been killed in action; 453 taken in action, and 132 surrendered; about 300 remain to be tracked; many pretend to be subjects of the ex-king Francis II. of Naples, Dec. ,,
Demonstration against the king at Turin, 30 Jan.; he goes to Florence . . . . . 3 Feb. 1865
Amnesty for political offences published; brigandage in the Neapolitan and Roman states increasing, March, ,,
Fruitless negotiations with the pope by Vegezzi respecting the position of bishops, April to July, ,,
The king and court proceed to Florence, 13 May; he opens the Dante festival, the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth . . . . . 14 May, ,,
Mr. Moens, a British subject, seized and retained by brigands . . . . . 15 May, ,,
45 monks and others arrested at Salerno on charge of a Bourbonist conspiracy . . . 12 June, ,,
Inauguration of a national rifle meeting at Florence; the king fires the first shot . . 18 June, ,,
Numerous atrocities committed by brigands; Giardullo and 8 brigands captured . . 19 June, ,,
The kingdom recognised by Spain . . June, ,,
Mr. Moens released after a ransom of 5000*l.* had been paid . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Bank of Italy established . . . . .7 Nov. ,,
French troops leaving Italy; general election, the moderate party predominate . . . Nov. ,,
The new parliament meets at Florence . 18 Nov. ,,
Serious financial deficiency; heavy taxation proposed, 13 Dec.; much dissatisfaction; the ministers resign, 21 Dec.; a new ministry formed under La Marmora . . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Death of the patriot and soldier, Massimo D'Azeglio, 15 Jan. 1866
Formation of the "Consorzio Nazionale," a public subscription for reducing the national debt, 27 Feb. ,,
Massacre of Protestants at Barletta, Naples; attributed to priests . . . . . 19 March, ,,
Alliance with Prussia . . . . . 12 May, ,,
Volunteers numerously enlisted . 7 June, *et seq.* ,,
War declared against Austria . . 18 June, ,,
New ministry formed under Ricasoli . 20 June, ,,
Royal manifesto to the people . . 20 June, ,,

The army, headed by the king, crosses the Mincio, 23 June; defeated at Custozza . . 24 June, 1866
Venetia ceded to France by the emperor of Austria, 3 July, ,,
Fruitless conflicts between the volunteers under Garibaldi; defeated at Monte Suello . 4 July, ,,
Bill for suppression of monasteries and confiscation of property passed . . . . . 7 July, ,,
Cialdini crosses the Po, and enters Venetia, 8 July, ,,
Naval battle near Lissa; Italians defeated by Austrians (*Rè d'Italia* and *Palestro* blown up), 20 July, ,,
The Italians beaten at Versa; the last conflict, 26 July, ,,
Armistice for four weeks signed . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Volunteers disbanded; Garibaldi retires to Caprera, 15 Aug. ,,
Treaty of peace with Austria signed at Vienna, 3 Oct.; ratified . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Court constituted at Florence to try admiral Persano for neglect of duty at battle of Lissa . 11 Oct. ,,
The Austrians retire from Peschiera, 9 Oct.; Mantua, 10 Oct.; Verona, 16 Oct.; Venice, 17 Oct. ,,
General Menabrea pays to count Mensdorff a sum of money, and receives the iron crown of Italy, 11 Oct. ,,
National loan freely subscribed . . Oct. ,,
Plebiscitum in Venetia; for annexation with Italy, 641,758; against, 69 . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
This result reported, and the iron crown presented to the king at Turin . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
The king enters Venice, 7 Nov.; visits Verona, Mantua, &c. . . . . Nov. ,,
Circular of Ricasoli to the prefects, recommending industrial development and commerce, forbidding agitation, and enjoining neutrality regarding Rome, 15 Nov. ,,
Letter from Ricasoli to the clergy recommending a free church in a free state . . . 26 Nov. ,,
Persano committed for trial; examination begins, 1 Dec. ,,
Parliament opened by the king, who declares that "Italy is now restored to herself" . 15 Dec. ,,
Sig. Tonello received by the pope, 15 Dec.; many bishops return to their dioceses . . Dec. ,,
Persano acquitted of cowardice at Lissa . 30 Jan. 1867
Government proposal for investing part of the property of the religious bodies for support of clergy ("Free Church and Ecclesiastical Liquidation bill") brought forward . . . . Jan. ,,
Great reduction in the army (to 146,000) ordered, Jan. ,,
Defeat of the ministry on question of the right of public meetings in Venetia, 11 Feb.; parliament dissolved . . . . . 13 Feb. ,,
Ricasoli reconstructs his ministry . 17 Feb. ,,
The pope accepts Italian help to suppress brigandage, March, ,,
Elections give a majority for government March, ,,
Resignation of Ricasoli, 5 April; a ministry formed by Rattazzi . . . . . 8 April, ,,
Persano condemned; degraded and dismissed the service for disobedience, incapacity, and negligence . . . . . 15 April, ,,
Treaty of commerce with Austria signed at Florence, 23 April, ,,
Public funeral of the patriot Carlo Poerio 1 May, ,,
Italy joins in the conference at London respecting the Luxemburg question . . 7-11 May, ,,
National financial embarrassments; the king gives up part of his civil list; proposed sale of church lands, and reduction of expenditure, May, *et seq.* ,,
17,200,000*l.* advanced for church lands by Fould and others of Paris . . . . . May, ,,
Church property bill passed . . . . Aug. ,,
Garibaldi, about to enter the Roman territory with volunteers, captured by Italian government at Sinalunga (or Asinalunga) and sent to Alessandria, 23 Sept. ,,
Sent to Caprera, 27 Sept.; escapes to Leghorn, and is sent back . . . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Bands of Garibaldians invade Roman territories, Sept.-Oct. ,,
Garibaldi escapes from Caprera . . 15 Oct. ,,
Embarkation of French troops at Toulon, suspended by the resignation of Rattazzi and his ministry, 20 Oct. ,,
Cialdini tries to form a ministry in vain, 21-25 Oct. 1867
Garibaldi at Florence announces an expedition against Rome . . . . . 22 Oct. ,,
The French minister Moustier's circular against the invasion . . . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Garibaldians defeated at Viterbo . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Enter Roman territories; defeat papal troops, and take Monte Rotondo . . . 26, 27 Oct. ,,
Menabrea's ministry formed; proclamation of Victor-Emmanuel against the Garibaldian invasion, 27 Oct. ,,
Riots at Naples, Turin, Pavia, and other places, suppressed . . . . . 26-28 Oct. *et seq.* ,,
French army arrives at Civita Vecchia, 28 Oct.; two brigades enter Rome . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Royal Italian troops enter papal territory; Menabrea's justificatory circular; suppression of insurrectional committees in Italy . . . 30 Oct. ,,
De Moustier's reply . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana, 3 Nov.; retreats into Italy with his son; captured and sent to Varignano, gulf of Spezzia . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Fiery manifesto of Mazzini . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Garibaldi sent to Caprera . . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
French proposal of a European conference on Roman question discussed . . . 9 Nov.-Dec. ,,
French troops left Rome for Civita Vecchia, 3 Dec. ,,
Meeting of parliament; judicious firmness; an amnesty for Garibaldians proclaimed . 5 Dec. ,,
Long army debate; vote against the ministry (201 to 199); Menabrea resigns . . . 22 Dec. ,,
His ministry reconstituted . . . . 5 Jan. 1868
M. Cambray Digny's financial statement: great deficit; a grist tax proposed . . . . 21 Jan. ,,
Exculpatory letter of La Marmora issued . Feb. ,,
Government financial measures announced Feb. ,,
New order of knighthood, the "Crown of Italy," constituted . . . . . 20 Feb. ,,
Grist tax adopted after 21 days' debate . 1 April, ,,
Enthusiastic reception of the crown prince of Prussia, 20, 21 April, ,,
Marriage of prince Humbert to his cousin Margherita at Turin . . . . . 22 April, ,,
Frightful atrocities committed by brigands in south Italy . . . . . April, May, ,,
Grist tax adopted by the senate . . June, ,,
Arrangement made for debt of the late papal provinces . . . . . 30 July, ,,
Government tobacco monopoly ordered to be farmed; resignation of the ministers, Lanza and Sella, 8 Aug. ,,
Long continued rain; dreadful inundations in the Alpine regions; great storm . . 27 Sept. ,,
Meeting of chamber of deputies; Garibaldi withdraws . . . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Ministerial victory respecting the grist tax in the chambers . . . . . 26 Jan. 1869
Thomas, duke of Genoa, entered a pupil at Harrow (see *Spain*, 1870) . . . . . April, ,,
Circular of Menabrea against the council at Rome, 5 Oct. ,,
Victor-Emmanuel Ferdinand, son of prince Humbert, born at Naples . . . . . 11 Nov. ,,
Serious illness and recovery of the king, 6-20 Nov. ,,
Offered resignation of Menabrea, about 19 Nov.; Cialdini and Sella unable to form a ministry, 10 Dec.; Lanza and Sella succeed . 13 Dec. ,,
Œcumenical council at Rome (see *Rome, Councils*) opened, ... 8 Dec. ,,
Republican risings in Pavia and other places quelled, about 24 March, 1870
Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war announced, 18 July, additional armaments ordered . 4 Aug. ,,
Mazzini arrested at Palermo and sent to Gaëta, 14 Aug. ,,
Fruitless mission of prince Napoleon to obtain help for France . . . . . 21—25 Aug. ,,
Circular note from the government recounting the failure of all attempts to conciliate the pope since 1860; and proposing favourable terms 29 Aug. ,,
French vessel *Orénoque* placed at Civitá Vecchia on behalf of the pope . . . . . Aug. ,,
Respectful letter from the king to the pope, announcing the occupation of Rome necessary to order . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
The Italian troops enter the papal territories (see *Rome*); occupy Viterbo and other places, 12 Sept. ,,
General Bixio marches towards Rome, 18, 19 Sept. ,,

After a short resistance, the Italians under General Cadorna enter Rome. [For details see *Rome.*] 20 Sept. 1870
Plébiscite in papal territories: for union with the kingdom of Italy (out of 167,548 voters) 133,681; against 1507 . . . . . 2 Oct. ,,
The king receives the result of the *plébiscite*, 8 Oct. ,,
Rome incorporated with Italy by royal decree, general La Marmora governor . . 9 Oct. ,,
Arrival of La Marmora at Rome as viceroy; reported agitation in Nice for reunion with Italy or autonomy . . . . . Oct. ,,
Capture and death of Pilone, a great Bourbonist brigand chief . . . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Mazzini arrives at Florence . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed, 10 Oct.; including Mazzini . . . . 16 Oct. ,,
Diplomatic circular announcing the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy . . . 18 Oct.
Roman provinces united into one, with five subprefectures . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
Ministerial changes completed . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Ricasoli retires into private life; about 14 Nov. ,,
Amadeus, duke of Aosta, the king's second son, elected king by the Spanish cortes . 16 Nov. ,,
Elections favourable to the government; all the ministers elected . . . about 28 Nov. ,,
Parliament meets; the king declares Rome to be the capital of Italy . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
Bills introduced for the transfer of the capital and the preservation of the pope's rights, about, 10 Dec. ,,
The Cenis tunnel completed . . . 25 Dec. ,,
Great inundation; the king visits Rome 31 Dec. ,,
The senate vote the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome (94—39) . . 26 Jan. 1871
The king and ministers remove to Rome, 1, 2 July, which is inaugurated as the capital . 3 July, ,,
The parliament opened there by the king 27 Nov. ,,
Telegraphic conference at Rome . . 18 Dec. ,,
Joseph Mazzini dies at Pisa . . . 10 March, 1872
Elections favourable to the liberals . . Aug. ,,
Great inundations in the valley of the Po, &c., loss of life and of much property; much saved by the exertions of the military . . . . Oct. ,,
Opposition to the income-tax in the assembly; majority for government (144—116) . . Dec. ,,
Great sorrow at the death of Napoleon III., 9 Jan.
proposals for monument in Milan . . Jan. 1873
Bill dealing with the religious establishments at Rome introduced . . . . . April, ,,
TheLanza-Sella ministry resign; but resume office at the request of the king . . about 4 May, ,,
Death of Alessandro Manzoni . . . 22 May, ,,
Death of Urbano Rattazzi . . . . 5 June, ,,
Law for expulsion of Jesuits passed . 25 June, ,,
See *Jesuits.*
Lanza and Sella resign, 26 June; a ministry formed by Minghetti . . . . . 10 July. ,,
The king's visit to Vienna, 17 Sept.; to Berlin, 22-26 Sept. ,,
Monuments to Cavour at Turin inaugurated by the king . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
The king opens parliament with congratulatory speech . . . . . 15 Nov. ,,
Academy of San Luca replaced by a new academy, Jan. 1874
National festival on the 25th anniversary of the king's accession . . . . . 23 March, ,,
Minghetti ministry defeated on a finance bill; their resignation not accepted by the king . 24 May, ,,
Accoltellatori (secret assassinating societies) reported in Ravenna and other places, Sept.-Oct. ,,
About 80 secret extortioners (see *Camorra*) in Naples seized and transported . . Sept.-Oct. ,,
Teodali, a papal chamberlain, seized by brigands, ransomed for 2000*l.* . . . about 8, 9 Oct. ,,
The *Orénoque* (French) sails from Civita Vecchia 13 Oct. ,,
Jesuits ordered to quit their establishments 15 Oct. ,,
Result of elections in support of government, Nov. ,,
The Camorra, Maffei, and Brigantaggio (terrorist secret societies) prevalent in south Italy . 1874-5
Garibaldi declines a sum of money (3500*l.*) voted to him . . . . . 31 Dec. 1874
He enters Rome amid great excitement, takes his seat in the chamber of deputies, and takes the oath to the king . . . . . 24 Jan. 1875
Accepts the sum voted and devotes it to improvement of the Tiber, &c. . . . . 12 Feb. 1875
The emperor of Austria and king of Italy meet at Venice . . . . . 5-7 April, ,,
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, to expire 26 June, 1876, announced . . . June, ,,
Synod of Italian Catholic church (*which see*) held at Naples . . . . . Aug. ,,
Elections of parish priests declared valid in opposition to the bishops . . . . July-Aug. ,,
Italian Catholic congress, blessed by the Pope, meets at Florence; scanty attendance . 28 Sept. ,,
Visit of the emperor of Germany to Milan; warmly received by the king and people . . 18-23 Oct. ,,
Minghetti ministry defeated on the budget, 18 Mar.: resign . . . . . 19 March, 1876
Agostino Depretis forms a cabinet . . March, ,,
The *Duilio*, great iron-clad, launched at Castellamare, in presence of the king . . . 8 May, ,,
Discovery of a "black book" in the home-office, recording misdeeds of many officials, &c.; gives much offence . . . . . June. ,,
Italian geographical society's expedition in Africa; ill-treated at Zeila; the khedive informed July, ,,
Marchese Mantegazza tried for forging the signatures of the king and prince Humbert on bills and letters to obtain money; confessed, but refused to disclose name of associate or instigator, 18 Aug.; sentence, 8 years' penal servitude 31 Aug. ,,

KINGS OF ITALY.

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and becomes king, conquered and slain by
493. Theodoric, king of the *Ostrogoths*, an able prince. He put to death the philosophers Boëthius and Symmachus, falsely accused, about 525.
526. Athalaric, his grandson, dies of the plague.
534. Theodatus elected; assassinated.
536. Vitiges elected
540. Theodebald (Hildibald) elected; assassinated.
541. Totila, or Badiula, a great prince; killed in battle against the imperial army under Narses.
552. Theias falls in battle.
Italy subject to the eastern empire till
568. Alboin, king of the *Lombards*, with a huge mixed army, conquers Italy; poisoned by his wife Rosamond, for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull.
573. Cleoph; assassinated.
575. Autharis; poisoned.
591. Agilulph.
615. Adaloald; poisoned.
625. Arioald.
636. Rotharis; married the widow of Arioald; published a code of laws.
652. Rodoald (son); assassinated.
653. Aribert I. (uncle)
661. Bertharit and Godebert (sons); dethroned by
662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento.
671. Bertharit re-established.
686. Cunibert (son).
700. Luitbert; dethroned by
701. Ragimbert.
701. Aribert II. (son).
712. Ansprand elected.
712. Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favourite of the church.
744. Hildebrand (nephew); deposed.
744. Rachis, duke of Friuli, elected; became a monk.
749. Astolph (brother).
756. Desiderius (Didier), quarrelled with the pope Adrian, who invited Charlemagne into Italy, by whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.
781. Pepin or Carloman (son of Charlemagne).
812. Bernard.
820. Lothaire (son of Louis le Débonnaire).

EMPERORS.

875. Charles the Bald.
877. Carloman.
879. Charles the Fat.
888. Berenger I,
889. ,, and Guy.
894. ,, and Lambert.
921. ,, and Rudolph of Burgundy.

926. Hugh of Provence.
945. Lothaire II.
950. Berenger II. and Adalbert his son; deposed in 961 by the emperor Otho the Great, who added Italy to the German empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805. Napoleon I. proclaimed king of Italy, 18 March; [illegible] crowned at Milan, 26 May; abdicated, 1814.
1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia, *which see*), born 14 March, 1820; declared king of Italy by the parliament, 17 March, 1861.
Heir: Humbert, prince of Savoy (son), born 14 March, 1844; married his cousin Margherita, 22 April, 1868; their son Victor-Emmanuel, born 11 Nov. 1869.

ITHACA, kingdom of Ulysses, see *Ionian Isles*.

ITINERARIES. The Roman Itinerarium was a table of the stages between important places. The "Itineraria Antonini," embracing the whole Roman empire, usually ascribed to the emperor Aurelius Antonius, and his successors, A.D. 138-180, was probably based upon the survey made by order of Julius Cæsar, 44 B.C. The "Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum" was drawn up for the use of the pilgrims about 333.

IVORY was brought to Solomon from Tarshish, about 992 B.C. (1 *Kings* x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, &c., by Phidias, were formed of ivory and gold, 444 B.C.

IVRY (near Evreux, N.W. France). Here Henry IV. totally defeated the duc de Mayenne and the League army, 14 March, 1590.

J.

JACOBINS.

J was distinguished from I by the Dutch scholars of the 16th century, and introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550. *Dufresnoy.*

JACOBINS, the original name of the Dominicans (*which see*). The Jacobin club (first called "club Breton") consisted of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who met in the hall of the Jacobin friars, at Paris, in Oct. 1789, to discuss political and other questions. Similar societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. The club was closed 11 Nov. 1794.

JACOBITES, a Christian sect, so called from Jacob Baradæus, a Syrian, about 541; see *Eutychians.*—The partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II.) were so named after his expulsion from England in 1868.

JACOBUS, a gold coin, so called from king James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck, 1603-25.

JACQUARD LOOM, for figured fabrics, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard, of Lyons, and patented 23 Dec. 1801.

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands of revolted peasants (headed by one Caillot, called Jacques Bonhomme), who ravaged France during the captivity of king John in 1358, and were quelled with much bloodshed. Similar insurrections occurred in Germany. One was termed the *Bundschuh*, from the large shoe especially worn by peasants, in 1502; and another termed the Bund (or league) of the Poor Conrad, 1514 and 1524, which also cost about 100,000 lives, and led to the insurrection of the anabaptists.

JAFFA, a seaport of Syria, celebrated in scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 38); in mythology the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the caliph Omar, A.D. 636; by the Crusaders, 1099; by Saladin, 1193; by Louis IX., 1252; and by Bonaparte, 7 March, 1799; the French were driven out by the British in June, the same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan. 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

JAGELLONS, a dynasty which at times reigned over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, beginning with Jagellon, duke of Lithuania (husband of Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, 1384), who became king of Poland as Ladislas III. or V. in 1399, and ending with Sigismund II., who died in 1572.

JAINS, see *Jeynes.*

JAMAICA, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus, 3 May, 1494, and named St. Jago. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, 3 May, 1655, and settled soon after. Population in 1861, 13,816 whites; 81,074 coloured; 346,374 blacks; in 1871, 506,154; whites, 13,101; coloured, 100,346; blacks, 392, 707.

An awful earthquake here . . . . 2 June, 1692
The Maroons (runaway slaves) permitted to settle in the north of the island 1738

JAMAICA.

Desolating hurricanes in . . . . 1722, 1734, & 1751
In June, 1795, the Maroons rose against the English, and were not quelled till . . . . March, 1796
Many transported to Sierra Leone 1800
Slave trade abolished . . . . . 1 May, 1807
Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and 1000 persons drowned, Oct. 1815
Bishopric established 1824
Insurrection of the negro slaves; numerous plantations burnt; the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law. . . . . 22 Dec. 1831
Emancipation of the slaves . . . . 1 Aug. 1834
About 50,000 die of cholera in 1850
In May, 1853, the dissension between the colonial legislature and sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, sir H. Barkly, arrived . . . . . Oct. 1853
Bishopric of Kingston established 1856
Charles Henry Darling appointed governor . . . 1857
Edward John Eyre appointed governor . July, 1864
Negro insurrection begins at Morant-bay, by resisting the capture of a negro criminal, 7 Oct.; the court-house fired on; baron Ketelholdt, rev. V. Herschell, and others cruelly murdered, and many wounded. . . . . 11 Oct. 1865
Rebellion spreads, and many atrocities are committed; it is suppressed by the energy of the governor, the military and naval officers, volunteers, the Maroons, and the loyal negroes, 13-24 Oct. ,,
George Wm. *Gordon*, a coloured member of the legislature, convicted of encouraging the rebellion, 21 Oct.; executed . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Paul Bogle executed . . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Numerous executions . . . . . Oct & Nov. ,,
Sir Henry Storks summoned from Malta, and sent to Jamaica, with Messrs. Russell Gurney and John B. Maule, as commissioners, to inquire respecting the disturbances, and the measures taken in suppressing them . . . . 11 Dec. *et seq.* ,,
Governor Eyre temporarily suspended; sir Henry Storks arrives in Jamaica . . . . 6 Jan. 1866
The legislative assembly of Jamaica dissolves itself, and abrogates the constitution (which had existed 200 years) . . . . . 17 Jan. ,,
1600*l.* subscribed at Jamaica for defence of gov. Eyre . . . . . Feb. ,,
Commission opened 23 Jan.; closed . 21 March, ,,
They receive evidence of the existence of widely spread discontent during 1865: they reported that 439 persons had suffered by martial law; that about 1000 dwellings had been burnt; that about 600 (many women) had been flogged; that they considered the punishments inflicted excessive, the executions unnecessarily frequent, the burning the houses wanton; and that they saw no proof of Gordon's complicity in the outbreak, or in an organised conspiracy against government, 9 April, ,,
The "Jamaica Government act" passed in England 23 March, ,,
Sir J. P. Grant gazetted governor in room of governor Eyre . . . . . 16 July, ,,
A "Jamaica Committee," J. S. Mill, chairman, propose prosecution of governor Eyre . . 27 July, ,,
He arrives at Southampton, 12 Aug.; welcomed by a banquet . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
A committee for his defence formed . . Sept. ,,
The governor, sir J. P. Grant, promulgates the new constitution; opening of the legislative council (consisting of the governor and six members), 16 Oct. ,,
G. D. Ramsay, accused of murder, discharged by grand jury . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Warrants issued against gov. Eyre, col. Nelson, and lieut. Brand, Feb.; the grand jury discharges the bills against Eyre, 29 March, and the others. 11 April, 1867

A bill of indictment for misdemeanor against governor Eyre brought in, 15 May; discharged by grand jury . . . . . 2 June, 1868
Chief-justice Cockburn disclaimed agreement with part of justice Blackburn's charge on the occasion; an almost unexampled case . . . . 8 June, ,,
Trial of Phillips v. Eyre (for beating and imprisonment during the rebellion of 1866); Eyre pleaded act of indemnity; verdict for defendant 29 Jan. 1869
Episcopal church disestablished . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Appeals in England for its support . . . July, 1870
Legal expenses of Mr. Eyre ordered to be paid, after discussion in the commons . . . . 8 July, 1872
Many estates in Jamaica offered for sale in the London papers . . . . . July, ,,
Returning prosperity reported . . . . May, 1873
Sir Wm. Grey appointed governor . . March, 1874

JAMES'S HALL, ST., near Piccadilly, erected for public meetings, &c., was opened on 25 March, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. The "Popular Monday Concerts" here began 14 Feb. 1859.

JAMES'S PALACE, ST., &c., London, was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital of the same name, 1530-6. It has been the official town-residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1698.

The PARK a marsh till Henry VIII. enclosed and laid it out in walks 1530
Much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to plant lime-trees, and to lay out "the mall," for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall 1668
William III. granted a passage into it from Spring-gardens 1699
A grand display of fireworks took place here at the peace, when the pagoda bridge erected here by sir W. Congreve was burnt . . . . 1 Aug. 1814
The park improved by Geo. IV. . . . . 1827 *et seq.*
The enclosure first opened to the public in Jan. 1829: the opening by Carlton-steps in . . . 1831
The marble arch at Buckingham-palace removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park . 29 March, 1851
An iron bridge over the ornamental water constructed 1857

JAMES'S THEATRE, ST., erected by Beazley for John Braham, the singer; opened 14 Dec. 1835.

JANINA, see *Albania.*

JANISSARIES (Turkish *ièni tchéri*, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army; originally, young prisoners trained to arms; were first organised by Orcan, about 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I. 1360; their numbers being increased by following sultans. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and several times deposed and killed the sultans. During an insurrection, 14-15 June, 1826, when nearly 3000 of them were killed, the Ottoman army was re-organised by Mahmud II. and a firman was issued on 17 June, abolishing the Janissaries.

JANSENISTS, persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. The publication of his "*Augustinus*," 1640, in which he maintained the doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII. in 1642. Through the Jesuits Jansenism was condemned by Innocent X. in 1653, and by Clement XI., in 1713, by the bull Unigenitus. This bull the French church rejected. Jansenism still exists at Utrecht and Haarlem; see *Port Royalists.* Loos, abp. of Utrecht, died, June, 1873.

JANUARY derives its name from Janus, an early Roman divinity. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on 1 Jan. instead of 25 March.

JANUS, TEMPLE OF, at Rome, was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. During above 700 years it was shut only—under Numa, 714 B.C.; at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C.; and under Augustus, 29, 25, and 5 B.C.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, composed of Japan or Niphon, and about 3850 isles, with between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 inhabitants. It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, in the 13th century; and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1535 or 1542; whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries followed, and made a number of converts, who sent a deputation to pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; but a fierce persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated it is said by the indiscreet zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits: thousands of the converts suffered death; and the Portuguese were utterly expelled, 1637-42. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended; other nations, except Chinese, being excluded. The learned Engelbert Kæmpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it with plates.

An American expedition, under commodore Parry, reaches Jeddo, and is favourably received; but remains only a few days . . . . 8 July, 1853
A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries . . . . 31 March, 1854
A similar treaty with Great Britain . 14 Oct. ,,
With Russia . . . . . 26 Jan. 1855
Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce 1856
Commercial treaty with Russia . . 19 Aug. 1858
Lord Elgin visits Japan, with a present of a steamer for the emperor, and is honourably received, July; obtains the treaty of Jeddo, opening Japan to British commerce . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
The secular emperor dies (aged 36) . 16 Sept. ,,
Mr. (afterwards sir) Rutherford Alcock appointed consul-general, Dec. 1858; envoy extraordinary, Nov. 1859
A Japanese embassy visits Washington, New York, &c., United States . . 14 May-30 June, 1860
Attack on the British embassy at Jeddo; some persons wounded . . . . 5 July, 1861
Embassy received at Paris, 13 April; London, June; in Holland, Prussia, &c. . . July-Sept. 1862
Another attack on the English chargé d'affaires frustrated . . . . 26, 27 June, ,,
Foreign ministers transfer the residence from Jeddo to Yokohama . . . . 27 June, ,,
Mr. Richardson murdered and his companions cruelly assailed by a Japanese noble and his suite, 14 Sept. ,,
The batteries and vessels of the prince of Nagato fire on an English and a French vessel at the entrance of the straits of Simonosaki, 15, 19 Nov. ,,
Some English, French, and American vessels bombard his forts and his vessels . . 15-19 July, 1863
Reparation demanded; 100,000*l.* paid by the government; the prince of Satsuma resists payment of 25,000*l.*, his portion; admiral Kuper enters the bay of Kagosima, and is fired upon; whereupon he bombards the town and burns the prince's steamers . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
The Japanese minister announces that the ports opened by virtue of the treaties will be closed, 24 June, ,,

The prince of Satsuma pays the 25,000*l.*, 11 Dec. 1863
The Japanese government refuse to abide by the treaties; a combined fleet enters the straits of Simonosaki, 4 Sept.; and attacks and destroys the Japanese batteries . . . 5, 6 Sept. 1864
Major Baldwin and lieut. Bird murdered, 20 Nov.; two assassins executed . . . . Dec. ,,
Sir Harry Parkes appointed to succeed sir R. Alcock as envoy . . . . April, 1865
Treaties with England, France, &c., ratified, 25 Nov. ,,
Two more ports opened . . . . Jan. 1866
Death of the tycoon: his successor said to be favourable to foreigners . . . . Sept. ,,
Civil dissensions reported . . . . Oct. ,,
Town of Yokohama and third part of European settlement destroyed by fire . . 26 Nov. ,,
Jeddo and other places opened to trade, by the government . . . . . 25 April, 1867
Visit of sir Harry Parkes to the tycoon, Stots Bashi, 1 May, ,,
Prince Minbontaiyou, brother of the tycoon, arrives at Dover, 2 Dec.; presented to the queen, 4 Dec. ,,
Osaka and Niogo opened to European commerce, 1 Jan. 1868
Insurrection of the Daimios; rivalry between the mikado and tycoon, Dec.; foreigners neutral, 27 Jan.-Feb. ,,
Japanese outrages on French sailors; culprits executed, 16 March; further outrages punished, 23 March, ,,
The mikado's troops defeat the tycoon's, who flies, 26-30 Jan.; the mikado's defeated near Jeddo, 10-17 May, ,,
After long war and varying success the rebellion ends; the mikado re-established . . July, ,,
Majority of the mikado proclaimed . . Nov. ,,
His marriage, 9 Feb.; another rebellion of the tycoon's partisans . . . . . Feb. 1869
Visit of the duke of Edinburgh, 29 Aug.; received by the mikado . . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
The tycoon submits to the mikado . . Dec. ,,
Great progress of internal improvements, and assimilation to European civilisation; proposed establishment of railways, telegraphs, &c. . 1870-71
Industrial exhibition opened at Kioto 10 April, 1872
Destructive fire at Jeddo . . . . May, ,,
Embassy of distinguished Japanese arrives at Washington, 4 March; in London . . 17 Aug. ,,
Pacific mail screw steamer *America* burnt at Yokohama; about 40 killed . . . 24 Aug. ,,
First railway (from Yokohama to Shinagawa) opened, 12 June, to Jeddo; opened by the mikado, Oct. ,,
Japanese ambassadors received by queen Victoria, 5 Dec. ,,
English proposed as the national tongue . Dec. ,,
Insurrection, through desire for war with Corea; soon suppressed . . . . Feb.-April, 1874
A successful expedition against Formosa to chastise savage tribes for massacring Japanese sailors, May; Chinese protest, Aug.; Japanese withdraw (see *Formosa*), announced . . . . Nov. ,,
Mr. L. Haber, German consul, murdered at Hakodadi, by a fanatic, 8 Aug., executed . 26 Sept. ,,
The Japanese minister received by the queen Victoria . . . . . 3 Mar. 1875
The mikado decrees a new constitution; 2 chambers, &c. . . . . 14 April, ,,
The mikado opens a parliament of officials, nominated by himself, in Jeddo . . . 20 June, ,,
Fifth industrial exhibition 1876

REIGNING EMPEROR OR MIKADO.

Moutz Hito, born 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867.

JARGONIUM, a new metal discovered by professor A. Church in combination with the zircon of Ceylon. The spectrum was shown by Mr. H. Sorby, 6 March, 1869.

JARNAC (W. France). On 13 March, 1569, the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor (seventeen years of age), on account of his success here and at Moncontour, was chosen king of Poland.

A Jarnac Stroke; a term of opprobrium, is derived from the Seigneur de Jarnac, who, in a duel with La Chataigneraye, for a great insult, disabled his antagonist by an unexpected wound in the ham 1547

JASMINE or **JESSAMINE** (*Jasminum officinale*), native of Persia, &c., was brought hither from Circassia, before 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came from the East Indies, in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine in 1656.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians; taken by them in 1739, 1769, and 1828. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here, 9 Jan. 1792.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1595. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619; see *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, 18 Sept. 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814. The English promoted free labour instead of forced; but the Dutch reverted to the old system, and in 1830 abolished free labour, introducing the "culture system," by which the government controls the cultivation of the land and buys the produce at its own price. In Aug. 1860, the Swiss soldiers here, aided by the natives, mutinied, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death. The diminished prosperity of Java led to warm discussions in the Dutch chamber in 1866.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by general Hill and marshal Beresford, 10 Nov. 1813.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On 15 June, 1858, the fanatic Mahometans massacred twenty-six of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen, with the *Cyclops*, bombarded the town, 25, 26 July. On 6 Aug. eleven of the assassins were executed; the ringleaders afterwards.

JEDDO or **YEDDO**, the capital of Japan, on the island of Niphon, contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The emperor's palace is said to have a hall of audience supported by pillars of massive gold, and three towers, each nine stories high, covered with gold plates. On 23 Dec. 1854, and 11 Nov. 1855, severe earthquakes occurred: during the latter 57 temples, 106,000 houses, and about 30,000 persons were destroyed. Here was signed the treaty of 26 Aug. 1858; see *Japan*. 5000 houses destroyed by fire, 8 Dec. 1873.

JEHAD, see *Jihad*.

JELLALABAD, Afghanistan, defended by sir Robert Sale from 8 Jan. to 5 April, 1842, when the siege was raised by general G. Pollock, who destroyed the fortifications.

JE MAINTIENDRAI, "I will maintain," the motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he continued

this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

JEMAPPES (N.W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops drove out 19,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, 6 Nov. 1792. The number killed on each side was reckoned at 5000.

JENA and **AUERSTADT** (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, 14 Oct. 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, and at Auerstadt by Davoust: the Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (*which see*).

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, founded 1803; see *Vaccination*.

JERSEY. The chief island of the channel archipelago (which includes Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, &c.), formerly held by the Romans in the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ—Jersey being termed Cæsarea. The isles were captured by Rollo, and thus became an appanage of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by his descendant, William the Conqueror. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands preferred to remain subjects of king John, at the period of the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, and while retaining the laws, customs, and (until lately) the language of their continental ancestors, have always remained firm in their allegiance to England. Almost every war with France has been characterised by an attack on Jersey, the most formidable of which, under the baron de Rullecour, was defeated by the English garrison and Jersey militia, commanded by major Pierson, 6 Jan. 1781. Mr. J. Bertrand Payne, in his "Armorial of Jersey," and his "Gossiping Guide," has exhaustively treated the general and family history of the island. Jersey became a place of refuge for MM. Rouher, Baroche, Drouyn de Lhuys, and other distinguished French imperialists, Sept. 1870. The population of the channel isles in 1861 was 90,978; in 1871, 90,563.

JERUSALEM, called also **SALEM**, 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David, 1048 B.C., who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David; see *Jews*, and *Holy Places*. Population in 1872, about 250,000.

The first temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; and solemnly dedicated on Friday . . 30 Oct.	1004
[See under article *Jews*.]	
Jerusalem taken by Chosroes the Persian, A.D. 614; retaken by the emperor Heraclius, 628; by the Saracens, 637; and by the Crusaders, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword; a new kingdom founded . . . . 15 July,	1099
The "assize of Jerusalem," a code of laws, established by Godfrey of Bouillon, king . . .	1100
King Guy defeated at Tiberias, and Jerusalem taken by Saladin . . . . . 2 Oct.	1187
By the Turks, who drive away the Saracens, 1217 &	1239
Surrendered to the emperor Frederick II. by treaty,	1228
Surrendered to the Crusaders	1243
Taken from the Christians	1291
Taken by the Turks	1516
Held by the French under Bonaparte . . Feb.	1799
The protestant bishopric of Jerusalem erected, under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia; S. M. S. Alexander consecrated bishop, 7 Nov. 1841; Samuel Gobat, bishop	1846
Jerusalem visited by the prince of Wales, &c., 31 March,	1862
Convention for the preservation of the holy sepulchre, signed on behalf of Russia, France, and Turkey . . . . . 5 Sept.	,,
Jerusalem and the neighbourhood surveyed by a party of royal engineers since . . Sept.	1865
Visited by the prince of Prussia, 4 Nov.; by the emperor of Austria . . . . 9 Nov.	1869

CHRISTIAN KINGS.

Godfrey of Bouillon	1099
Baldwin I.	1100
Baldwin II.	1118
Fulk of Anjou	1131
Baldwin III.	1144
Amauri (or Almeric)	1162
Baldwin IV.	1173
Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V.	1185
Guy de Lusignan	1186
Henry of Champagne	1192
Amauri de Lusignan	1197
Jeanne de Brienne	1210
Emperor Frederick II.	1229-39

"JERUSALEM DELIVERED," the great Italian epic, by Tasso, was published in 1580.

JERVIS'S ACTS, 11 & 12 Vict., cc. 42, 43 (1848), relate to legal proceedings against criminals.

JESTER is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and of those of others, under the disguise of a waggish story." Several of our kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters. Rahere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's priory, West Smithfield, London, 1133, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS, the society or company of Jesus, was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterwards canonised. Having been wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampeluna, in 1521, he devoted himself to theology, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris, 16 Aug. 1534. He presented his institutes, in 1539, to pope Paul III., who made many objections; but Ignatius adding to the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, 27 Sept. 1540. The number of members was not to exceed sixty, but that restriction was taken off by another bull, 14 March, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII. granted many privileges. Loyola died 31 July, 1556. Francis Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brethren, carried the order to the extremities of the habitable globe, but it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris; see *Paraguay* and *Jansenists*. The order still exists in many European states contrary to the laws.

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1554; expelled from France, 1594; re-admitted, 1604; but after several decrees is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated .	1764
Ordered by parliament to be expelled from England, 1579, 1581, 1586, 1602; and by the Catholic relief act in	1829
Expelled from—Venice, 1607; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain	1767

Abolished by Clement XIV.	21 July,	1773
Restored by Pius VI.	7 Aug.	1814
Father Pierre J. Beckx, elected general		1853
Expelled from—Belgium, 1818; Russia, 1820; Spain, 1820, 1835; France, 1831, 1845; Portugal, 1834; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1848; Italy and Sicily		1860
The chief of the order appeals to the king of Sardinia for redress of grievances	24 Oct.	,,
Report of the order; total number of Jesuits, 8167: in France, 2422: in		1866
In consequence of the activity of the order on behalf of the papal supremacy, a bill for its expulsion from Germany passed by the parliament at Berlin (131-93), 19 June; promulgated	5 July,	1872
The head quarters of the order proposed to be removed from Rome to Malta	Oct.	1873
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy, decreed by law passed 25 June; carried into execution, 20 Oct.—2 Nov.		,,

JESUIT'S BARK, called by the Spaniards fever-wood, from the cinchona or chinchona tree, discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535 (and used by the order). Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, when it cured of fever the lady of the viceroy (Chinchona) at Peru. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680, and sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. The cinchona plant, largely planted in the Neilgherry hills, India, in 1861, is said to be thriving greatly, and also in Ceylon; see *Quinine*.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, stated to have been born on Monday, 25 Dec. A.M. 4004, in the year of Rome, 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era; see *Nativity*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers:—

Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry (English Bible)	A.D.	27
He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament on Thursday	2 April,	33
Was first crucified on 3 April, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose	5 April,	,,
Ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet on Thursday	14 May,	,,
The holy spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost	24 May,	,,
The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the council of Nice		325

JEU DE PAUME (the tennis court). The king having closed the hall of the assembly at Versailles, the third estate (*tiers état*) met in this place, and swore not to dissolve till a constitution was established, 20 June, 1789. (It is the subject of a painting by David.)

JEWELLERY was received by Rebekah as a marriage gift, 1857 B.C. (*Gen.* xxv. 53). Pliny the elder, says he saw Lollia Paulina (wife of Caius Cæsar, and afterwards Caligula) wearing ornaments valued at a sum equal to 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel in 1434, and encouraged in England about 1685. The standard of gold for jewellery, except wedding rings, was lowered by parliament in 1854.

JEWEL ROBBERIES, see *Trials*, 1871, 1873.

The Countess of Dudley's jewels (value 15,000*l.*) stolen at the Great Western Railway Station,	12 Dec.	1874
Messrs. Williams, of Hatton Garden, London, robbed of 25,000*l.* worth	25 March,	1876

JEWISH DISABILITIES, see under *Jews*, 1269-1867.

JEWISH ERA AND CALENDAR. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucidæ until the 15th century, when a new mode of computing was adopted. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years. The Jewish year consists of either twelve or thirteen months, of 29 or 30 days. The civil year commences with the month Tisri, immediately after the new moon following the autumnal equinox; the ecclesiastical year begins with Nisan.

Civil year, 5628.

Tisri	began 30 Sept.	1867
Marchesvan	30 Oct.	,,
Chislev	28 Nov.	,,
Thebet	27 Dec.	,,
Sebat	25 Jan.	1868
Adar	24 Feb.	,,
Nisan or Abib	24 March,	,,
Ijar	23 April,	,,
Sivan	22 May,	,,
Thammuz	21 June	,,
Ab	20 July,	,,
Elul	19 Aug.	,,

Jewish Year, 5636, 30 Sept. 1875—18 Sept. 1876

JEWS, the descendants of Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1898 B.C. *Gen.* xvii. See *Jerusalem*.

Call of Abram	B.C.	1921
Isaac born to Abraham		1896
Birth of Esau and Jacob		1837
Death of Abraham		1822
Joseph sold into Egypt		1729
The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses born		1571
The Passover instituted; the Israelites go out of Egypt, and cross the Red Sea		1491
The law promulgated from Mount Sinai		,,
The Tabernacle set up		1490
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan		1451
The first bondage (Othniel, judge, 1403)		1413
The second bondage (Ehud, 1325)		1343
The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285)		1305
The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245)		1252
The fifth bondage (Jephthah, 1187)		1206
The sixth bondage		1157
Samson slays the Philistines		1136
Samuel governs as judge, about		1120
Samson pulls down the temple of Dagon		1117
SAUL made king		1095
David slays Goliath, about		1063
Death of Saul; David made king		1055
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital		1048
Solomon king, 1015; lays the foundation of the temple, 1012; which is dedicated		1004
Death of Solomon; the kingdom divided		975

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam establishes idolatry		975
Bethel taken from Jeroboam; 500,000 Israelites slain		957
Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah		906
The Syrians besiege Samaria		901
Elijah translated to heaven		896
Miracles of Elisha the prophet		895
The Assyrian invasion under Phul		771
Pekah besieges Jerusalem		741
Samaria taken by the king of Assyria: the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and an end is put to the kingdom of Israel		721

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple		971
Abijah defeats the king of Israel; 50,000 men are slain in battle		957
Asa defeats the Ethiopians; abolishes idolatry		941
Jehoshaphat orders the law to be taught, 912; defeats the Ammonites, &c		896

Usurpation and death of Athaliah . . . B.C. 884
Hazael desolates Judah 857
Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem; 120,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day 741
Hezekiah abolishes idolatry 726
Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them 710
Holofernes said to have been killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith 656
In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn Passover . 624
Nebuchadnezzar subjugates Judea 605
He takes Jerusalem after a long siege 588
Jerusalem fired, the temple burnt, the walls razed to the ground 587

KINGS.		PROPHETS.
Saul began to reign . . . . B.C. 1095		Samuel.
David, king of Judah, 1055; of all Israel, 1048		Nathan.
Solomon " 1015		
B.C. *Kings of Judah.*	*Kings of Israel.*	
975. Rehoboam . .	Jeroboam I. . .	Ahijah.
958. Abijah . . .	"	
955. Asa	Nadab (954) . .	Azariah.
953. "	Baasha " . . .	Hanani.
930. "	Elah " . . .	Jehu.
929. "	Zimri	"
925. "	Omri	"
918. "	Ahab	Elijah.
914. Jehoshaphat .	"	"
897.	Ahaziah . . .	Elisha.
896.	Jehoram or Joram .	Jahaziel.
889. Jehoram . .	" " .	
885. Ahaziah . .	" " .	
884. Athaliah . .	Jehu.	
878. Joash or Jehoahaz	"	
857. " " .	Jehoahaz.	
839. Amaziah . .	Jehoash (841)	
825. " . . .	Jeroboam II. . .	Jonah.
810. Uzziah or Azariah	" . . .	Hosea. Amos.
784. " " .	Anarchy	
773. " " .	Zechariah . . .	Joel.
772. Uzziah or Azariah	Shallum. Menahem.	
761. " " .	Pekahiah.	
759. " " .	Pekah.	
758. Jotham . . .	"	Isaiah & Micah.
742. Ahaz . . .	"	
730. " . . .	Hoshea.	
726. Hezekiah . .	[Captivity, 721.]	Nahum.
698. Manasseh.		
643. Amon		Jeremiah.
641. Josiah		Zephaniah
610. Jehoahaz (Shallum). Jehoiakim.	. . . . .	Habakkuk
599. Jehoiachin (Coniah), Zedekiah	. . . . .	Daniel. Ezekiel.

BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.

Daniel prophesies at Babylon . . . . B.C. 603
Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, refusing to worship the golden image, are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel . . . 587
Obadiah prophesies . . . . . "
Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar; cast into the lion's den; prophesies the return from captivity, and the coming of the Messiah 538

RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.

Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the temple 536
Haggai and Zechariah prophets 520
The second temple finished . . . 10 March, 515
The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther . . 510
Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses 458
Here begin the 70 weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer 457
The walls of Jerusalem built 445
Malachi the prophet . . . . . B.C. 415
[The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to *Eusebius*, in 442 B.C.; and from this time Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]
Alexander the Great marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but, it is said, on seeing Jaddus, the high-priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire into his hands; he goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews 332
Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter 320
Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures 277
The Sadducee sect formed 250
Jews massacred at Alexandria 216
Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants 170
Government of the Maccabees begins 166
Treaty with the Romans; the first on record with the Jews 161
Judas Hyrcanus Aristobulus assumes the title of "king of the Jews" 107
Alexander Jannæus suppresses a rebellion of Pharisees cruelly 86
Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey 63
The temple plundered by Crassus 54
Antipater made intendant of Judæa by Julius Cæsar 49
Herod, son of Antipater, marries Mariamne, granddaughter of the high priest 42
Invasion of the Parthians 40
Herod employs the aid of the senate; they decree him to be the king . . . . . "
Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Roman general Sosius 37
Herod kills Mariamne, 29; rebuilds the temple 29-18
JESUS CHRIST born 4
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judea, A.D. 26
John the Baptist begins to preach . . . . . "
Christ's ministry and miracles, 27-33; his crucifixion and resurrection 33
The Jews persecuted for refusing to worship Caligula 38
Receive the right of Roman citizenship 41
Claudius banishes Jews from Rome 50
Invasion of Vespasian 68
Jews settle at Merida, Spain 69
Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, 8 Sept. 70
Targum of Onkelos written about 100
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem (calling it Ælia Capitolina), and erects a temple to Jupiter 130
Rebellion of Bar-chobab, 131; final desolation of Judea 135-136
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans . . . . . "
Jews favoured by Antoninus Pius; college of Jamnia opened 138
The Mischna (see *Talmud*) written by Rabbi Judah, the prince 141
The Jews favoured by Severus, 196; by Constantine, 310; by Julian, 363; persecuted by Constans 353
Jews massacred at Alexandria 415
The Babylonian Talmud completed 504
Jerusalem taken by Omar 655
Jews first mentioned in English chronicles . . 740
Formation of the sect termed Karaites (*which see*) by Anan, about 754
Jewish college founded at Cordova 948
Talmud translated into Arabic 1006
Jews said to be banished from England by Canute 1020
Polygamy in Christian countries prohibited by the Jewish synod at Worms 1030
Jews return to England 1066
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests 1189
500 Jews besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each other's throats to avoid their fury . . 1190
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John 1204
The Rabbi Moses Maimonides died . . . . . "
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s. (*Stow.*) 126

Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold . A.D. 1269
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm. (*Stow.*) . . . 1274
267 Jews hanged and quartered, accused of clipping coin 1278
All Jews (16,511) banished from England. (*Rapin.*) 1290
Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the 14th and 15th centuries.
A fatal distemper raging in Europe; they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred. (*Lenglet.*) 1348
Jews banished from Spain, Portugal, and France (considered by them as great a calamity as the destruction of Jerusalem) 1492-94
Edicts against Jews rescinded by pope Sixtus V. . 1585
Jews favoured in Holland 1603
After having been banished England 370 years, they are permitted to return by Cromwell . . . 1650
Who grants a pension to Manasseh Ben Israel . 1655
First Portuguese synagogue, King-street, Duke's-place, erected 1656
Statute to compel them to maintain their protestant children enacted 1702
Jews acquire right to possess land in England . . 1723
Bill to naturalise the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent 1746
Statute to naturalise them in England passed . . 1753
Repealed on the petition of all the cities . . . 1754
The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France 1790
Sitting of the great Sanhedrim of Paris convened by the emperor Napoleon . . . . 18 Sept. 1806
Jews' hospital, London, founded . . . . . ,,
London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews established 1808
Jews' free school, Spitalfields, London, established 1817
Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews . . . . . 1 Sept. 1820
The brothers Rothschild made barons of the Austrian empire 1822
Jews' orphan asylum founded 1831
Mr. David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one); an act passed to enable him to act . . . . . 24 June, 1835
Bill for Jewish emancipation in England lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons, 228 against 165 . . . . . 17 May, 1836
Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London, and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred . 9 Nov. 1837
Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it 1839
Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus (see *Damascus*) . . . . . 1 Feb. 1840
Jewish mission to the East under sir Moses Montefiore . . . . . ,,
Congregation of British Jews formed (*see below*) 1840-1
Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, &c., 9 Vict. 1846
Baron Lionel de Rothschild returned to Parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6619 votes; his opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 3104 . . . . . 3 July, 1849
Alderman Salomons elected member for Greenwich, 28 June, 1851
Neither permitted to sit . . . . . ,,
The Jews' Oaths of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons . . . . . 3 July, ,,
Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852; March, 1857; July, 1857; and . . . July, 1865
Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm, 3 Sept. 1852
The Jewish Oath bill passed in commons, 15 April; thrown out in the lords . . . 29 April, 1853
Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord mayor of London . . . . . 9 Nov. 1855
The Jewish Oath bill several times passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords . . 1854-7
Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptized when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant 24 June, 1858
An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament by resolution of the house . . . . July, 1858
Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London . . . . . 26 July, ,,
To commemorate this event he endowed a scholarship in the City of London School . . . . ,,
The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome (but obtains no redress), 22 Dec. ,,
Alderman Salomons elected M.P. for Greenwich (died 18 July, 1873); baron Meyer de Rothschild for Hythe . . . . . 15 Feb. 1859
Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara signed at London by the abp. of Canterbury, and bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, sent to the French ambassador, Oct.; and presented to lord John Russell . . . . . Nov. ,,
Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austrian empire annulled . . . . . 6, 10 Jan. 1860
Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.'s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian," 6 Aug. ,,
Additional political privileges granted to the Jews in Russia, 26 Jan.; and in Poland . June, 1862
Jews persecuted at Rome . . . . Dec. 1864
Alderman Benjamin Samuel Phillips, second Jewish lord mayor . . . . . 9 Nov. 1865
Persecution of Jews at Bucharest reported, July, 1866
A synagogue at Berlin, said to be the largest and most beautiful in the world, consecrated, 5 Sept. ,,
Jewish emancipation bill, Hungary, received royal assent . . . . . 29 Dec. 1867
Benjamin Disraeli, of Jewish extraction, premier of England . . . . . 29 Feb. 1868
Jews' synagogue at Barnsbury, London, N., founded by baron F. Rothschild, 24 Dec. 1867, consecrated 29 March, ,,
Jews permitted to return to Spain . . . . Oct. ,,
Jewish congress at Pesth opened by the minister of public worship, Eötvös . . . . 14 Dec. ,,
It closes; and presents the new statutes to the ministers . . . . . 25 Feb. 1869
Jewish reform convention at Philadelphia, U.S., alterations in rituals, &c., resolved on . Oct. ,,
Alfred Davis, a Jew, a munificent benefactor of education, Jewish and Christian, died 7 Jan. 1870
New central synagogue in Great Portland-st., W., founded by baron Rothschild, 18 March, 1869; consecrated . . . . . 7 April, ,,
"Hebrew Literature Society" established in London 29 June, ,,
Anglo-Jewish Association constituted for the moral, social, and intellectual progress of Jews (a branch of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, whose central seat is at Paris) . . . . . 2 July, ,,
The emperor of Brazil attended worship at the West Central London synagogue . . 3 July, ,,
Jews permitted to work on Sundays by a Workshops Act . . . . . ,,
Society formed at Birmingham to resist proselytism ,,
Congregation of British Jews, formed in 1840 and 1841 by certain families of Spanish and German Jews, for uniting two sections of the community, diminishing the influence of Talmudism, and simplifying the rituals—recognising the Mosaic scriptures as the only authority for faith and practice, and rejecting the oral law, or Talmudic rabbins, as not binding on the consciences of reformed Jews. Their West London Synagogue in Burton-street, opened 1 Jan. 1842; removed to Margaret-street, Regent-street, 1849; superseded by a magnificent synagogue, Berkeley-street, consecrated; (see *Karaites*) . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
A Jew made M.A. at Oxford (after the abolition of tests) . . . . . 22 June, 1871
Sir George Jessel, a Jew, solicitor-general, Nov. 1871; master of the rolls . . . 29 Aug. 1873
Estimated number of Jews in Great Britain, 51,520; in London, 39,833 1876

JEYNES or JAINS, a sect of Buddhists, in India. They do not recognise a creator, but believe matter to be eternal, and refrain from destroying life, considering animals to be sacred.

JIHAD, or religious warfare against unbelievers, although inculcated in the Mohammedan law, was

prohibited by the Sheeahs, and only permitted by the Sonnites in some cases; certainly not with any nation with whom they had made a treaty of peace. The Jihad was preached by fanatics in India in 1871, and prohibited by government.

JOAN OF ARC, the maid of Orleans, born at Domremy, imagined that she had a divine commission to expel the English, who under the earl of Salisbury were besieging Orleans. Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of the French troops, and she raised the siege, and entered Orleans with supplies, 29 April, 1429; and the English, who were before the place from 12 Oct. preceding, abandoned the enterprise 8 May following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, 18 June, 1429. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, 23 May, 1430; and, after a trial, burnt for a witch at Rouen, 31 May, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, the work of the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, 13 Sept. 1851, and the 435th anniversary of the deliverance of the city was celebrated there on 14 May, 1865. See *Patay*.

JOCKEY CLUB, instituted in the reign of George II., (1727-60) is mentioned in Heber's "Racing Calendar," 1758. Rules were made in 1828, afterwards revised. See *Races*.

JOHN BULL, a nickname given to Englishmen, is said to be derived from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire "John Bull," published 1712.—*Brewer*. "John Bull," a comedy, by George Colman the younger, was performed 1805. The "John Bull," a Tory newspaper, supported by Theodore Hook, was first published 1820.

JOHN, ST., see *Newfoundland*, *Cambridge*, and *Oxford*.

St John's Night, or Midsummer eve, 23 June: bonfires are still made in Ireland, and in some parts of England, and thought to be the relic of a pagan custom—resembling the Phœnician worship of Baal.

JOHN, ST., KNIGHTS OF, see *Malta*.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN (*Johanniter Ritter*), a Lutheran order of high rank, founded by Frederick William III. of Prussia, 23 May, 1812, and reorganised 15 Oct. 1852. These knights co-operated with the knights of St. John of Malta and various other bodies in rendering energetic assistance to the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870-1, and had an office in London; the duke of Manchester being a prior of the order.

JOHN'S GATE, ST. (St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London), a fine vestige of monastic building, was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and was the place where the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first published, 6 March, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends. The gate was purchased for the Order of the Knights of St. John, by Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bt., secretary of the English league. The first meeting held here 24 June, 1874.

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, names well known, as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an amercement or fine set upon the plaintiff, for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it; and in 1285, 13 Edw. I. sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for pursuing the suit, and for the return of the property, if return were awarded. But this becoming a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point of Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489.

The house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

JOHNSON'S CLUB, see *Literary Club*.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES (good and bad) have been very numerous during the present century (especially in 1825, 1846, 1866, and 1872). Many acts have been passed for their regulation; the most important in 1844, 1855, 1857 and 1858. An important act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations passed in 1862, was amended in 1867; see *Companies*, and *Limited Liability*.

JONATHAN, BROTHER. This national name for America is attributed to Washington's reliance for advice and support on Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, whom he termed "the first of patriots." (Trumbull died 9 Aug. 1785).—*Brewer*.

JOURNALS, see *Newspapers*.

JOURNAL DES SAVANTS, see *Reviews*.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, commenced in 1547, first ordered to be printed in 1752, when 5000*l*. were allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work. The journals of the HOUSE OF PEERS (commencing 1509) were ordered to be printed in 1767.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, left on shore here by his captain in Nov. 1704, and lived alone till he was discovered by captain Rogers in 1709. He died lieutenant of H.M.S. *Weymouth*, 1723. A monument to his memory was erected on the island in 1868, then colonised by Germans. From his narrative De Foe is said to have derived his *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, first published in 1719.

JUAN, SAN, a small island, near Vancouver's island. The possession of this island, on account of its commanding the straits between British Columbia and the United States territories, led to disputes between the two countries, owing to the doubtful interpretation of the treaty of Washington respecting the boundaries, 12 June, 1846. See *United States*, 1859 and 1860. The matter (by the treaty of Washington, 8 May, 1871) was referred for arbitration to the emperor of Germany, who decided in favour of the United States, Oct. 1872. The isle was evacuated by the British 22 Nov. following.

JUBILEES. The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (*Lev.* xxv. 8.) Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII.

in the year 1300. It was ordered to be celebrated every fifty years by pope Clement VI.; and by Urban VI. every thirty-third year; and by Sixtus V. every twenty-fifth year.

National jubilee in England on account of George III. entering the 50th year of his reign, 25 Oct. 1809
Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family . . . . . 1 Aug. 1814
Shakspeare's Jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakspeare's birth-place, Stratford-on-Avon . . . . . 6, 7, 8 Sept. 1769
A Shakspeare festival at Stratford . . 23 April, 1836
A Shakspeare festival at Stratford . . 23 April, 1865
The Scott centenary celebrated (he was born 15 Aug. 1771) . . . . . 9 Aug. 1871
International musical jubilee at Boston, U.S., (see *Boston*) . . . . . 17 June–4 July, 1872

JUDAH, see *Jews*.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, and judge martial of all the forces, an ancient office, held by patent from the crown. He is the legal adviser of the commander-in-chief in military cases, and by his authority all general courts martial are held. An advocate-general accompanied the army to France in 1625, and the office was constituted soon after the restoration. Dr. Samuel Barrowe was appointed 1666.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen succeeded John Robert Mowbray, Dec. 1868; resigned . . Nov. 1870
John R. Davison appointed Dec. 1870; died 15 Apr. 1871
Sir Robert Phillimore (admiralty judge) acted provisionally 1871-3
Acton S. Ayrton . . . . 21 Aug. 1873–Feb. 1874
Stephen Cave . . . . . Feb. 1874–Nov. 1875
Geo. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck . . . 25 Nov. ,,

JUDGES appointed by God, when the Israelites were in bondage, ruled from 1402 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1095; see *Jews*, *Chancellors*, *Justices*, *Circuits*, *Lords Justices*, *Vice-Chancellors*, and *Privy Councils*.

Judges punished for bribery and Thomas de Weyland banished 1289
William de Thorp hanged for bribery . . . 1351
John de Cavendish beheaded by the Suffolk rebels. 1381
Tresylian, chief justice, executed for favouring despotism, and other judges condemned . . . 1388
The prince of Wales said to have been committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench 1412
Sir Thos. More, late lord chancellor, beheaded, 6 July, 1535
Judges threatened with impeachment and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, on a charge of treason . . 13 Feb. 1641
Three judges impeached for favouring the levying ship-money 1680
Judge Jefferies committed by the lord mayor to the Tower, where he died 1689
The judge's office made tenable for life (during good behaviour) instead of during the pleasure of the crown by 13 Will. III. c. 2 1702
Their commissions made permanent, notwithstanding the demise of the crown (by 1 Geo. III. c. 23) 1761
Three additional judges appointed, one to each law court, 1784; and again in 1830
A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, 5 May, 1813
Two new vice-chancellors appointed . . . 1841
A third vice-chancellor and two new chancery judges (styled lords-justices) appointed . . . 1851

JUDICATURE, see *Law; Supreme Court*.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, see *Privy Council*.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION of married persons may now be decreed by the Divorce Court, established by act of parliament in 1857. The persons separated may not marry again.

JUGGERNAUT, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, is an idol formed of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually. Formerly some were crushed by the wheels of the car (so lately as Aug. 1864); a great many never returned, and, to the distance of fifty miles, the way was strewed with human bones. The temple of Juggernaut has existed about 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851. The festival was kept, June, 1872. Twelve persons were said to be killed by accident, Aug. 1873.

JUGURTHINE WAR. Jugurtha murdered his cousin, Hiempsal, king of Numidia, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He gave him a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then provoked the Romans to war. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and Marius brought him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph, 106 B.C., where he was put to death in 104. This war has been immortalised by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD (by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 *from* the Julian period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For *Julian era*, see *Calendar*, and *Year*.

JULIERS, a Prussian province; made a duchy in 1356; became the subject of contention on the extinction of the ruling family in 1609; was allotted to Neuburg in 1659; seized by the French in 1794; and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULY, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Antony from *Julius* Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

JUNE, the sixth month, owes its name to *Junius*, which some derive from *Juno*, and others from *Juniores*, this being the month for the young, as May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fasti*, introduces Juno as claiming this month.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS began in the *Public Advertiser*, 21 Jan. 1796.

They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), serjeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Dyer, general Dec, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, lord George Sackville, and sir Philip Francis. The last-named is generally considered to have been the author. Junius said, "I am the depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me." The work of Mr. Chabot and hon. E. T. B. Twisleton was considered decisive of sir Philip Francis being Junius, May, 1871.

JUNKER PARTY (*Junker*, German for *young noble*), a term applied to the aristocratic party in Prussia, which came into power under Otho von Bismarck-Schönhausen, appointed prime-minister, 9 Oct. 1862. Their political organ is the *Kreuz-Zeitung*.

JUNO, the planet discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal near Bremen, 1 Sept. 1804. Its distance from the sun is 254 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolution in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

JUNONIA, festivals in honour of Juno, celebrated at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C.

JUNTA. The Spanish provincial juntas or councils declared against the French in 1808, and incited the people to insurrection.

JUPITER, known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said, 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites, incorrectly attributed to Simon Mayr (Marius) in 1609, was made by Galileo on 8 Jan. 1610; see *Planets*. JUPITER'S moons were all invisible on 21 Aug. 1867; a very rare occurrence.—JUPITER AMMON'S celebrated temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyses' army sent against this temple perished miserably, 525 B.C.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY was established in Feb. 1855, and opened with an address by sir R. Bethell on 12 May following.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts. *Lambard.* By most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens, and the other half aliens, stat. 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833. A new act respecting juries, regulating their payment, &c., was passed 9 Aug. 1870. The clause respecting their payment was rescinded by act passed 28 Feb. 1871. Laws respecting juries in Ireland amended, 14 Aug, 1871. New Juries bill brought in by the attorney-general, sir John Coleridge, Feb. 1873. Juries are summoned to assist the coroner in investigating the causes of sudden or violent death.—GRAND JURIES (of not less than 12 or more than 23 persons), decide whether sufficient evidence is adduced to put the accused on trial.—The constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France.—An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian empire, 15 Jan. 1852.—Trial by jury began in Russia, 8 Aug. 1866.

COERCION OF JURIES.—About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empanelled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candle light excepted, till they are unanimous.—Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. *Leon. Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, 9 Oct. 1791. *Phillips.* In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

"**JUSTE MILIEU**," according to Louis-Philippe (in 1830), is the only principle of government which can secure the welfare of France.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are unpaid local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076. *Stow.* Persons termed conservators of the peace in each county were appointed by 1 Edw. III. c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1580. *Hawkins*; see *Eyre.*

JUSTICES, LORDS, were appointed by English sovereigns to govern during their absence; especially by William III., and George I. and II. (1695-1760). George III. never left England. In Sept. 1824, when George IV. went to Hanover, lords justices were appointed, the duke of York being the first. No such appointment has been made during the present reign, it having been decided by the law authorities in 1843 to be unnecessary when the queen went to France. Ireland was sometimes temporarily ruled by *lords justices.* —Two *lords justices of the court of appeal in chancery*, having rank next after the chief baron of the exchequer, were appointed from 1 Oct. 1851, salary 6000*l.*; see *Court of Justiciary.*

1851. Sir James L. Knight-Bruce, resigned Oct., died 7 Nov. 1866.
" Robert lord Cranworth (afterwards lord chancellor).
1853. Sir George Jas. Turner, Jan., died, 9 July, 1867.
1866. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 29 Oct., became lord-chancellor, 29 Feb. 1868.
1867. Sir John Roft, July; resigned Feb. 1868.
1868. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, 8 Feb., died 11 Aug. 1869.
" Sir William Page Wood, March; lord-chancellor, 2 Nov.
1869. Sir George M. Giffard, Dec., died 13 July, 1870.
1870. Sir William M. James, June.
" Sir George Mellish, July.
1875. Sir Richard Baggallay, Nov.

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justiciæ*, or *Justiciarius Angliæ.* These judges continued until the erection of the courts of king's bench and the common pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborne, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261, or Hugh le Despencer, 1263 (Henry III). Authorities vary.

JUSTICIARY, COURT OF, see *Court of Justiciary.*

JUSTINIAN CODE compiled by a commission appointed by the emperor Justinian I. Feb. 528, wherein was written what may be termed the statute law (scattered through 2000 volumes reduced to fifty). It was promulgated, April, 529.

To this code Justinian added the Digest or Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels, promulgated 16 Nov. 534. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*Corpus Juris Civilis*).

JUTE, the fibres of two plants, the chonch and isbund (*Corchorus olitorius* and *Corchorus capsularis*), since 1830 extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunnycloth, &c. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, &c., and in July, 1862, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,578 cwt.; in 1861, 904,092 cwt.; in 1871, 3,454,120 cwt.; in 1874, 4,270,164 cwt.; in 1875, 3,416,617 cwt. of undressed jute were imported into the united kingdom.

JUTLAND (Denmark), the home of the Jutes who settled in our southern counties. South Jutland was taken by the allies in 1813, and restored in 1814.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. In 1838, an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight, was appropriated for this purpose. An act for their committal to reformatories was passed in 1854.

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KAABA, see *Caaba.*

KABYLES, see *Algiers.*

KADSEAH, see *Parsees.*

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in S. Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the Orange river. Our war with the natives began in 1798.

The Kaffirs, headed by Mokanna, a prophet, attack Grahamstown; repulsed with much slaughter . 1819
Again defeated, 1828, 1831 1834
The Kaffirs rise; sir Harry Smith, the governor, proclaims martial law, and orders the inhabitants to rise *en masse* for the defence of the frontier, 31 Dec. 1850
Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloeff follow, and colonel Fordyce and several officers and men of the 74th regiment are killed 6 Nov. 1851
Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with reinforcements from England (see *Birkenhead*) . . . . 26 Feb. 1852
The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor-general, Cathcart, attacked and defeated them, 20 Dec. "
The conditions offered by Cathcart accepted, and peace restored . . . . . 9 March, 1853
Death of Makomo, an eminent chief . 11 Sept. 1873
Insurrection of Langalibalele, suppressed; see *Natal* 1874

KAGOSIMA, see *Japan*, 1863.

KAINARDJI (Bulgaria). Here a treaty was signed, July, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea, and gave the Crimea to the latter.

KALAFAT, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widden. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omer Pacha when they crossed the river, 28 Oct. 1853. In December, prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their intrenchments. The conflict lasted from 31 Dec. to 9 Jan. 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, 6 Jan.; see *Citate.* Kalafat was invested 28 Jan. and general Schilders attacked it vigorously on 19 April, without success, and the blockade was raised 21 April.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of various transparent substances placed between, was invented by Dr. (afterwards sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh; it was suggested in 1814, and perfected in 1817; see *Debusscope.*

KALITSCH (Poland). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, 19 Nov. 1706, and here the Saxons, under the French general, Reynier, were beaten by the Russians under Winzingerode, 13 Feb. 1813.

KALI YUGH, see *Cali Yugh.*

KALMAR, see *Calmar.*

KALMUCK, see *Tartar.*

KALUNGA FORT (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the British forces, and general Gillespie killed, 31 Oct. 1814; and again unsuccessfully, 25 Nov. It was evacuated by the Nepaulese, 30 Nov. same year.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, 1690; taken possession of by Russia in 1697; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being winter. The amiable captain Clarke, a companion of captain Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, 22 Aug. 1779, and was buried in the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

KAMPTULICON, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galloway in 1843, and manufactured since 1851, by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, and Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

KANGAROOS, animals indigenous to Australia (first seen by captain Cook, 22 June, 1770), were bred at San Donato, the estate of prince Demidoff, in 1853, and since.

KANSAS, a western state in N. America, organised as a territory, 30 May, 1854; admitted into the union, 29 Jan. 1861; and left open to slavery, contrary to the Missouri Compromise; see *Slavery in America.* During greater part of 1855 this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed through fruitless efforts to make it a slave state.

KARAÏTES (or READERS), the protestants of Judaism, a remnant of the Sadducees, formed into a sect by Anan-ben-David, in the 8th century. They profess adherence to the Scriptures alone, and reject the Talmud and Rabbinical traditions. They still exist in Turkey, Poland, the Crimea, and other parts of the East. Their name is of uncertain origin.

KARRACK, see *Carrack.*

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, captured by the Russians under Paskiewich, 15 July, 1828. It was defended by general Fenwick Williams, with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against the Russian general Mouravieff, with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The siege lasted from 18 June to 28 Nov. 1855. The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on 29 Sept. but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men, and the garrison were overcome by famine alone. *Sandwith.* Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug. 1856.

On accepting general Williams' proposal for surrendering, general Mouravieff said:— "General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war, without disgracing humanity." In 1856 the general was made a baronet, with the title of sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and granted a pension.

KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL, ST., founded about 1145, by Matilda, queen of Stephen, and refounded by Eleanor, queen of Henry III., 1273. The hospital was removed to Regent's Park in 1827, to make way for St. Katharine's docks. The brethren are in orders, and restricted from marriage; the sisters are unmarried or widows. A school is now attached.

KATSBACH (Prussia); near this river the Prussian general Blücher defeated the French under MacDonald and Ney, 26 Aug. 1813. He received the title of prince of Wahlstatt, the name of a neighbouring village.

KEATING'S ACT, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855) relates to bills of exchange.

KEBLE COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in memory of the rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," born 25 April, 1792, died 29 March, 1866. The first stone of the building was laid by the archbishop of Canterbury, 25 April, 1868; the building was dedicated, 23 June, 1870; the chapel, the gift of William Gibbs, was dedicated, and the library opened, 25 April, 1876.

KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE. The early chancellors were priests, and out of their supposed moral control of the king's mind grew the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience is therefore now the officer who presides in the court of chancery; see *Chancellor* and *Lord Keeper*.

KEEPER (LORD) OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz. 1562. *Cowell;* see *Chancellor*. The office of lord keeper of the great seal of SCOTLAND was established in 1708, after the union.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire), was built about 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was enlarged and fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor. Queen Elizabeth conferred it on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. His entertainment of the queen commenced 19 July, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l*.

After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "*Dictum de Kenilworth*," or "ban of Kenilworth," enacting that all who had borne arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for periods varying from 7 years to 6 months.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, 10 April, 1848, took place on the common. It was directed to be laid out as a public pleasure ground in 1852.

KENSAL GREEN, see *Cemeteries*.

KENSINGTON PALACE was purchased by William III., from lord chancellor Finch, who made the road through its park. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died here. Here died George, prince of Denmark, and George II.; and here queen Victoria was born, 24 May, 1819. In Aug. 1855, by permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington gardens on Sundays, in presence of about 60,000 persons. The practice was discontinued in 1856, being objected to by many persons; but bands were ordered to play in other parks during the week. The new parish church erected by sir Gilbert G. Scott was consecrated, 14 May, 1872.

KENT, see *Britain* and *Holy Maid*. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made duke of Kent in 1710; he died without male heirs in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created duke of Kent in 1799, was father of queen Victoria, and died 23 Jan. 1820; see *England*.

KENT, an East Indiaman, of 1350 tons burthen, left the Downs, 19 Feb. 1825, bound for Bombay. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a dreadful storm, 28 Feb. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and all were in expectation of perishing, either by the tempest or the flames. The *Cambria*, captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and nearly all on board were saved. The *Kent* blew up, 2 March.

KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the protestant meetings held in Kent, 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief bill.—**KENTISH PETITION** to the house of commons, censuring its proceedings, was signed at Maidstone, 29 April, 1701. It gave much offence.

KENTISH TOWN, N. W. London, an old manor, church property, originally formed part of the great forest of Middlesex. Since 1855 building has very greatly increased, and two railway stations have been erected.

KENTUCKY, a western state of N. America, admitted into the union 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April, 1861, but was invaded by the Southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the union, 27 Nov. 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and on 19 Jan. 1862, the confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky; see *United States*.

KEROSELENE, a new anæsthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill, of Boston, U.S., was tried and made known early in 1861.

KERTCH, formerly Panticapæum, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosporus, late a flourishing town on the straits of Yenikale, sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French) 24 May, 1855; the Russians retired after destroying stores, &c. The place was dismantled by the allies, and most of the inhabitants removed.

KET'S REBELLION: a revolt in July, 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner, of Wymondham, Norfolk. He demanded the abolition of inclosures and the dismissal of evil counsellors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket and others were tried 26 Nov., and hanged soon after.

KEW (Surrey). The palace was successively occupied by the Capel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, 4 Nov. 1818. A new palace erected by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contained a fine collection of plants, and were decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Mr. Aiton retired from his office of director, after fifty years' service 1841
Succeeded by sir William Hooker, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. The royal kitchen and forcing gardens incorporated with the botanic gardens . . . 1847
Collections in the museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker, given by him in . . . . . ,,
Under his charge the gardens were greatly improved, and magnificent conservatories erected.
He died 12 Aug. 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Joseph D. Hooker 1865
Discussion respecting a dispute between him and Mr. Ayrton, first commissioner of works, July, Aug. 1872
The Meteorological Observatory presented to the British Association, 1842; purchased by J. P. Gassiot for 10,000*l.*, and presented to the Royal Society 1871

KEYS. The invention is ascribed to Theodore of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C.

KHEDIVE, or Kedervi, king or lord, a title given to the viceroy of Egypt, instead of vali or viceroy, 14 May, 1867.

KHERSON, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came under the sway of the great Mithridates about 120 B.C.; and afterwards of that of Rome, A.D. 30. It continued important, and its possession was long disputed by the Russians and Greeks. Justinian II. cruelly treated it. It was taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia in 988, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol.

KHERSON, a Russian city on the Dnieper, founded 1778. Potemkin, the favourite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here, 20 Jan. 1790, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory, by the czar Alexander I.

KHIVA (formerly Carasmia), in Turkistan, Asia, governed by a khan, Muhammed Rachim. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839 perished through the rigour of the climate in 1840. Russian influence is extending. Population, Uzbeks (Turk Tartars), about 100,000; Tadjiks, 100,000; Persians, 40,000; Nomads, &c., 100,000.

To obtain redress for many outrages, a Russian expedition sent to Khiva . . . . . Feb. 1873
After several defeats the town, Khiva, surrendered unconditionally . . . . . 10 June, ,,
The khan fled, but returned, and became a vassal of the czar . . . . . 5 July, ,,
An insurrection against the Russians repressed and punished . . . . . Aug. ,,
Part of Khiva annexed . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
The country disturbed by revolts 1873-4

KHOKAND, a khanate in central Asia. A rebellion, which broke out in Sept. was suppressed Oct. 1874.

War with Russia; gen. Kaufmann defeats about 30,000 men, 4 Sept.; entered Khokand without resistance, and the khanate virtually subdued . . . . . 16 Sept. 1875
He defeats 5000 more . . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
The people expel the new Khan . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
Part of Khokand annexed by Russia . . . Oct. ,,
The people rise and massacre Russian garrison, announced . . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
Rebels totally defeated at Assake (chiefs submit) 30 Jan. 1876
Khokand formally annexed as Ferghana . 29 Feb. ,,

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan; see *India*, 1839, 1842.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735. It was made a parliamentary borough again in 1832. The statue of Richard Baxter, the nonconformist, was unveiled by Mrs. Philpotts, wife of the bishop of Worcester, 28 July, 1875; an address was delivered by dean Stanley.

KIDNAPPING ACTS (1872 and 1875), passed to prevent and punish criminal outrages upon natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean; see *Slavery* and *Melanesia*.

KIEL, chief town of Holstein, a seaport, and a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300. The university was founded in 1665. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed here 14 Jan. 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden; see *Norway*. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here 9 Sept. 1850. By the convention of Gastein between Austria and Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865, the former was to govern Holstein, but Kiel to be held by Prussia as a German federal port. This was annulled in 1866 by the issue of the war.

KILCULLEN (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by general Dundas, 23 May, 1798. The general in a subsequent engagement overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen-bridge, when 300 were slain.

KILDARE (E. Ireland). The Curragh or race-course here was once a forest of oaks. Here was the nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in the 5th century, and here was a building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the reformation. The see was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conlæth, who died 519, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. The see is valued, by an extent returned 39 Hen. VIII., at 69*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin in 1846; see *Dublin*. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced, 23 May, 1798. On that night, lieut. Gifford of Dublin and a number of other gentlemen were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1799.

KILFENORA (Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachnan. Cardinal Paparo, in 1152, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel; but in 1660 it was annexed to Tuam, and to Killaloe in 1752.

KILKENNY (S. E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1170. The castle was built 1195,

by Wm. Marshall, earl of Pembroke. At the parliament held here by Lionel duke of Clarence 1367, the statute of Kilkenny was passed.* After a siege the town surrendered to Cromwell, 28 March, 1650, on honourable terms.

KILLALA (Mayo) was invaded by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, 22 Aug. 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar and Colooney followed; and the French were defeated at Ballynamuck, 8 Sept. same year.

KILLALA (Sligo), an early see. The author of the Tripartite life of St. Patrick, says, "that in 434 he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church called Kil-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Achonry was united to Killala in the 17th century; and both were united to Tuam in 1839; see *Tuam* and *Bishops*.

KILLALOE (Clare), a see supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple, St. Flannan, son to king Theodoric, consecrated at Rome by John IV. in 639, was also bishop. At the close of the 12th century, Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe, and Kilfenora has been held with it. Clonfert and Kilmacduach were united to them in 1836.

KILLIECRANKIE (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III. commanded by general Mackay were defeated by the adherents of James II. under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, 27 July, 1689.

KILMACDUACH (Galway). This see was held with Clonfert, from 1602. St. Coleman was its first bishop, in the 7th century. It was valued, 29 Eliz. 1586, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. It is united to Killaloe.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin), the noble asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, built by Wren, was founded by Arthur, earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan, in 1679.

KILMALLOCK (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallog or Molach about 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the 13th century. *Ware.* A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the earl of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642; see *Fenians*, March 1867.

KILMORE (Armagh), an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brefinienses, from Brefney, and sometimes Triburnenses, from Triburna, a village; but in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedlemid into a cathedral.

* It enacted among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infantes, and gossipred with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "if anie man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparell, or anie other guize or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs." Said never to have been enforced.

Florence O'Connacty, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. I. with Ardagh, at 100*l.* per annum. The joint see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841.

KILSYTH (central Scotland). Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, 15 Aug. 1645, and threatened Glasgow.

KIMBERLEY'S ACT. See under *Crime*.

KIMMERIDGE CLAY: Rev. H. Moule announced his successful use of this clay for fuel and gas-making, March, 1874; practicability doubted.

KINBURN, a fort, at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper. Here Suwarrow defeated the Turks, 28 June, 1788. Kinburn was taken by the English and French, 17 Oct. 1855. Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shell-firing, were very effective. On the 18th the Russians blew up Oczakoff, a fort opposite.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden), a system of education devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany, in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlivened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-garten," published in 1858; and has been partially adopted in English schools.

KINDRED, TABLE OF, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563, see *Leviticus*, chap. xviii., B.C. 1490.

KINEMATICS (Greek *kineo*, I move), the science of motion. Reuleaux's "Kinematics of Machinery," translated by A. B. W. Kennedy; published, June, 1876. "Kinematism" is a method of treating certain diseases by movement. Prof. Rankine's "Machinery and Millwork" first appeared, 1809; new ed. 1876; see *Motion*.

KING: German *König*. The Latin *Rex*, Scythian *Réis*, Spanish *Rey*, Italian *Rè*, French *Roy*: Hebrew *Rosch*, chief or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2245 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 2188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 *Samuel* viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were originally governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

King of England.—The style was used by Egbert, 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy; see *Britain*.

The plural phraseology, *we, us, our*, was first adopted among English kings by John 1199

The title of "king of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother 1340

Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "Defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII. . . . 11 Oct. 1521

Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king. . 1542

The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne 1707

That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"*Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor*," "George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted) . . . . . 1 Jan. 1801

Hanover omitted in the queen's style . . 21 June, 1837

The queen was proclaimed in all the important places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, queen," &c. . . . . 1 Nov. 1858

The national assembly decreed that the title of "*king of France*," should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "*king of the French*" . . . . . 16 Oct. 1789

The royal title in France abolished 1792

Louis XVIII. styled "by the grace of God king of France and Navarre" 1814

Louis Philippe I. was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French" . 9 Aug. 1830

The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own life-time politically obtained them the title of "*king of the Romans.*" The first emperor so elected was Henry IV. 1055

Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "king of the Romans" (but failed in succeeding to the imperial crown) 1256

The style "king of Rome" was revived by Napoleon I. who conferred it on his son, upon his birth . . . . . 20 March, 1811

The title "king of Italy" was conferred on Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia by the Italian parliament . . . . . 17 March, 1861

KING-OF-ARMS: three for England,—Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient: Clarencieux is so named from Lionel, third son of Edward III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter; see *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards escheating to Edward IV., he revived the office of Clarence king-at-arms. The office of Bath king of arms, created in 1725, was changed to Gloucester king-of-arms, 14 June, 1726. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-of-arms, by Edward VI., 1553; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

KING'S ADVOCATE, see *Queen's*.

KING'S BENCH, or **QUEEN'S BENCH, COURT OF**, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*. The court of queen's bench sat for the last time, July, 1875, see *Supreme Court*. Chief justice Cockburn received the freedom of London, 9 March, 1876; said to be the first case of the kind.

CHIEF JUSTICES IN ENGLAND FROM HENRY VIII.

1509. John Fineux.
1526. John Fitz James.
1539. Sir Edward Montagu.
1546. Sir Richard Lyster.
1552. Sir Roger Cholmely.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley.
1554. Sir William Portman.
1556. Sir Edward Saunders.
1559. Sir Robert Catlyn.
1573. Sir Christopher Wray.
1591. Sir John Popham.
1607. Sir Thomas Fleming.
1613. Sir Edward Coke.
1616. Sir Henry Montagu.
1620. Sir James Ley.
1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe.
1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde.
1631. Sir Thomas Richardson.
1635. Sir John Brampston.
1643. Sir Robert Heath.
1648. Henry Rolle.
1655. John Glyn.
1659. Sir Richard Newdigate.
„ Robert Nicholas.
1660. Sir Robert Foster.
1663. Sir Robert Hyde.
1665. Sir John Kelyng.
1671. Sir Matthew Hale.
1676. Sir Richard Raynsford.
1678. Sir William Scroggs.
1681. Sir Francis Pemberton.
1683. Sir Edmund Saunders.
„ Sir George Jefferies, aft. lord Jefferies and lord chanc.
1685. Sir Edward Herbert.
1687. Sir Robert Wright.
1689. Sir John Holt.
1709. Sir Thomas Parker, aft. lord Parker, earl of Macclesfield, and lord chanc.
1718. Sir John Pratt.
1725. Sir Robert Raymond, aft. lord Raymond.
1733. Sir Philip Yorke, aft. ld. Hardwicke and lord chanc.
1737. Sir William Lee.
1754. Sir Dudley Ryder.
1756. William Murray, lord, aft. earl of Mansfield.
1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon, 9 June.
1802. Sir Edward Law, 12 April; aft. lord Ellenborough.
1818. Sir Charles Abbott, 4 Nov.; aft. lord Tenterden.
1832. Sir Thomas Denman, 7 Nov.; aft. lord Denman: resigned.
1850. John, lord Campbell, March; aft. lord chancellor.
1859. Sir Alexander Cockburn, June.

CHIEF JUSTICES IN IRELAND.

1690. Sir Richard Reynell, 6 Dec.
1695. Sir Richard Pyne, 7 June.
1709. Allan Brodrick, 24 Dec.
1711. Sir Richard Cox, 5 July.
1714. William Whitshed, 14 Oct.
1727. John Rogerson, 3 Apr.
1741. Thomas Marlay, 29 Dec.
1751. St. George Caulfield, 27 Aug.
1760. Warden Flood, 31 July.
1764. John Gore, 24 Aug.; aft. earl Annaly.
1784. John Scott, 29 April; aft. earl of Clonmel.
1798. Arthur Wolfe, 13 June; aft. lord Kilwarden. (killed in Emmet's insurrection, 23 July, 1803).
1803. William Downes, 12 Sept.; aft. lord Downes.
1822. Chas. Kendal Bushe, 14 February.
1841. Edward Pennefather, 10 November.
1846. Francis Blackburne, 23 Jan.
1852. Thomas Lefroy, March
1866. James Whiteside, July.

KING'S BENCH PRISON (Southwark), near the site of one of the oldest prisons of London, long used for the confinement of debtors. Here, it is said, prince Henry (afterwards Henry V.) was committed by Justice Gascoigne. The prison was burnt down by the London rioters, 7 June, 1780; see *Gordon's No-Popery Mob*. It was rebuilt in 1781, and contained about 230 rooms. Formerly, the debtors were allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day-rules, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules included St. George's Fields, &c. A consequence of the bankruptcy act, 1861, was the release of many insolvent debtors; and an act was passed in 1862 "for discontinuing the queen's prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross-street prison." The buildings now are used as a military prison.

KING'S BOOK, or "Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henrici VIII." the return of the commissioners appointed in 1534 to value the first fruits and tenths granted to the king. An edition by John Bacon ("Liber Regis") was published in 1780, and it was printed for the Record Commission, 1810-25.

KING'S BOUNTY, an annual grant of 1000*l*., began early in the reign of George III. and continued till 10 George IV. 1829.

KING'S COLLEGES, see *Aberdeen* and *Cambridge*. King's College, London, incorporated 14 Aug. 1829, and opened 8 Oct. 1831. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837. The hospital was founded in 1839. The dining-hall and kitchen fell in, through drainage, 8 a.m., 6 Dec. 1869; no lives were lost.

KING'S COUNSEL, the first under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, made so, *honoris causâ*, without patent or fee, in 1604,

by James I. The first modern king's counsel was sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper, in 1663.

KING'S COUNTY (Ireland), formed out of confiscated property, and so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1556.

KING'S CROSS MARKET, N. London, opened 7 Aug. 1868; did not succeed.

KINGSDOWN'S ACT, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 114 (1861) relates to wills.

KING'S EVIL (scrofula), formerly supposed to be cured by the king's touch; the first being Edward the Confessor, in 1058. In the reign of Charles II. 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, 12 March, 1712, her intention to touch publicly. The custom was dropped by George I., 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first from the throne is said to have been by Henry I., 1107.

KINGSTON, see *Hull.*—KINGSTON, Jamaica, was founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal; it was constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l.* of property, 8 Feb. 1782; another fire in 1843. The bishopric was established in 1856; see *Jamaica.*

KINGSTON TRIAL. The duchess of Kingston was arraigned before the lords in Westminster-hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married first, captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and next, during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, 15-22 April, 1776. She was found guilty, but, on pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees.

KINGSTOWN (Dublin). The harbour here was commenced in June, 1817. The name was changed from Dunleary in compliment to George IV., who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, 3 Sept. 1821. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened 17 Dec. 1834.

KISSING the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, 1 *Samuel* x. 1, &c. The "kiss of charity," or "holy kiss," commanded in the Scriptures (*Romans* xvi. 16, &c.), was observed by the early Christians, and is still recognised by the Greek church and some others. Kissing the pope's foot began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the 8th century.

KIT-KAT CLUB, of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, instituted in 1703, to promote the Protestant succession. The duke of Marlborough, sir R. Walpole, Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members. It took its name from its dining at the house of Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook in King-street, Westminster.

KITT'S, see *Christopher's, St.*

KNEELING. The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus (see *Philippians* ii. 10), about the year 1275, by the order of the pope. The ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord is said to have begun in the 8th century.

KNIGHTS. The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, a servant (*i.e.*, servant to the king, &c.). The institution of the Roman knights (*Equites* or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse), is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C., when the curiæ elected 300. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstane, by Alfred, A.D. 900. *Spelman.* The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100. *Ashmole's Institutes.* All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254. *Salmon.* On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a satire on knight-errantry, was published in 1605; see *Bannaret, Chivalry, Tournaments, Holy Sepulchre, John,* and *Michael.*

PRINCIPAL MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.*

Albert the Bear, Anhalt	1836
Albert, Saxony	1850
Alcantara, instituted about	1156
Alexander Nevskoi, St., Russia	1722
Amaranta, Sweden (*female*)	1645
Andrew, St., Russia	1698
Andrew, St., Scotland (see *Thistle*)	787, 1540, 1687
Angelic Knights, Greece	337, 1191
Anne, St., Holstein, now Russia	1735
Annonciada, Savoy, about	1360
Annunciada, Mantua	1618
Anthony, St., Hainault	1382
Anthony, St., Bavaria	1382
Avis, Portugal, about	1162
Bannerets. See *Bannerets.*	
Bath, England, 1399. Revived (see *Bath*)	1725
Bear, Switzerland	1213
Bee, France (*female*)	1703
Bento d'Avis, St., Portugal	1162
Black Eagle, Prussia	1701
Blaise, St., Armenia, 12th century.	
Blood of Christ, Mantua	1608
Bridget, St., Sweden	1366
Broomflowers, France	1234
Brotherly (or Neighbourly) Love, Austria (*female*)	1708
Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III.	1158
Catherine, St., Palestine	1063
Catherine, St., Russia (*female*)	1714
Charles, St., Würtemberg	1759
Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain	1771
Charles XIII., Sweden	1811
Chase, Würtemberg	1702
Christ, Livonia	1203
Christ, Portugal and Rome	1317
Christian Charity, France	1558
Cincinnati, America (soon dissolved)	1783
Compostello (see *St. James*).	
Conception of the Virgin	1618
Concord, Prussia	1660
Constantine, St., Constantinople, about 313; by emperor Isaac, 1190; Parma, 1699; since removed to Naples.	
Crescent, Naples, 1268. Revived	1464

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson, Carlisle, and the "Almanach de Gotha;" the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

Crescent, Turkey 1801
Cross of Christ 1217
Cross of the South, Brazil 1822
Crown of Italy 1868
Crown of Oak, Netherlands 1841
Crown, Prussia 1861
Crown Royal, France (Friesland) 802
Crown, Würtemberg 1828
Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V. 1671
Death's Head (*female*), by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe Masburg 1709
Denis, St., France 1267
Dog and Cock, France 500
Dove of Castile 1379
Dragon, Hungary 1439
Dragon Overthrown, German 1418
Eagle (see *Black*, *Mexican*, *Red*, *White*).
Ear of Corn and Ermine, Brittany, about . . . 1442
Elephant, Denmark (about 1190), by Christian I. . 1462
Elizabeth, St., Portugal and Brazil (*female*) . . 1801
Elizabeth Theresa, Austria (*female*) . . . 1750
Esprit, St., France 1579
Ferdinand, St., Naples 1800
Ferdinand, St., Spain 1811
Fidelity, Baden 1715
Fidelity, Denmark 1732
Fools, Cleves 1380
Francis I., Two Sicilies 1829
Francis Joseph, Austria 1849
Frederick, Würtenberg 1830
Friesland (or Crown Royal), France 802
Garter (*which see*), England 1349
Generosity, Brandenburg 1685
Genet, France 726
George, St., and the Reunion, Naples 1800 and 1819
George, St., Angelic Knights 1191
George, St., Austria 1470, 1494
George, St., Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria 1729
George, St., England (see *Garter*) 1349
George, St., Genoa 1472
George, St., Hanover 1839
George, St., Ionian Isles 1818
George, St., Rome 1492
George, St., Russia 1769
George, St., Spain 1317
George, St., Venice 1200
Gerion, St., Germany 1190
Glaive, Sweden 1522
Glory, Turkey 1831
Golden Angel (afterwards St. George), about . . 312
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip the Good, Austria and Spain 1429
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel 1770
Golden Lion, Nassau, and Holland 1858
Golden Shield and Thistle, France 1370
Golden Spur, by Pius IV. 1559
Golden Stole, Venice, before 737
Gregory, St., Rome 1831
Guelphs, Hanover 1815
Henry, St., Saxony 1736
Henry the Lion, Brunswick 1834
Hermengilde, St., Spain 1814
Hohenzollern, Prussia 1851
Holy Ghost, France 1579
Holy Sepulchre (*which see*) 1099, 1496
Holy Vial (St. Remi), France 499
Hospitallers (*which see*), 1099; of Rhodes, 1308; of Malta 1521
Hubert, St., Germany (by the duke of Juliers and Cleves), Bavaria 1444
Iron Cross, Prussia 1813
Iron Crown, Lombardy, 1805 1816
Iron Helmet, Hesse Cassel 1814
Isabella, St., Spain, 1804; Portugal (*female*) . . 1801
Isabella the Catholic, Spain 1815
James, St., Holland 1290
James, St., Portuga 1310
James, St., of the Sword, Santiago, 1175; Spain and Portugal 1177
Januarius, St., Naples 1738
Jerusalem (see *Malta*) 1048
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII., 1320. Reformed as Jesus and Mary, by Pau IV. . 1615
Joachim, St., Germany 1755
John of Acon, St., after 1377
John of Jerusalem, St. (see *Hospitallers*), Rome . 1048
John, St., Prussia 1812
Joseph, St., Tuscany 1807
Julian of Alcantara, St. 1156
Knot, Naples 1352
La Calza, Venice, about 737
Lamb of God, Sweden 1564
Lazarus, St., France, before 1154; united with that of St. Maurice, Savoy 1572
Legion of Honour, France 1802
Leopold, Austria 1808
Leopold, Belgium 1862
Lily of Aragon 1410
Lily of Navarre, about 1043
Lion, Holland 1815
Lion (see *Sun*) 1808
Lion of Zähringen, Baden 1812
Lioness, Naples, about 1399
Loretto, Lady of 1587
Louis, Bavaria 1827
Louis, Hesse Darmstadt 1807
Louis, St., France 1693
Louisa, Prussia (*female*) 1814
Malta (see *Hospitallers*).
Maria de Merced, St., Spain 1218
Maria Louisa, Spain (*female*) 1792
Maria Theresa, Austria 1757
Mark, St., Venice, about 828. Renewed . . . 1562
Martyrs, Palestine 1014
Maurice, St., Savoy 1434
Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria 1806
Medjidié, Turkey 1852
Merit, Bavaria 1808, 1866
Merit, Belgium 1867
Merit, Hesse Cassel 1769
Merit, Oldenburg 1838
Merit, Prussia 1740
Merit, Saxony 1815
Merit, Würtemberg 1859
Merit, Military, Baden 1807
Mexican Eagle 1865
Michael, St., Bavaria 1693
Michael, St., France 1469
Michaël, St., Germany 1618
Michael and George, Sts., 1818; re-organised, March, 1869
Montjoie, Jerusalem, before 1180
Neighbourly Love, Austria (*female*) 1708
Nicholas, St. (Argonauts of), Naples 1382
Noble Passion, Saxony 1704
Oak of Navarre, Spain 722
Olaf, St., Sweden 1847
Osmanié, Turkey 1861
Our Lady of Montesa 1316
Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viçosa . . 1818
Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre 1043
Palatine Lion 1768
Palm and Alligator, Africa, granted to Gov. Campbell in 1837
Passion of Jesus Christ, France 1384
Patrick, St. Ireland 1783
Paul, St., Rome 1540
Pedro I., Brazil 1826
Peter, Frederick Lewis, Oldenburg 1838
Peter, St., Rome 1530
Philip, Hesse Darmstadt 1840
Pius, founded by Pius IV. 1559
Pius IX., Rome 1847
Polar Star, Sweden. Revived 1748
Porcupine, France 1393
Reale, Naples, about 1399
Red Eagle, Prussia, 1705, 1712, 1734. Revived . 1792
Redeemer (or Saviour), Greece 1833
Remi, St. (or Holy Vial), about 499
Rosary, Spain 1212
Rose, Brazil 1829
Round Table, England, by Alfred (see *Garter*), 516 or 528
Rue Crown, Saxony 1807
Rupert, St., Germany 1701
Saviour, Aragon 1118
Saviour, or Redeemer, Greece 1833
Saviour of the World, Sweden 1561
Savoy, Italy 1815
Scale, Castile, about 1316
Scarf, Castile, 1330. Revived 1700
Sepulchre, Holy Palestine 1099
Seraphim, Sweden . . . . . 1260 or 1265
Ship and Crescent, France 1269
Slaves of Virtue, Germany (*female*) 1662
Stanislas, St., Poland 1765

Star, France	1022
Star, Sicily	1351
Star of India, British	1861
Star of the Cross (*female*), Austria	1668
Star of the North, Sweden	1748
Stephen, St., Hungary	1764
Stephen, St., Tuscany	1561
Sun and Lion, Persia	1808
Swan, Flanders, about	500
Swan, Prussia (*female*)	1440, 1843
Sword (or Silence), Cyprus, about	1192
Sword, Sweden, 1525. Revived	1748
Templars (see *Templars*)	1119
Teste Morte (Death's Head), Würtemberg (*female*)	1652
Teutonic, Austria, about 1190; abolished, 1809; 1522; re-organised	1840, 1865
Thistle of Bourbon	1370
Thistle, Scotland, 809. Revived	1540, 1687
Thomas of Acon, St., after	1377
Toison d'Or (golden fleece)	1429
Tower and Sword, Portugal, 1459. Revived	1808
Tusin, or Hungarian knights, about	1562
Two Sicilies	1808
Vasa, Sweden	1772
Vigilance, or White Falcon, Saxe-Weimar	1732
Virgin Mary, Italy	1233
Virgin of Mount Carmel, France	1607
Wends, Mecklenburg	1864
White Cross, Tuscany	1814
White Eagle, Poland, about 1325. Revived	1705
White Falcon, Saxe-Weimar	1732
Wilhelm, Holland	1815
Wing of St. Michael, Portugal	1172
Wladimir, St., Russia	1782

FEMALE KNIGHTS. It is said that the first were the women who preserved Tortosa from the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance. Large immunities were granted to the women and their descendants. Several female orders appear in the previous list. Ladies have been admitted to several male orders.

KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERRY IN IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald, who still enjoy the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by sovereigns in the 13th century.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, OR OF PARLIAMENT; summoned by the king's writ and chosen by the freeholders, first summoned by Simon de Montfort, in 1254, and in a more formal manner, 20 Jan. 1265. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I., 1283. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

KNIVES. In England, Hallamshire (the country round Sheffield) has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries; Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel." Stow says that Richard Mathews on the Fleet-bridge was the first Englishman who made *fine* knives, &c.; and that he obtained a prohibition of foreign ones, 1563. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650; coming originally from Flanders.—*Knife-cleaning machines* were patented by Mr. George Kent in 1844 and 1852; others have been invented, by Masters, Price, &c.; see *Forks*.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a society which arose in 1853, in the United States of N. America. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855). They possessed several newspapers and had much political influence:—

1. The Americans shall rule America.
2. The Union of these States.
3. No North, no South, no East, no West.
4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or in the administration of American law.
6. Hostility to the assumption of the pope, through the bishops, &c., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.
7. Thorough reform in the naturalisation laws.
8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book.

A society was formed in 1855 in opposition to the above, called *Know-Somethings*. Both bodies were absorbed into the two parties, Democrats and Republicans, at the presidential election in Nov. 1856.

KNUTSFORD, Cheshire. The foundation stone of St. Paul's college for the northern counties here was laid, 24 Sept. 1873.

KOH-I-NOOR, or "Mountain of Light," the East India diamond; see *Diamonds*.

KOLIN or **KOLLIN** (Bohemia). Here the Austrian general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the great of Prussia, 18 June, 1757. In commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen.

KOMORN or **COMORN** (Hungary), an ancient fortress town, often taken and retaken during the wars with Turkey. Near it the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, 11 July, 1849, but surrendered the town 1 Oct.

KONIEH (formerly Iconium). Here the Turkish army was defeated by the pasha of Egypt, after a long sanguinary fight, 21 Dec. 1832. The grand vizier was taken prisoner.

KÖNIGGRÄTZ (Bohemia). Near here was fought the decisive battle between the Austrians commanded by marshal Benedek, and the Prussians commanded by their king William I., 3 July, 1866. Prince Frederick Charles halted at Kammeniz on Monday, 2 July, his troops commenced their march at midnight, and the first shot was fired about 7·30 a.m. 3 July. The attack began at Sadowa (after which the battle is also named) about 10 o'clock, and a desperate struggle ensued, the result appearing uncertain, till the army of the crown prince of Prussia arrived about 12·30. When Chlum, which had been taken and lost seven times by the Prussians, was taken for the eighth time, the fate of the day was decided; and the retreat of the Austrians, at first orderly, became a hasty disastrous flight. About 400,000 men were engaged in this battle, one of the greatest in modern times. The Austrians are said to have lost 174 guns, about 40,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The Prussians lost about 10,000 men. The victory gave the supremacy in Germany to Prussia, unity to North Germany, and Venetia to Italy; and led to the legislative independence of Hungary.

KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of east Prussia, was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand master in 1457. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1365. It was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1657, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1701. It was held by the Russians 1758-64, and by the French in 1807. Here the present king and queen were crowned, 18 Oct., 1861.

KÖNIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany), most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was railed in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's was said to hold 800 tons; see *Heidelberg Tun*.

KOOKAS, a warlike reforming sect in N. W India, founded by Baluk Ram about 1845, and after his death, about 1855, headed by Ram Singh, who preached the restoration of the old Sikh religion, which venerated cattle and punished their slaughterer. After several outrages against the Mahome-

tans, an outbreak of the Kookas took place near Loodiana, which was vigorously suppressed, 15 Jan. 1872, by commissioner Cowan, who ordered 49 prisoners to be blown from cannon, 17 Jan. Several others were tried and executed by commissioner Forsyth soon after. For this severity Mr. Cowan was ordered to be dismissed, and Mr. Forsyth removed to another station, April, 1872. The Kooka leaders claim 800,000 followers; but the probable number is about one-tenth.

KORAN or **ALCORAN** (AL KURAN), the sacred book of the Mahometans, was written about 610, by Mahomet (who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the angel Gabriel in twenty-three years), and published by Abu-bekr about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. The leading article of faith preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. *Gibbon.* The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; into French, 1647; into English by Sale, 1734; and into other European languages, 1763 *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 6000 verses, divided into 114 sections; see *Mahometanism*, &c.

KOREISH, an Arab tribe which had the charge of the Caaba, or sacred stone of Mecca, and strenuously opposed the pretensions of Mahomet. It was defeated by him and his adherents, 623-30.

KOSSOVA, see *Cossova*.

KOSZTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refuger, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on 21 June was seized by a boat's crew of the Austrian brig *Huzzar*. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, captain Ingraham of the American sloop *St. Louis*, demanded his release; but having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transported to Trieste, he demanded his surrender by a certain time, and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel on 2 July; Koszta was then given up. On 1 Aug., the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koszta returned to the United States.

KRASNOI (central Russia). Here the French defeated the Russians, 15 Aug. 1812; and here they were themselves defeated after a series of conflicts, 14-18 Nov. following.

KREASOTE, see *Creasote*.

KREMLIN, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duke of Russia, about 1376. It was burnt down in Sept. 1812, and rebuilt in 1816.

KRIEGSPIEL, see under *War*.

KROMSCHRÖDER GAS, a new hydrocarbon (air saturated with petroleum spirit), was tried in May, 1873, at Great Marlow, for street lighting, and reported successful. The gas was said to be cheap and quickly generated, the combustion giving a brilliant white smokeless light.

KRYPTOGRAPH, see *Cryptograph*.

KU KUX KLAN, the name of a secret society in the southern states of the Union, principally in Tennessee in North America, bitterly opposed to the ruling men. Early in 1868, this society issued lists of proscribed persons, who, if they did not quit the country after warning, became liable to assassination. General Grant endeavoured to suppress this society in April. Its repression by the militia in Arkansas was ordered, Nov. 1868, and it became the subject of legislation at Washington, June, 1871.

KUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF, see *Cunnersdorf*.

KUNOBITZA, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, 24 Dec., 1443.

KURRACHEE, a flourishing port in N. W. India, was taken by the British, 3 Feb. 1839.

KUSTRIN or **CUSTRIN** (Prussia), a fortified town, besieged and burnt by the Russians, 22 Aug. 1758; taken by the French in 1806; given up, 1814.

L.

LABARUM, see *Standards*.

LABORATORY. The Royal Institution laboratory, the first of any importance in London, was established in 1800, and rebuilt, 1872. In it were made the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and Frankland; see *Royal Institution*. The Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal, was re-organised in 1855.

LABOURERS, STATUTE OF, regulating wages, enacted 1350. A conference of philanthropists on the condition of agricultural labourers was held at Willis's rooms, Westminster, 28 March, 1868. LABOURING CLASSES Dwelling House acts, passed, 1855, and May, 1866; see *Agriculture, Artisans,* and *Working-men*.

LABRADOR (North America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; visited by Corte Real in 1500; made a Moravian missionary station in 1771.

LABUAN, an Asiatic island, N. W. Borneo; ceded to the British in 1846, and given up to sir James Brooke in 1848. The bishopric was founded 1855. Governor, John Pope Hennessy, 1867, sir H. E. Bulwer, 1871; Herbert Taylor Usher, 1875; see *Borneo*.

LABURNUM, *Cytisus Laburnum*, called also the golden chain, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c., about 1576. *Ashe*.

LABYRINTHS. Four are mentioned: the first, said to have been built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C.; the second, of Arsinoe, in Egypt, in the isle of Mœris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, about 683 B.C.; the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto; and the fourth, at Clusium, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C. *Pliny*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is connected with the story of Fair Rosamond; see *Rosamond*. The Maze at Hampton Court, was formed in the 16th century.

LACE of very delicate texture was made in France and Flanders in 1320. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483; but it was used in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London; and its value, when manufactured, has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A framework knitter of Nottingham, named Hammond, is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768. *Macculloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1809, 1817, &c.), Morley and Leaver (1811, &c.), that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost 17*l*. may now be had for 7*s*. (1853). *Ure*. The process of "gassing" by which cotton lace is said to be made equal to fine linen lace, was invented by Samuel Hall of Basford, near Nottingham. He died in Nov. 1862. Seguin's "La Dentelle; Histoire," &c., published, 1874.

LACEDÆMON or LACONIA (*Tzakonia*), see *Sparta*.

LACTEALS (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), were discovered in a dog by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, 1622, and their termination in the thoracic duct by Pecquet, 1651; see *Lymphatics*.

LADOCEA, in Arcadia. Here Cleomenes III. king of Sparta, defeated the Achæan league, 226 B.C.

LADRONE ISLES (N. Pacific), belonging to Spain, discovered by Magellan, in 1520. He first touched at the island of Guam. The natives having stolen some of his goods, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Thieves. In the 17th century they obtained the name of Marianna islands from the queen of Spain.

LADY. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out bread to the poor weekly; and were therefore called *Lafords* and *Lef-days*—signifying *bread givers* (from *hlaf*, a loaf): hence Lords and Ladies. Wedgewood considers this fanciful, and derives the words from the Anglo-Saxon, *laford*, lord, and *hlæfdig*, lady.—LADY DAY (March 25), a festival instituted about 350, according to some authorities, and not before the 7th century according to others; see *Annunciation*. The year, which previously began on this day, was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, in France in 1564; and in Scotland, by proclamation, on 17 Dec. 1599; but not in England till 3 Sept. 1752, when the style was altered.

LADY-BIRDS. About 18th August, 1869, great flights of these insects alighted on the S.E. coasts of England, and arrived as far as London; a similar event occurred in 1867.

LAFFELDT, Holland. Here marshal Saxe defeated the English, Dutch, and Austrians, 2 July, 1747.

LAGOS, in the *Bight* of Benin (Africa), was assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under commodore Bruce, 26, 27 Dec. 1851. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1861, the place was ceded to the British government, and created a settlement: Henry Stanhope Freeman, first governor, see *Gold Coast Colony*.

LAGOS BAY (Portugal). Here was fought a battle between admiral Boscawen and the French admiral De la Clue, who lost both his legs in the engagement, and died next day, 17, 18 Aug. 1759. The *Centaur* and *Modeste* were taken, and the *Redoubtable* and *Ocean* run on shore and burnt: the scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz.

LA HOGUE (N. W. France), BATTLE OF, 19 May, 1692, when the English and Dutch fleets under admirals Russell and Rooke, defeated the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English burnt thirteen of the enemy's ships, and destroyed eight more, thus preventing a descent upon England.

LAHORE (N. W. India), was taken by Baber about 1520, and was long the capital of the Mongol empire. It fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by sir Hugh Gough, 22 Feb. 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace. See *Durbar*. Visit of the prince of Wales, 18 Jan. 1876.

LAKE DWELLINGS contain relics of the stone, iron, and brass ages. Herodotus (about 450 B.C.) described the Pæonians as living on platforms in Lake Prasias. In 1855, Dr. Keller discovered the remains of lake habitations which had been supported on piles in several Swiss lakes ages ago. His book was published in England in 1866. The artificial fortified islands termed "Crannoges" discovered in some Irish lakes are attributed to the 9th and 10th centuries. They have been frequently used as places of refuge.

LAKE POETS, a term applied to Wordsworth (1770-1850), Coleridge (1772-1834), and Southey (1774-1843), from their residence in the neighbourhood of the lakes of Westmoreland.

LAKE REGILLUS (Italy), where, tradition states, the Romans defeated the Latin auxiliaries of the expelled Tarquins, about 499 B.C.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN, ERIE, AND ONTARIO were the scenes of many actions between the British and Americans in the war of independence (about 1776 and 1777), and in the war of 1813-14.

LAMAISM, the religion of Mongolia and Thibet (dating about 1357), is a corrupt form of Buddhism (*which see*).

LAMBETH PALACE. A considerable portion was built early in the 13th century, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The tower of the church was erected about 1375; and other parts of the edifice in the 15th century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was killed here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed the registers and public papers, 14 June, 1381. The domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged for archbishop Howley (who died 1848), by Mr. Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l*. The palace was reopened after restoration, Oct. 1873; see *Canterbury, Articles*, and *Pan-Anglican Synod*.

LAMIAN WAR, 323 B.C., between Athens and her allies (excited by Demosthenes, the orator), and Antipater, governor of Macedon. Antipater fled to Lamia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Cranon, 322 B.C.

LAMMAS-DAY, the 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year. Whitsuntide was the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Ladyday, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. *Lammas* probably comes from the Saxon *hlammæsse*, loaf mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat. Anciently, those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPETER COLLEGE (Cardiganshire), was founded by bishop Burgess in 1822, and incorporated 1828. Henry James Prince, founder of the Agapemone (*which see*), was one of the revivalist Lampeter brotherhood, instituted among the students here about 1836.

LAMPS. The earthen lamp of Epictetus the philosopher sold after his death for 3000 drachms. Lamps with horn sides said to be the invention of Alfred. London streets were first lighted with oil-lamps in 1681, and with gas-lamps in 1814. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On his principle are founded the lamps invented by Carcel about 1803, and since 1825, the moderator lamps of Levavasseur, Hadrot, and Neuburger. See *Safety Lamp*. Paraffin oil and naphtha spirit are now much used in lamps, 1873.

LANARK (W. Scotland), was a Roman station, and made a royal burgh 1103.

LANCASHIRE was created a county palatine by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1376. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399 the duchy merged into the crown. Net revenue to the queen in 1866, 29,000*l*.; total receipts, 42,545*l*. See *Cotton*.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunam* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill. It was taken by the Jacobites, Nov. 1715 and Nov. 1745. It was disfranchised for bribery by the Reform act of 1867.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS, based on a system of education by means of mutual instruction, devised by Joseph Lancaster about 1796, were not much patronised till about 1808. The system led to the formation of the British and Foreign School society, in 1805, whose schools are unsectarian, and use the Bible as the only means of religious instruction. Lancaster was accidentally killed at New York in 1838.

LANCASTRIANS, see *Roses*.

LANCERS, see *Regiments*.

LANCET, a weekly medical journal, established and edited by Thomas Wakley, surgeon (afterwards coroner for Middlesex and M.P. for Finsbury), first published 3 Oct. 1823. An injunction obtained by Mr. Abernethy against the publication of his lectures in the "*Lancet*," was dissolved by the lord chancellor in 1825. Mr. Wakley died 16 May, 1862. The proprietors of the "Lancet" have at various times employed medical men as commissioners of enquiry. The reports of the Analytical Sanitary Commission of the "Lancet" in 1851-54, were published by Dr. A. H. Hassall, as "Food and its Adulterations," in 1855. The "Lancet" commissioners (three physicians) enquired into the state of workhouse infirmaries in London, 1865, and in the country, 1867.

LAND was let generally in England for 1*s*. per acre, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l*. in 1600; about 14,000,000*l*. in 1688. In 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his income tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, that of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in his estimate were

exempted much land, and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at 59,500,000*l.* in 1851. An act for rendering the transfer of land more easy was passed in 1862; see *Agriculture*, *Domesday*, old and new.

A species of *Land-tax* was exacted in England in the 10th century, which produced 82,000*l.* (see *Danegelt*) in 1018
Land Banks were proposed by Yarranton in . . 1648
The *Land-tax* grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4*s.* in the pound (which produced 500,000*l.* in 1692), imposed 1699
Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the *land-tax bill* in 1767; it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1*s.* to 4*s.* in the pound.
Mr. Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4*s.* in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption, 2 April, 1798
The tax in 1810 produced 1,418,337*l.*; in 1820, 1,338,420*l.*; in 1830, 1,423,618*l.*; in 1840, 1,298,62*l.*; in 1852, 1,151,613*l.*; in year 1872-3, 1,108,225*l.* in 1875-6, 1,090,177*l.* From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land-tax had yielded 227,000,000*l.*
Land Allotments. Lord Braybrooke's successful experiment in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, to assist them and relieve the parish poor-rates 1819
[The little colony was first called *Pauper Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, and it is calculated that 200*l.* *per annum* were saved to the parish.]
Landed Estates Court, established to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland" (see *Encumbered Estates Act*) 1858
The *Land Registry office* for transfer of land opened in 1862; reported to be a failure by a commission, March, 1870
LAND TENURE REFORM LEAGUE held its first meeting, John Stuart Mill in the chair, 15 May, 1871
Bill to facilitate sale and transfer of land by means of registration brought in by lord chancellor Selborne, 29 April, 1873; by lord chancellor Cairns, 26 March, 1874
The transfer of land in Scotland facilitated by the conveyancing act passed . . . . 7 Aug. 1874
Agricultural holding act and land transfer act for England passed . . . . . 13 Aug. 1875
Owners of Land in England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolis), of less than one acre, 703,289; one acre and more, 269,547. Estimated value, 124,000,000*l.*; tithes—estimated, 5,000,000*l.*

LAND CREDIT COMPANY (for Silesia), established by Frederick the Great; see *Crédits Foncières*, 1763.

LANDEN or **NEERWINDEN** (Belgium). Near here the French under marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies, commanded by William III. of England, chiefly through the cowardice of the Dutch, 19 July (N.S. 29), 1693. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE (from *land* and *graf*, a count), a German title, which commenced in 1130 with Louis III. of Thuringia, and became the title of the house of Hesse about 1263.

LANDLORD, see *Rent*.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT (Ireland), passed 1 Aug. 1870.

LANDSHUT (Silesia), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, 23 June, 1760.

LANDSLIPS, see *Earthquakes*.

LANDWEHR (German, *land-defence*), the militia of Germany, especially of Prussia, which was very effective in the war with Austria in 1866, and in that with France in 1870. No ranks in life are exempt from this service, and many persons in foreign countries returned to serve in 1870.

LANGDALE'S ACT, LORD, 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26 (1837), relates to copyholds, &c.

LANGENSALZA (N. Germany). Here the Hanoverian army on its way to join the Bavarians was attacked by the Prussians, who were defeated with the loss of about a thousand killed and wounded, and 912 prisoners, 27 June, 1866. The victory was of little avail, for the Hanoverians were soon surrounded by Falckenstein, and compelled to capitulate on honourable terms on 29 June.

LANGOBARDI, see *Lombards*.

LANGSIDE (S. Scotland), where the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, defeated the army of Mary queen of Scots, 13 May, 1568. Mary fled to England and crossed the Solway Frith, landing at Workington, in Cumberland, 16 May. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and many modern philosophers. Some suppose Hebrew to have been the language spoken by Adam; others say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," *Genesis* xi. 1.* George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1736, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England.

The original European languages were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, German, Sclavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian; the old Illyrian; the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in east Friesland.
From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.
The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian.
From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c.
There are 3424 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects. *Adelung.*
In 1861 and 1862 professor Max Müller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London. He divides languages into three families:—

I. ARYAN (in Sanskrit, *noble*).
Southern Division. India (Prakrit, and Pali; Sanskrit; dialects of India; Gipsy).
Iranic (Parsi; Armenian, &c.).

Northern Division. Celtic (Cymric: Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Gaelic, Breton, &c.).
Italic (Oscan; Latin; Umbrian;—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, &c.).
Illyric (Albanian).
Hellenic (Greek, and its dialects).

* *Eminent Linguists.*—Anas Montanus, editor of the Antwerp Polyglott Bible (1527-98); sir Wm. Jones (1746-94); Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1849) is said to have known 114 languages or dialects, and 50 well; and Niebuhr (1776-1831) knew 20 languages in 1807, and more afterwards; Hans Conon von der Gabelentz knew many languages critically; he died 3 Sept. 1874, aged nearly 67.

Wendic (Lettic: Old Prussian; *Slavonic dialects*,—Bohemian, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, &c.).
Teutonic (*High* German: Modern German; *Low* German: Gothic; Anglo-Saxon; Dutch; Frisian; English. *Scandinavian:* Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic).

II. SEMITIC: *Southern.* Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic). *Middle.* Hebraic (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician inscriptions). *Northern.* Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

III. TURANIAN (from *Tura*, swiftness).
Northern Division. Tungusic (Chinese, &c.); Mongolic; Turkic; Samoyedic, and Finnic.
Southern Division. Taic (Siamese, &c.); (Himalayas); Malayic (Polynesia, &c.); Gangetic; Lonitic (Burmese, &c.); Munda; Tamulic.

LANGUE D'OC, see *Troubadours.*

LANGUEDOC (a province, S. France), formed part of the Roman Gallia Narbonensis; was named Gothia, as having been held by the Visigoths 409, who were expelled by the Saracens, in turn driven out by Charles Martel in the 8th century. In the dark ages the country was named Septimania (probably from its containing seven important towns): afterwards Languedoc (from its dialect, see *Troubadours*), about 1270, when annexed to the monarchy. It suffered during the persecutions of the Albigenses and Huguenots.

LANSDOWN, near Bath (Somersetshire). The parliamentary army under sir Wm. Waller was here defeated, 5 July, 1643.

LANTERNS of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred; and it is supposed that horn was used for window lights also, as glass was not generally known, 872-901. *Stow.* London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, 1415.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander in 1839.

LAOCOÖN, an exquisite work of Grecian art, in marble, modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and other eminent statuaries (about A.D. 70); it represents the death of the Trojan hero, Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil. *Æneis*, ii. 200. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Salle near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAODICEA, see *Seven Churches.*

LAON (N. France). A succession of actions between the allies (chiefly the Prussians) and the French, was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, 9-10 March, 1814. Laon surrendered to the Germans 9 Sept. 1870. As the last man of the garde mobile left the citadel, a French soldier, in contravention of the capitulation, blew up the powder magazine, causing great destruction to the town and fortress. The grand-duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was bruised, and 95 German riflemen and 300 French gardes mobiles were killed or wounded; general Theremin Du Hame, the commander, was wounded. The French attributed the explosion to accident.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. In 1785 La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command, and was last heard of from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently despatched in search of Perouse; but no certain information was obtained until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on the New Hebrides, authenticated by articles which he brought to Calcutta, 9 April, 1828.

LAPLAND or SAMELAND (N. Europe), nominally subject to Norway in the 13th century, and now to Sweden and Russia.

LA PLATA, see *Argentine Republic*, and *Wrecks*, 1874.

LARCENY, French, *larcen;* Latin, *latrocinium;* see *Theft.*

LARENTALIA, see *Laurentalia.*

LARGS (Ayrshire, S. Scotland). Here the great expedition of Haco of Norway was finally defeated by Alexander III. after a succession of skirmishes, 3 Oct. 1263.

LA ROTHIÈRE (France). Here the French, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the Prussian and Russian armies, with great loss after a desperate engagement, 1 Feb. 1814. This was one of Napoleon's last victories.

LARYNGOSCOPE, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. By its means the vocal chords of the interior of the larynx, &c., are exhibited, and have been photographed. One constructed by Dr. Türck was modified, in 1857, by Dr. Czermak, who exhibited its action in London in 1862. A similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846, and used by M. Garcia.

LATERAN, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John, "the mother of *all* the churches," was originally a palace of the Laterani, a Roman family, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held there.

LATHAM-HOUSE (Lancashire), was heroically defended for three months against the parliamentarians, by Charlotte, countess of Derby. She was relieved by prince Rupert, 27 May, 1644. The house was, however, surrendered 4 Dec. 1645, and dismantled.

LATHE. The invention is ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes it to Theodore of Samos, about 600 B.C. Great improvements have been made in recent times.

LATIN KINGDOM, EMPIRE, &c., see *Latium, Eastern Empire* 1204, and *Jerusalem.*

LATIN LANGUAGE (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek), one of the original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish; see *Latium.* A large portion of our language is derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the 7th century. The use of Latin in law deeds in England gave way to the common tongue about 1000; was revived in the reign of Henry II.; and again was replaced by English in the reign of Henry III. It was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in conveyancing and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo. II. c. 25). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Roumelia.

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS.

	Died
Plautus	B.C. 184
Ennius	169
Terence (*flourished*)	166
Cato the Elder	149
Lucilius	103
Lucretius	52
Julius Cæsar	44
Cicero	43
Catullus	40
Sallust	34
Vitruvius (*flourished*)	27
Propertius	26
Virgil	19
Tibullus	18
Horace	8
Celsus (*flourished*)	A.D. 17
Livy	18
Ovid	18
Paterculus	31
Persius	62
Lucan	65
Seneca	65
Pliny the Elder	79
Quintilian (*flourished*)	80
Valerius Flaccus ,,	81
Pliny the Younger ,,	100
Statius (*about*)	100
Tacitus (*flourished*)	100
Silius Italicus	101
Martial (*flourished*)	104
Suetonius (*about*)	120
Juvenal	128
Aulus Gellius (*flourished*)	169
Apuleius	174
Ammianus Marcellinus	390
Claudian	408
Macrobius	415
Boethius	524

(See *Fathers of the Church*).

LATIN UNION, that of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, to maintain the use of the same coinage from 1865 to 1880.

LATITAT, an ancient writ, directing the sheriff to apprehend persons to be brought before the king's bench court, had its name from its being supposed that the person was lying hid, and could not be found in the county to be taken by bill. The writ was abolished by the Uniformity of Process act, 23 May, 1832.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 162 B.C. It is the extent of the earth or the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in 1737, in latitude 66·20 measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69·493 miles. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69·292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68·732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 61·743. Mudge, in England, made it 69·148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69·12; and Biot, 68·769; while a recent measurement in Spain makes it but 68·63—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid (which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others), instead of an oblate spheroid; see *Longitude*.

LATITUDINARIANS, a name given to certain theologians who endeavoured to reconcile the church and nonconformists in the 17th century, such as Hales, Chillingworth, Tillotson, and Burnet.

LATIUM, now CAMPANIA (Italy), the country of Latinus, king of Janiculum, 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium in that of Æneas, and Alba in that of Ascanius; see *Italy*, and *Rome*.

The Latins ally with Rome	(*about*) B.C.	520
Join Porsenna to restore Tarquin II.		508
Defeated by Romans near Lake Regillus		498 or 496
League with the Romans, 463; desert them in trouble, 388; union restored		359
Defeated in war, 340, 339; subdued and incorporated with Rome		338
Obtain Roman citizenship		90

LA TRAPPE, see *Trappists*.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, see *Mormonites*.

LAUDANUM, see *Opium*.

LAUENBURG, a duchy, N. Germany; was conquered from the Wends by Henry the Lion of Saxony, about 1152; ceded to Hanover, 1689; incorporated with the French empire, 1810; ceded to Denmark, 1815; annexed by Prussia, 14 Aug. 1865; possession taken 15 Sept. following; see *Gastein*. Population in 1855, 50,147.

LAUFACH, Bavaria (S. W. Germany), was taken by the Prussians under Wrangel, on 13 July, 1866, after a sharp action, in which the Hessians were defeated, the Prussian needle gun being very efficacious.

LAUREATE, see *Poet Laureate*.

LAUREL was sacred to *Apollo, god of poetry*; and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Petrarch was crowned with laurel, 8 April, 1341.—The *Prunus laurocerasus* was brought to Britain from the Levant, before 1629; the Portugal laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, before 1648; the royal bay, *Laurus indica*, from Madeira, 1665; the Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, from Spain, before 1713; the glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, from China, 1806 or 1821.

LAURENTALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Acca Laurentia, or Larentia, said to have been either the nurse of Romulus and Remus, or a rich dissolute woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. The festival commenced about 621 B.C., and was held on the last day of April and the 23rd of December.

LAURIUM MINES, see *Greece*, 1872.

LAURUSTINUS, *Viburnum Tinus*, an evergreen shrub, was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1596.

LAUSANNE, capital of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. Here Gibbon completed his "Decline and Fall," 27 June, 1787. The International Workmen's congress assembled here Sept. 1867.

LA VALETTA, see *Malta*.

LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE. Count Lavalette, for joining the emperor Napoleon on his return in 1815, was condemned to death, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, 20 Dec. 1815. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Michael Bruce, and captain J. H. Hutchinson, aiding the escape, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, 24 April, 1816. Lavalette was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDÉE (W. France). The French royalists of La Vendée took arms in March, 1793, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the republicans, between 12 July, 1793, and 1 Jan. 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Their leader, Henri comte de Larochejaquelin, was killed, 4 March, 1794. A short peace was made at La Jaunay, 17 Feb. 1795. The war was terminated by gen. Hoche in 1796, and a treaty of peace was signed at Luçon, 17 Jan. 1800; see *Chouans*.

LAVENDER, *Lavandula spica*, brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

LAW, see *Canons*, *Codes*, *Common Law*, *Civil Law*, *Digest*, *Supreme Court*. The Jewish law was given by God, and promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C.

The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos (1807 B.C.) were the first Attic laws; they were

reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 594 B.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B.C.; they remained in full force for about 700 years, and formed a race totally different from all others living in civilised society.

The Roman laws of Servius Tullius 566 B.C. were amended by the Twelve Tables published in 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon in . . . . . A.D. 590

Saxon laws of Ina published about 690

Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about 886

Edward the Confessor collected the laws . 1050-1065

Stephen's charter of general liberties . . . 1136

Henry II.'s confirmation of it . . . 1154 and 1175

The maritime laws of Richard I. (see *Oleron*) . . 1195

Magna Charta, by king John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* (see *Magna Charta*, and *Forests Charter*).

Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, declared, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of justice," 21 May, 1784

LAWYERS.

Pleaders of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. 1291

"No man of the law" to sit in parliament, by stat. of 46 Edward III. and 6 Hen. IV. . . . 1372

This prohibition was declared to be invalid by Coke and unconstitutional by Blackstone; attention was drawn to it in July, 1871; and the statutes were repealed 1871

Serjeants, the highest members of the bar, were alone permitted to plead in the court of common pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604

Law Association charity for widows founded in . 1817

Incorporated Law Society formed in 1823; plan enlarged, 1825: a charter obtained, 1831; renewed, 1845. The building in Chancery-lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in . . . 1829

Juridical Society established in 1855

A professorship of *International law*, at Cambridge, endowed by bequest of Dr. Wm. Whewell, master of Trin. Coll. 1867

Law Times, established . . . . . 8 April, 1843

Law Journal . . . . . Jan. 1866

The establishment of a legal university strongly advocated by the lord chancellor and others, Jan. 1871

The council of legal education put forth a scheme involving many changes . . . . . Nov. 1872

Legal Practitioners' Society, established . Nov. 1873

See *Barrister, Counsel.*

LAW REFORM.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was lord Brougham, who introduced the subject of Law Reform by a most eloquent speech in the house of commons, on 7 Feb. 1828. Many acts for Law Reform have been passed since, and vigorous measures proposed.

Royal commission to inquire into the operation and constitution of the English courts of law, &c. issued 18 Sept. 1867.

The Judicature Commission (appointed 1867) recommended the consolidation of all the superior courts into one supreme court divided into chambers, April, 1869. It issued its fifth and last report, Sept. 1874.

The High Court of Justice Bill introduced into the house of lords, 18 March, 1870, was dropped near the end of the session.

Royal Commission on the administrative departments of Courts of Justice (Lord Lisgar and others) appointed, 4 Oct., 1873.

Supreme Court of Judicature Bill introduced by lord chancellor Selborne for establishing a High Court of Justice, and a High Court of Appeal 13 Feb., passed 5 Aug. 1873.

Its operation deferred from 2 Nov., 1874 to 1 Nov., 1875.

The abolition of the House of Lords as an Appeal Court rescinded . . . . . 1875.

See *Supreme Court* for details.

LAW-COURTS.—Commissioners appointed in 1859 reported in favour of the concentration of the law-courts in London, on a site near Carey-street, Chancery-lane, about 7 acres, on which stood about 400 houses. The estimated expense was about 1,500,000*l.*, which it was recommended to take from the accumulated Chancery fund, termed "Suitors' fund." Acts of parliament to carry out the plan were passed in 1865 and 1866.

Competitive designs were invited, and after much discussion (public and professional), Mr. Street's design was selected, 30 May, 1868; much attacked, but approved by the commission, Aug. 1870; contracts signed 17 Feb. 1874, and the works were begun immediately by Bull and Son, to be finished in 1881.

There are to be 18 courts, varying in size; a central hall, 231 feet long, 48 feet wide, 30 feet high; principal entrance in the Strand.

LAW REPORTS: A new and more economical plan of preparing and publishing law reports was finally adopted by a committee of barristers on 11 March, 1865 (see *Year-books*).

LAW TERMS, see *Terms*, abolished by Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 5 Aug. 1873.

International Law, a congress of, respecting its codification, met at Geneva, 2-5 Sept., 1874; at the Hague, Sept. 1875.

Expenditure for law and justice from the public purse exclusive of county rates, in the year 1865-6, 2,344,540*l.*

LAW'S BUBBLE. John Law, of Edinburgh (born 1681), was made comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. See *Mississippi*. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and the deluded rich subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value; so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720 this fabric of false credit fell to the ground, spreading ruin throughout the country. Law died in poverty at Venice in 1729.—The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in 1720; see *South Sea*.

LAYAMON'S BRUT, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace, made between 1100 and 1230, was published with a literal translation by sir Frederick Madden, in 1847.

LAYBACH (near Trieste, in Illyria). A congress met here in Jan. 1821, and was attended by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Naples. It broke up in May, after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and put down popular insurrections.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY. Christopher Layer, a barrister, conspired with other persons to seize George I., the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and the principal officers of state, to seize the tower,

to plunder the bank, and bring in the Pretender. Layer was hanged, 17 May, 1723. Bishop Atterbury was accused of complicity and attainted, but permitted to quit the country. He was hanged for enlisting soldiers for the Pretender.

LAZARISTS (the Priests of the Mission), a congregation devoted to education, founded by St. Vincent de Paul, 1625, were so named from their first establishment in a house which once belonged to the military order of St. Lazarus. They are also called *Vincentines*.

LAZARO, ST. (N. Italy). Here the king of Sardinia and the Imperialists defeated the French and Spaniards after a long and severe conflict, 4 June, 1746.

LAZZARONI (from *lazzáro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), a term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the degraded beings in Naples, half-clothed and houseless. No man was born a lazzáro; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the lazzaroni to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets. In 1647, Masaniello held the office, and made an insurrection; see *Naples*. In 1793, Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of lazzaroni as spikemen (spontoneers), who generally favoured the court party; on 15 May, 1848, they were permitted, on the king's behalf, to commit fearful ravages on the ill-fated city.—*Colletta*.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. Pattinson's valuable method for extracting the silver was made known in 1829. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons per annum. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855; 69,266 tons in 1857; 67,181 tons in 1865; 73,420 tons in 1870; 58,777 in 1875.

Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236
In 1859, 23,690 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 18,414 tons exported; in 1866, 36,946 tons imported; 27,383 tons exported; in 1875, 79,825 tons imported; 35,398 tons exported.

LEAD, BLACK, see *Graphite*.

LEADENHALL MARKET, London, founded by sir Richard Whittington, in 1408, and presented to the city. A granary was added by sir Simon Cope, lord mayor, 1419.

LEAGUES. Four kings combined to make war against five, about 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv.) The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1451 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the Ætolian, powerful about 320 B.C., which lasted till 189 B.C., and the Achæan, revived 280 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension.

Hanseatic league 1140
Lombard leagues against the emperors (see *Lombards*) . . . . . 1176 and 1226
Caddee league (*which see*) . . . about 1400 *et seq.*
League of the Public Good was formed in Dec. 1464, by the dukes of Calabria, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis, XI. of France, under pretext of reforming abuses; an indecisive battle was fought at Montlhéri, 16 July; and a treaty was signed . . . . . 25 Oct. 1465
League of Cambray against Venice 1508
Holy League (the pope, Venice, &c.), against Louis XII. 1510
League of Smalcald 1530
League of the Beggars (*Gueux*); the protestants so called (though Roman Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders 1566
The HOLY LEAGUE, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was formed at Peronne and lasted till Henry embraced Romanism 1576-93
League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants 1610
League against the emperor 1626
Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church (see *Covenant*) 1638
League of Augsburg against France 1686
League of St. Sebastian instituted to promote the restoration of his temporal dominions to the pope, about 1870; held fourth annual meeting in London, 20 Jan. 1874.
League in aid of Christians in Turkey formed; earl of Shaftesbury, chairman, 27 July, 1876.

LEAP-YEAR or **BISSEXTILE**, originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned *twice*, hence called *bissextile* or *twice sixth*. This added day with us is Feb. 29th; see *Calendar*. This arrangement makes the year nearly three minutes longer than the astronomical year: to obviate this, 1700 and 1800 were not, and 1900 will not be leap-years, but 2000 will be one; see *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, &c.

LEARNING AND THE ARTS flourished among the Greeks, especially under Pisistratus, 537 B.C., and under Pericles, 444 B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, under Augustus. The Greek refugees caused their revival in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before,—the period of the *Renaissance*. Leo X. and his family (the *Medici*) greatly promoted learning in Italy, in the 16th century; when literature revived in France, Germany, and England; see *Literature*, and authors under *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, and other *languages*.

LEASE (from the French *laisser*, to let), a kind of conveyance invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the statute of uses, 27 Henry VIII. 1535. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1856 and 1858.

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, 23 Oct. 1778. *Phillips*. The duty on leather imposed 1697, produced annually in England, 450,000*l*. and in Ireland about 50,000*l*. It was abolished, 29 May, 1830. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade, in the autumn of 1860 in England. In the case of Lawrence, Mortimore, and Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, &c., was made known in 1860.—*Leather cloth* (invented by Messrs. Crockell, of Newark, U.S., and patented in 1849) is unbleached

cotton coated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil and turpentine, and coloured. An exhibition of leather manufactures at Northampton in the autumn, announced, (May, 1873).

LECH, a river, S. Germany, near which at a village named Rain the cruel imperialist general Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, 5 April, 1632, and died of his wounds.

LECTIONARY, the Romish service-book containing lessons from the Bible: see *Common Prayer*.

LECTURES. Those on Physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1502. *Clinical* lectures, at the bed-side of the patients in hospitals are said to have been given (by Dr. John Rutherford) in Edinburgh, about 1748; in Dublin, about 1785; in London, by sir B. C. Brodie (1813-17). Mr. G. Macilwain, about 1824, gave surgical clinical lectures in connection with a dispensary. See *Gresham College*, *Boyle's Lectures*, *Royal* and *London Institutions*, &c. The political lectures of Thelwall, commenced in Jan. 1795, were interdicted by an act of parliament. In the autumn of 1857 and since, many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at mechanics' institutes. An act passed in 1835 prohibited the publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturers.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), the Saxon *Loidis*, once a Roman station, received a charter in 1627. Population in 1861, 207,165; in 1871, 259,212.

Leeds bridge built		1327
Shenfield's grammar school founded		1552
Coloured Cloth hall built 1758; White Cloth hall		1775
Literary and Philosophical society established		1820
Enfranchised by the Reform act (2 members)		1832
Magnificent new town-hall opened by the queen, and the mayor, Peter Fairbairn, knighted	7 Sept.	1858
British Association met here	Sept.	
Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there	8 Oct.	1866
An additional M.P. given to Leeds by Reform act,	15 Aug.	1867
Exhibition of art treasures, opened by the prince of Wales, 19 May, closed	31 Oct.	1868
Roundhay-park inaugurated as a public park by prince Arthur, and new exchange founded,	19, 20 Sept.	1872
Church congress met	8-11 Oct.	,,
New bridge opened	9 July,	1873
Yorkshire college of science opened	26 Oct.	1874
Yorkshire exhibition of arts and manufactures opened by the duke of Edinburgh	13 May,	1875
Theatre Royal burnt	28 May,	,,
New exchange opened	31 Aug.	,,
Yorkshire college for science formally opened by the duke of Devonshire	6 Oct.	,,
Great amphitheatre burnt; loss, about 30,000*l*.	2 March,	1876

LEEK, the Welsh emblem, in consequence of a command from Dewi or David, afterwards archbishop of St. David's, in 519. On the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, Dewi is said to have ordered the soldiers to place a leek in their caps.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS, see *Ball's Bluff*.

LEEWARD ISLES, West Indies: Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin Isles, and Dominica. Governor-general of the British Isles, col. Stephen John Hill, 1863. Sir B. C. C. Pine, 1869. Sir H. Turner Irving, 1873. Hon. Geo. Berkeley, 1874. An act for their federation passed 21 Aug. 1871.

LEGACIES. In 1780 receipts for legacies were subjected to a stamp duty, and in 1796 the legacy duty was imposed. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1805, 1808, and 1845. In 1853 the legacy duty was extended to landed or real property; see *Succession Duty Act*, and Wills. John Camden Neild, an eccentric miser, died 30 Aug. 1852, bequeathing about 250,000*l*. to the queen. Received for legacy and succession duties in year 1870-1, 2,963,372*l*.; 1875-6, 3,548,966*l*.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' SOCIETY, for reforming abuses, &c., established Nov. 1873.

LEGATES (*legatus*). Roman ambassadors; and also governors of the provinces into which Augustus divided the empire, 27 B.C. Legates are also ambassadors from the pope. The legate's court in England, erected in 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws, was soon discontinued.

LEGATIONS were the twenty administrative divisions in the states of the church, governed by legates. They rebelled in 1859-60, and are now included in the kingdom of Italy; see *Rome*.

LEGHORN, *Livorno*, Tuscany, a mere village in the 15th century, owes its prosperity to the Medici family. It suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741; and was entered by the French army, 27 July, 1796, but the British property had been removed. It was held by the French 1796-9 and retaken, 1800. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians took this city from the insurgents, 12, 13 May, 1849, and quelled a slight insurrection, July, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire; see *Tuscany*.

LEGION, *Legio*, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, first formed by Romulus, when it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 720 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries, with a vexillum, or standard, guarded by ten men. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. The French army has been divided into legions since Francis I. See *Thundering Legion*.

LEGION OF HONOUR, a French order embracing the army, civil officers, and other individuals distinguished for services to the state; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when first consul, 19 May, 1802. The order was confirmed by Louis XVIII. in 1815, and its constitution modified in 1816 and 1851. The honour was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854-6, and in the Paris exhibitions of 1855 and 1867. The palace and offices were burnt by the communalists, 23 May, 1871.

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France: whose present representative is Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, born 29 Sept. 1820. They held a congress at Lucerne on 24-29 June, 1862, and agreed to continue a pacific policy. The party was active in Feb. 1871-5. Their efforts to recover power have proved ineffectual; see *France*.

LEGNAGO, a fortress on the Adige, N. Italy, one of the Quadrilateral. It was captured by the French in 1796; but reverted to the Austrians in 1815. It was surrendered to the Italians in Oct. 1866.

LEGNANO, Lombardy. Here the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and their allies, 29 May, 1176, and the treaty of Constance ensued in 1183.

LEICESTER (central England), a bishopric for a short time in the 8th century, returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here Richard III. was buried, 25 Aug. 1485; and here cardinal Wolsey died, 29 Nov. 1530. During the civil war, Leicester was taken by Charles I. 31 May, and by Fairfax, 17 June, 1645. The stocking manufacture was introduced in 1680. New town-hall opened, 8 Aug. 1876.

LEICESTER SQUARE, London. See *Globe*. After remaining some time in a disreputable state Mr. Albert Grant bought up the enclosure, and after renovating it by the aid of an architect and gardener, and setting up statues and busts, presented it to the Metropolitan Board of Works, 2 July, 1874.

LEIGHLIN (W. Carlow), a see founded by St. Laserian, about 628. Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged on the spot where the crime was committed. *Beatson.* In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns; the combined see united to Ossory in 1835; see *Ferns* and *Bishops*.

LEININGEN (or LINANGE), a principality partly in Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, mediatised in 1806. The present prince Ernest, born 9 Nov. 1830, a captain in the British navy, is the son of prince Charles, the half-brother of queen Victoria. Feodore, dowager princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, the queen's half-sister, died 23 Sept. 1872, aged nearly 65. The first husband of the duchess of Kent, prince Enrich of Leiningen, died 4 July, 1814.

LEINSTER, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland, divided into four archbishoprics by pope Eugenius III., at a national synod, held at Kells, 9 March, 1151-2, and in which his holiness was represented by cardinal Paparo. The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruare, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot king of Leinster in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719, and was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Saxony), an ancient city, famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair (1458). At Breitenfeld, near here, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, under Tilly, 7 Sept. 1631; and the Imperialists were again defeated here by the Swedes, under Torstensen, 23 Oct. 1642. Here took place, on 16, 18, 19 Oct. 1813, "*the battle of the nations*," between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (160,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (240,000 strong). The French were beaten chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory was followed by the capture of Leipsic, of the rear guard of the French army, and of the king of Saxony and his family. The 50th anniversary was celebrated 18 Oct. 1863. The *Leipsic book fair* began 1545.

LEITH, the port of Edinburgh, was burnt by the earl of Hertford in 1544. It was fortified by the French partisans of queen Mary in 1560, and surrendered to the English. The "Agreement of Leith" between the superintendents and ministers was made, Jan. 1572. The docks were begun 1720.

LEITHA, a river dividing the Austrian territories; see *Austria*.

LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Laconia about 1490 B.C., and after many contests merged into the Hellenes.

LE MANS, a French city, department of the Sarthe. Here the retreating French general Chanzy was overtaken and defeated by the Germans under prince Frederick Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, after some conflicts: 10, 11 Jan. 1871. Le Mans was entered 12 Jan. In six days' fighting about 22,000 French made prisoners.

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the unhappy, *Lemures*. The Roman festival, *Lemuralia*, kept on 9, 11, 13 May, is said to have been instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Remus.

LENNIE MUTINY. See *Mutinies*, 1875.

LENT (from the Saxon, *lencten*, spring). The forty days' fast observed in the Roman catholic church from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-day, said to have been instituted by pope Telesphorus, 130. In early times Lent commenced on the Sunday, now called the first Sunday in Lent; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by pope Felix III., in 487, in order that the fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Erecombert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641. *Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited during Lent; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by a proclamation in 1543, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I., in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I., in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden; see *Ash-Wednesday, Quadragesima*.

LEON, KINGDOM OF, see under *Spain*.

LEONARDS' ACTS, LORD ST., 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38 (1859-60), relate to legal proceedings.

LEONINE CITY (*Città Leonina* or *Borgo*), formerly a suburb, now included in the city of Rome, was founded by Leo IV., pope 847-55, and named Leopolis. It comprehends the castle of St. Angelo, the hospital of San Spirito, the Vatican palace and gardens, and St. Peter's. Its possession was allotted to pope Pius IX. when the Italian royal troops entered Rome, 20 Sept. 1870. About 1500 inhabitants of the Leonine city voted for union with the kingdom of Italy, 2 Oct. 1870.

LEONINES, hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and the end, are said to have been first made by Leoninus, a canon, about the middle of the 12th century, or by pope Leo II. about 682.

LEOPOLD'S, PRINCE, ANNUITY ACT (passed 7 Aug. 1874), provided for him

15,000*l.* a year, from 7 April, 1874, when he came of age.

LEPANTO (near Corinth), Battle of, 7 Oct. 1571: when the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., commanded by don John of Austria, defeated the whole maritime force of the Turks, and completely checked their progress.

LEPROSY, a skin disease described in *Leviticus* xiii. (B.C. 1490), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada, by queen Isabella of Castile, about 1504, and a large number of leper houses were founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

LERIDA, the ancient Ilerda, E. Spain, founded by the Carthaginians. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey's lieutenants, 49 B.C. It was made the residence of the kings of Aragon, 1149. It was captured for Philip V. by the French under the duke of Orleans, 13 Oct. 1707, and by Suchet, 13 May, 1810.

LESSONS, see *Common Prayer*.

LETTERS, see *Alphabet*, *Anonymous*, *Belles Lettres*, *Copying Machine*, *Epistles*, *Literature*, *Marque*, and *Privateers*.

LETTRES DE CACHET, sealed letters issued by the kings of France since about 1670, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison or exiled. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, 1 Nov. 1789.

LETTUCE, introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is said that when queen Catherine wished for a salad, she had to send to Holland or Flanders for lettuce.

LEUCTRA, in Bœotia, N. Greece, where the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, 8 July, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain. The Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

LEUDES, from the German, *Leute*, people. Native feudal vassals, faithful to the German and French sovereigns in the 6th and 7th centuries.

LEUTHEN (S. Prussia); see *Lissa*.

LEVANT (the East), a term applied to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, &c. Levant companies, in London, were established in 1581, 1593, and 1605.

LEVELLERS, a fanatical party in Germany, headed by Muncer and Storck in the 16th century, who taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Muncer commanded the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority; and on his march his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him at Frankenhausen, 15 May, 1525; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in the battle, and the rest fled; their leader was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen. The English "Levellers," powerful in parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1649, and their leader Lilburn imprisoned. At the period of the French revolution some Levellers appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them by Mr. John Reeves, Nov. 1792.

LEVELS. The great Level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles, in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overflown by the sea during an earthquake, 368. It was long afterwards an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in summer, and was gradually drained—by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works on a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A general drainage act was passed by the advice of lord Burghley, in 1601, but little work was done till the reign of James I., who, in 1621, invited over the great Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works, Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was labouring, he declared his great work complete in 1652. He also reclaimed much valuable land at Axholme, in Lincolnshire, 1626-30, and many Dutch and French protestants settled here about 1634; and a few of their descendants still remain.—There are the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels.

The drainage of the Great Level employed the talents of Rennie (about 1807), and of Telford (1822), and of other eminent engineers.
The Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works 1844
These were reported unsound in March, and the outfall sluice at St. Germains, near King's Lynn, gave way . . . . . 4 May, 1862
High tides ensuing, about 6000 acres of fertile land were inundated, causing a loss of about 25,000*l.*
After unwearied, and, for a while, unsuccessful efforts, a new coffer dam was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hawkshaw, which was reported sound . . . . . July, 1862
Another inundation, begun through the bursting of a marshland sluice, near Lynn, was checked 4 Oct. 1862
New outfall sluice to be erected at St. Germains Nov. 1874

LEVERIAN MUSEUM, formed by sir Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicester-house, London; it was offered to the public, in 1785, by the chance of a guinea lottery, and won by Mr. Parkinson, in 1785, who sold it by auction, in lots, May-July, 1806.

LEVIATHAN, see *Steam Navigation*.

LEWES (Sussex), where Henry III., king of England, was defeated by Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, 14 May, 1264. *Blaauw.* The king, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost; see *Evesham*.

LEXICON, see *Dictionaries*, and *Lexicography*.

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), Battle of, at the beginning of the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, 19 April, 1775. The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783.—

LEXINGTON, a town in Missouri, U.S., fortified by the Federals, was attacked by the confederate general Price, on 29 Aug.; and after a gallant resistance by colonel Mulligan, surrendered on 21 Sept. 1861.

LEYDEN (Holland), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, important in the 13th century. Between 31 Oct. 1573, and 3 Oct. 1574, when it was relieved, it endured two sieges by the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In commemoration the university was founded, 1575. In 1699 two-thirds of the population perished by a fever, which, it was said, was aggravated by its improper treatment by professor De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, 12 Jan. 1807. The *Leyden* jar was invented about 1745, by Kleist, Muschenbroek, and others; see *Electricity*.

The third centenary of the foundation of the university celebrated joyfully . . . . . 8 Feb. 1875

LIBEL. By the Roman laws of the Twelve Tables, libels which affected the reputation of another were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth the greater the libel," the well known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed; see *Trials*, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1803, 1808 *et seq.*, 1863; and (note) *Patents* and *Times*.

Dispersing slanderous libels made felony . . 1545
Wm. Prynne, a puritan lawyer, fined 5000*l.*, placed in the pillory, where his ears were cut off, and imprisoned, for writing "Histriomastix," a condemnation of stage plays which was considered to be a libel on the queen, who favoured them, 1633; he was tried and further punished for his satirical writings in 1637
Fox's libel bill, which enlarged the discretionary power of juries in cases of libel, thrown out by the lords in 1791; passed in 1792
Blasphemous and seditious libels, on the second offence, made punishable with transportation . 1819
An action for libel was brought in the court of King's Bench by a bookseller named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the house of commons; this action related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale, 7 Nov. 1836. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said he was not aware that the authority of the house of commons could justify the publication of a libel—an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the house, and to other actions by Stockdale . 1837-39
Verdicts were given in his favour, and in Nov. 1839, the sheriffs took possession of Hansard's premises. This caused much excitement in parliament, and they were ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons, and were formally committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, 21 Jan., but immediately discharged: the conflict was maintained by the law officers and the commons till . . . . . May, 1840
A law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers . . . 14 April, "
The severity of the law in respect to newspapers relaxed by lord Campbell's act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 . 1843
A bill relieving newspapers from actions for libel in reporting speeches at lawful public meetings, read third time in the commons, Aug. 1867, but dropped; read 2nd time 1 April; and withdrawn, 1 July, 1868
Wason *v.* Walter ("Times"); parliamentary reports and fair comments, declared no libel . 25 Nov. 1868

LIBERALS. a name given to the more advanced Whigs and reformers since 1832. The party held office under Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Earl Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. W. E. Gladstone. See *Administrations*.

New city liberal club; earl Granville, president; organised . . . . . May, 1874
New liberal club for west end, founded . June "
A new liberal cry proposed "Free church, schools, and land" (Mr. Chamberlain) . . . autumn, "
Mr. Gladstone resigned the leadership of the party in the commons, 13 Jan.; his successor, the marquis of Hartington . . . 13 Jan. 1875

LIBERIA, the republic of freed and indigenous negroes on the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, was founded in 1822 by the American Colonisation Society, which was established by Henry Clay in 1816: capital, Monrovia. The independence of Liberia was proclaimed, 24 Aug. 1847; recognised by Europe in 1848, by America, in 1861. It is stated to be flourishing. The president visited the International Exhibition of London in 1862. Presidents: Daniel B. Warner, elected 1864; James Spriggs Payne installed 6 Jan. 1868; E. J. Roy, president, Jan. 1870, was deposed, Oct. 1871; escaped from prison; drowned, Feb. 1872. J. J. Roberts, the first president, re-elected Jan. 1872 and 1874; died 25 Feb. 1876. Population, about 718,000.

War with the aborigines at Cape Palmas; fighting, 17 Sept.
Liberia successful . . . . . Oct. 1875
Peace concluded . . . . . March, 1876

LIBERTINES (signifying freedmen and their sons), was a sect headed by Quintin, and Corin, about 1525, who held monstrous opinions.

LIBRARIES. The first *public* library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens by Pisistratus, about 540 B.C. The second of note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe. *Blair.*

The first *private* library was Aristotle's. *Strabo.* B.C. 334
The first library at Rome brought from Macedonia 167
According to Plutarch, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000 books. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III., who bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people 133
The library of Appellicon, sent to Rome from Athens, by Sylla 86
Library founded at Constantinople by Constantine, A.D. about 355
An Alexandrian library, said to have been burnt by the caliph Omer I. 640
Library at St. Mark's, Venice, begun, by gifts from Petrarch, 1352; enlarged by cardinal Bessarion . 1468
Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, collected a library of nearly 500,000 volumes at Buda; died . 1490
The first public library in Italy founded at Florence by Niccolo Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning. At his death he left his library to the public, 1436. Cosmo de' Medici enriched it with the invaluable Greek and Hebrew MSS. about 1560
The Vatican Library at Rome, founded by pope Nicholas V. in 1447, and improved by Sixtus V., 1588 (contained about 150,000 volumes and 40,000 MSS., 1868).
Imperial Library of Vienna, founded by Frederick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I. 1500
Royal Library of Paris, founded by John 1350, enlarged by Charles V., 1364; said to contain 815,000 volumes and 84,000 MSS. in 1860; 1,700,000 vols. in 1876. A new reading-room has been built.
Royal Libraries founded at Copenhagen by Christian III. about 1533: at Stockholm, by Gustavus Vasa, about 1540; at Munich, by Albert III. . about 1550
Escurial at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of the palace, by Philip II. 1557
Harvard University Library (see *Harvard*), Massachusetts, U.S., founded 1632, endowed . . 1638
Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (principally the spoils of Poland), founded 1714

Astor Free Public Library, New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, by gift of 80,000*l.* . . . 1839

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer of England, purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver 1341
University Library, St. Andrew's, founded . . 1411
Glasgow University Library, founded about . . 1473
Lambeth palace founded by abp. Bancroft about 1610
Sion College Library, founded 1630
Royal Society Library, founded 1667
Harleian Library (*which see*) begun 1705
University Library, Cambridge, founded 1475; Geo. I. gave 6000 guineas to purchase Dr. Moore's collection 1715
Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded 1598; opened 8 Nov. 1602: contains nearly 400,000 volumes and upwards of 30,000 MSS.
Cottonian Library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1588; appropriated to the public, 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum (*which see*) 1753
Dr. Daniel Williams's Public Library. He died, 1716; bequeathed his library and money for a building, which was opened at 49, Redcross-street, City, in 1729; it was successively removed to Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, 1864, and to Grafton-street East, and opened . . . Sept. 1873
Radcliffe Library at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, 1714; opened 1749
The Libraries of the Royal Institution (founded 1803), the London Institution (1805), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have *classified catalogues.*
Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1680), are extensive and valuable.
Library of East India Company, founded . . 1800
Royal Libraries in England: that of Edward IV., mentioned 1480, increased in the reigns of Edw. VI. and James I.; much enlarged by Richard Bentley, while librarian, 1694-1735; added to the British Museum by Geo. II., 1759; rich library of Geo. III., presented to the nation, 1823; deposited in the British Museum 1829
In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II. c. 33 (1662), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine; by 41 Geo. III. c. 107, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 110 (1835): the British Museum, the Bodleian, Oxford, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.

FREE LIBRARIES successfully established, since 1850, at Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, &c. Many others formed under acts passed in 1845, 1850 & 1856
On 5 Nov. 1855, a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and in 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support.
The new city library, Guildhall (free) was opened 5 Nov. 1872

See *Circulating Library.*

LIBYA (Africa), was conquered by the Persians, 524 B.C., and by Ptolemy Soter, 320.

LICENCES. This mode of levying money was introduced by Richard I. about 1190; but was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tournaments.

Games and gaming-houses licensed in London . 1620
Licence system for excisable articles enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II. . . 1660
Lottery office-keepers to take out licences, and pay 50*l.* for each. This reduced the number from 400 to 51 . . . . . Aug. 1778
General licensing act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 1828
Licences for public-houses granted in 1551, and for refreshment-houses, with wine licences . . . 1860
The licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income-tax, 1859; ceased in 1861
Licences for the sale of tea, coffee, chocolate, and pepper were abolished and other licences modified by acts passed in 1869-70
Licensing Reform Agitation 1870-71
Acts for licensing plays and playhouses by the lord chamberlain, were passed in 1736 (10 Geo. II. c. 28); and in 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c. 68); and for music and dancing in public-houses, in 1752 (25 Geo. II. c. 36).
New licensing act, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; very much opposed; passed and came into operation. . . . . 10 Aug. 1872
Another *licensing act* passed . . . 30 July, 1874

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire). The see of Mercia (at Lichfield) was founded about 656; removed to Chester, 1075; to Coventry, 1102. In 1121 Robert Peche was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. By an order in council, Jan. 1837, the archdeaconry of Coventry was added to the see of Worcester, and Dr. Samuel Butler became bishop of Lichfield. This see has given three saints to the Romish church; and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Present income, 4500*l.*

Lichfield cathedral was first built about 656; the present structure was founded by Roger de Clinton, the 37th bishop, in 1148. Walter de Langton (bishop in 1296), built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, and under bishop Heyworth (1420) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was scandalously injured in the parliamentary war (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows, were demolished). It was repaired at the restoration, 1660; in 1788; and by Gilbert G. Scott, 1860-63.
In Lichfield castle, king Richard II. kept his Christmas festival, 1397, when 200 tuns of wine and 2000 oxen were consumed. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1781. James, earl of Cornwallis, died 1824.
1824. Hon. Henry Ryder, died 31 March, 1836.

BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD.

1836. Samuel Butler, died 4 Dec. 1839.
1839. James Bowstead, died 11 Oct. 1843.
1843. John Lonslade, died 19 Oct. 1867.
1867. Geo. Aug. Selwyn, late bishop of New Zealand.

LICHFIELD HOUSE COMPACT, said to have been made between the Whig government and Daniel O'Connell in 1835 at Lichfield-house, 13, St. James's-square.

LICINIAN LAWS. In 375 B.C., C. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius, tribunes of the people, promulgated various rogationes or laws to weaken the power of the patricians and benefit the plebs: one was to relieve the plebeians from their debts; another enacted that no person should possess more than 500 jugera of the public land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; and the third, that one of the consuls should be a plebeian. After much opposition these were carried, and L. Sextius became the first plebeian consul, 365. Another law, 56 B.C., of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 103 B.C. (brought forward by P. Licinius Crassus), limited the expenses of the table.

LIEBENAU (Bohemia). Here was fought the first action of the seven weeks' war, 26 June, 1866; when the Austrians were compelled to retreat by the Prussians under general Von Horn.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a principality, S. Germany. Population, in 1868, 8060. Constitutional charter, 26 Sept. 1862. Prince John II., born 5 Oct. 1840, succeeded his father Alois-Joseph, 12 Nov. 1858.

LIEGE (Belgium), a bishopric, under the German empire, from the 8th century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. After a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Brusthem, 28 Oct. 1467, and Liege taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marck, the Boar of Ardennes, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself defeated and killed. Liege was taken by the duke of Marlborough, 23 Oct. 1702; and by the French and others, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830. Iron-works were established at Liege in the 16th century, and have been greatly enlarged by the Cockerills in the 19th, see *Seraing*. An international volunteer shooting contest held here, Sept. 1869. The Iron and Steel Institute met here 18 Aug. 1873.

LIEGNITZ, see *Pfaffendorf*.

LIEUTENANTS, LORD, for counties, were instituted in England, 3 Edw. VI., 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. Their military jurisdiction abolished by Army Regulation Act, 1871. For the lords lieutenants of Ireland, see *Ireland*.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, passed 9 Aug. 1870, requires the companies to publish annual returns of receipts, expenditure, &c.

LIFE BOAT, &c., see *Wrecks*.

Patent granted to Mr. Lukin for a life-boat . . 1785
A reward, offered by a committee in South Shields for a life-boat, 1788, obtained by Mr. Henry Greathead, of that town (he received 1200*l.* from parliament), 1789; it first put to sea . . 30 Jan. 1790
31 life-boats built, and 300 lives saved up to . . 1804
The duke of Northumberland offered a reward of 105*l.* for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions, 1850; obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth 1851
The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson, the *Challenger*, patented in Jan.; a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in it . . 1852
The *National Life-boat Institution*, founded in 1824; its journal first published, 1852. In 1856 its funds were enlarged by a bequest of 10,000*l.* from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq.
185 life-boats in the United Kingdom, 1865; 264, 1870. Institution life boats, 2541 . . . 1876
Lives saved by the Institution's life-boats, &c., 1824-1875, inclusive. 23,789:—

1824 . . 124	1844 . . 193	1864 . . 698
1834 . 214	1854 . 355	1875 . 921

Hans Busk Life-ship Institute founded . Oct. 1869
The *American Life-raft*, composed of cylinders lashed together, sailed from New York, 4 June, 1867, navigated by three men, capt John Mikes and Messrs. Miller and Mullane, and arrived at Southampton, 25 July following.
LIFE-PRESERVER, the apparatus of capt. Manby (brought into use in Feb. 1808), effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-ball is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuse and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuze is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. In 20 years, 58 vessels and 410 of their crews and passengers had been saved. Capt. Manby died, 18 Nov. 1854, aged 89.
The BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS, in consequence of many being lost when boats were lowered from the *Amazon* in 1852, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford, of London, in 1856, has been much approved of, and has been generally adopted in the royal navy.
Capt. Kynaston's hooks were approved by admiral sir Baldwin Walker in 1862, and by a committee on the subject in 1872.
Exhibition of life-boats, life-rafts, &c., at the London Tavern opened 15 April, 1873.
Hicks' Life-raft, reported good on trial in East India docks . . . . . 1 Oct. 1874
Capt Boyton's Life preserving dress (of india-rubber) with means for signalling at sea, tried by him on the Thames successfully, 23 Jan. and 6 March, at Cowes, before the queen, while in the water he fired rockets, caught fish, &c., 5 April; nearly crossed the channel from Dover (paddled two miles an hour); stopped by the French pilot April, 1875
Captain Boyton crossed the Channel from Grisnes to the South Foreland in 2½ hours . 28-29 May, "
Christie's Life-saving raft tried on the Thames, could not be sunk . . . . 17 March, "
Edmund Thompson's Life-raft, partially successful off Poplar . . . . . 22 April, "
Boyton race on the Thames by six young men, three prizes awarded by the duchess of Teck . 10 Aug. "

LIFE GUARDS, see *Guards*.

LIFE INSURANCE, see *Insurance*.

LIFE-PEERAGES. A bill for creating them was read a second time in the lords, 27 April, 1869, but afterwards rejected.

LIFE SHIPS. To promote the construction and use of these the Hans Busk Life Ship Institute was founded, Oct. 1869. The life ship, *Peronelle*, was launched at Southampton, 25 Aug. 1873.

LIGHT. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Reaumur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Rœmer (1676) and Bradley (1720). Its velocity ascertained to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball, about 1667. The light of the sun takes eight minutes and eight seconds for its transmission through the space to the earth. The undulatory theory of light, its polarisation, and its chemical action, have all been made known in the present century by Dr. Thos. Young, Fresnel, Malus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Ritter, Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, Tyndall, &c.; see *Optics*, *Photography*, *Calorescence*, *Fluorescence*.

Velocity of Light. Direct determination by the toothed-wheel method by Fizeau agreed with the astronomical result 1849
Foucault, with the revolving mirror, gave 298,000 kilometres in a second of mean time . . . 1865
Cornu's improved tooth-wheel apparatus gave 300,400 kilometres in a second of mean time . . 1874
Mr. Wm. Crookes, F.R.S., demonstrated the mechanical action of light by experiments with delicate balances in the highest procurable vacuum, and calculated the force of the sun's rays upon the earth to be 2.3 tons to the square mile, 1873-6. His apparatus termed *Radiometer* (*which see*)

LIGHTHOUSE, called Pharos (now *phare*, French; *faro*, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 285 B.C. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, &c. The light was obtained by fires. A coal-fire light was exhibited

at Tynemouth castle, Northumberland, about 1638. The first true lighthouse erected in England was the Eddystone lighthouse (*which see*) in 1758-60. Lights were exhibited in various places by the corporation of the Trinity-house early in the 16th century. 2814 lighthouses in the world (1867).

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES.

The Commissioners on Lights, &c. (1861), report 171 shorelights in England, 113 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland (total, 357); and 47 floating-lights.

6 lighthouses building, April, 1867.

The French have 224 lighthouses on shore.

The source of light in our lighthouses is principally oil; but in harbour lights gas has been successfully used. Glass reflectors were used in 1780, and copper ones in 1807. A common coal-fire light was discontinued at St. Bees so recently as 1822. Fresnel's Dioptric system (*which see*), devised about 1819, was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Wilkins, at the direction of the corporation of the Trinity-house, 1 July, 1836.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced—derived from magneto-electricity by a machine devised by professor Holmes—was first employed at the South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, on 8 Dec. 1858; and at Dengeness (or Dungeness) in 1862. Mr. Holmes' arrangement, and a similar one constructed by M. Serin, were shown at the International exhibition, London, in 1862.

Mr. H. Wilde's apparatus for producing a most powerful magneto-electric light, on trial in northern lighthouses, Oct. 1866.

Lime-light (*which see*) employed at the S. Foreland lighthouse in 1861.

Gas light tried successfully at Howth Bailey lighthouse, Dublin Bay, July, 1869.

Mr. Wigham's triform light: glass belt round the gas-light, prisms below the belt, and prisms forming a cupola: tried near Dublin; approved by Dr. Tyndall, July, 1873.

The cost of erecting the three great British lighthouses —viz., the Skerry-Vore (west coast), 158 feet high, 83,126*l.*; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 145 feet high, 36,559*l.*; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, 61,331*l.*

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTORS were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. Richmann, of St. Petersburg, was killed while repeating these experiments, Aug. 1752. The first conductor in England was set up at Payne's Hill, by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently injured by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogau, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1782; and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1762, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (afterwards sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 and 1854, and published a work, in 1843, detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dockyards. In 1854 parliament granted him 5000*l.*

LIGNY (near Fleurus, Belgium), where Napoleon defeated the Prussian army under Blucher, 16 June, 1815; see *Waterloo*.

LIGUORIANS or **REDEMPTORISTS**, a Roman catholic order, established in 1732 by Alfonso de Liguori, and approved by pope Benedict XIV. in 1749.

LIGURIANS, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 238 B.C. They were not subjugated till 172 B.C.—The **LIGURIAN REPUBLIC**, founded in May, 1797, upon the ruins of the republic at Genoa, was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC TREE, *Syringa*. The Persian lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr. John Gerard about 1597.

LILLE, see *Lisle*.

LILY, a native of Persia, Syria, and Italy, was brought to England before 1460; the martagon from Germany, 1596.

LILYBÆUM, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 B.C., and relieved by the Carthaginians 275 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

LIMA (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded this city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings, 1535. Here he was assassinated, 26 June, 1541. Awful earthquakes occurred here, 1586, 1630, 1687, and 28 Oct. 1746. In 1854-5, thousands perished by yellow fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, 11 Aug. 1857; see *Peru*, 1872.

LIMBURG (Netherlands), a duchy in the 10th century; acquired by the dukes of Brabant about 1288; added to Burgundy about 1429; passed to the house of Austria in 1477; became one of the United Provinces, 1609; conquered and annexed to the French republic, 1795; restored to the Netherlands, 1814; divided between Holland and Belgium, 1830; completely separated from the German confederation by treaty, 11 May, 1867.

LIME or **LINDEN TREE**, probably introduced in the 16th century. The limes in St. James's park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees, in his "Fumifugium" (1661). A lime-tree planted in Switzerland in 1410, existed in 1720, the trunk being thirty-six feet in circumference.

LIME-LIGHT, produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen on a surface of lime. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called Drummond Light, after its inventor, lieut. Thomas Drummond, who successfully produced it as a first-class light in 1826, and employed it on the ordnance survey. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles. It was tried at the South Foreland lighthouse in 1861. Lieut. Drummond was born, 1797, died 15 April, 1840. To him is attributed the maxim that "property has its duties as well as its rights."

LIMERICK, anciently Lumneach (S. W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost; and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1651. In Aug. 1690 it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honourable terms,

3 Oct. 1691.* An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, 1 Feb. 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, 2 Jan. 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, 6-7 Jan. 1839. A new graving-dock was opened by the lord-lieutenant earl Spencer, 13 May, 1873.

LIMITATIONS, STATUTE OF, 21 James I. c. 16, 1623. By it actions for trespass or debt, or simple contract, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action, and actions for assault, menace, or imprisonment within four years.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (passed 1855), was several times amended 1856-7-8. On 31 May, 1864, "3830 joint stock companies had been formed and registered on the limited liability principle, and 938 had ceased to exist." Much calamity in 1866 was occasioned by the abuse of the system. The Companies act of 1862 was amended in 1867. 1241 registered in 1874; about 12,500, 1856-76.

LIMOURS MURDERS, N.-central France. Several barbarous murders, especially of aged people, took place here, Jan., Sept., Nov., 1873, and Jan. 1874; several persons denounced, proved innocence. In June, 1874, one Poirier confessed to similar murders at Nogent and other places, in Nov. 1873 and Jan. 1874. Executed at Chartres, 29 Sept. 1874.

LINCELLES (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, 18 Aug. 1793. General Lake commanded three battalions of foot guards.

LINCOLN, the Roman *Lindum Colonia*, and at the period of the conquest rich and populous. It was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport-gate upon Lincoln plain was fought the battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, in which the king was defeated and taken prisoner, 2 Feb. 1141. Louis, dauphin of France, invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign, was acknowledged by them as king of England here; but the nobility, summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., marched against Louis and the barons, and defeated them in a most sanguinary fight (called the Fair of Lincoln), 20 May, 1217; and Louis withdrew.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC OF. Sidnacester or Lindisse and Dorchester, two distinct sees in Mercia, were united about 1078, and the see was removed to Lincoln by bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral (1086), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127) and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. The diocese is very large, although the dioceses of Ely (1109), Oxford, and Peterborough (1541) were formed from it, and were further enlarged in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 2065*l.* per annum; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Present income, 5000*l.* It has given three saints to the church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1787. George Pretyman (afterwards Tomline), translated to Winchester, 1820.
1820. Hon. George Pelham, died 1 Feb. 1827.
1827. John Kaye, died 19 Feb. 1852.
1852. John Jackson, translated to London, 1869.
1869. Christopher Wordsworth, consecrated 24 Feb.

LINCOLN'S-INN (London), derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's-inn square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. William lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 21 July, 1683. The square (formed in 1618) was enclosed with iron railings about 1737. The new hall and other buildings were opened, 30 Oct. 1845, and the square planted. The *theatre* in Lincoln's-inn-fields was built in 1695; rebuilt in 1714; made a barrack in 1756, and pulled down in 1848.

LINCOLN TOWER, Westminster Bridge Road, was erected by the united subscriptions of Britons and Americans, as a memorial of the abolition of slavery, and of Abraham Lincoln, president. The foundation was laid by general Schenk, then American minister here, 9 July, 1874; and the head stone was placed by the Rev. Newman Hall, minister of Surrey chapel, 28 Sept. 1875. The tower, which is 220 feet high, cost about 7000*l.* The church, named Christ church (to replace Surrey chapel), and schools adjoining (cost about 60,000*l.*), were dedicated, 4 July, *et seq.* 1876.

LINDISFARNE or **HOLY ISLAND,** on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see, 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery destroyed by them in 875. The see was then removed to Chester-le-street, and to Durham in 995 (or 990).

LINEN. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 1716 B.C. (*Gen.* xli. 42.)

First manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III.	1253
A company of linen weavers established in London	1368
The art of staining linen known . . . about	1579
A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the north-east part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture, which was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634; by William III.	1698
Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, permitted to be exported duty free	1696
Irish linen board established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, opened 1728; the board abolished .	1828
A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture established	1727
Duty on linen taken off	1860

Dunfermline in Fifeshire, Dundee in Angusshire, and Barnsley in Yorkshire, are chief seats of our linen manufacture.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE (near Edinburgh), near which the forces of the earl of Angus, who held James V. in their power, defeated the

* By the treaty it was agreed that all arms, property and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low; the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms. *Burns.* This treaty was annulled by the Irish parliament, 1695. Limerick is still called "the city of the broken treaty."

forces of the earl of Lennox, who, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary, queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, 8 Dec. 1542, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, 14 Dec.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM of botany, arranged by Linné or Linnæus, a Swede, 1725-30. He classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnæus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the *Linnæan Society* in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated 26 March, 1802.

LION AND UNICORN, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603. The lions in Trafalgar-square, designed by sir Edwin Landseer, were uncovered, 31 Jan. 1867.

LION. True lions belong to the old world exclusively. They existed in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, but have long disappeared from those countries; their present country being Africa. A lion named Pompey died in the Tower of London in 1760, after 70 years' confinement.
Mr. Gordon Cumming, the lion-slayer, published his "Sporting Adventures in South Africa" in . 1850
Van Amburgh was very successful in taming lions; but many have perished through rashness. The Lion-queen was killed at Chatham, 1850; and Massaiti (John McCarthy) was killed by a lion, 3 Jan. 1872

LIPPAU, see *Hussites*.

LIPPE, a constitutional principality (N. W. Germany). Population, 1871, 111,135. Prince Leopold, born 1 Sept. 1821; succeeded his father, Leopold, 1 Jan. 1851; died 8 Dec. 1875—his brother Waldemar, born 18 April, 1824, succeeded. Lippe became a member of the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866.

LIPPSTADT, see *Lützen*.

LISBON (Olisippo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs about 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one, 1 Nov. 1755; see *Earthquakes*. The court fled to the Brazils, 10 Nov. 1807, and on 30 Nov. the French, under Junot, entered Lisbon, and held it until the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, 21 Aug. 1808. A military insurrection at Lisbon, 21 Aug. 1831, was soon suppressed, and many soldiers were executed; see *Portugal*.

A pleasure boat on the Tagus upset, about 60 drowned . . . . . 26 May, 1875
Lisbon Steam Tramway Company, favoured by duke of Saldanha, ambassador in London; company promoted by baron Albert Grant and others; tramway could not be made; see *Trials* . July, 1876

LISLE (now Lille), N. France, has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after a three months' siege in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, 7 Oct. 1792.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science met here . . . . . 20 Aug. 1874

LISMORE (S. Ireland). St. Carthage, first bishop, 636, says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one-half is an asylum where no woman dare enter." The castle (built by king John when earl of Moreton, 1185), burnt in 1645, was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire. The cathedral, built 636, was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130. The bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363; and both to Cashel in 1839.

LISSA (or Leuthen, Silesia). Here the king of Prussia vanquished Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain, 5 Dec. 1757. — LISSA, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707.—LISSA, an island in the Adriatic. Near here the Italian fleet, commanded by Persano, was defeated with severe loss by the Austrian fleet, commanded by Tegethoff, 20 July, 1866.

The Italians had 23 vessels, 11 of which were ironclads, and the Austrians had 23 vessels, 7 only being ironclads.
Persano, when in sight of the enemy, quitted his ship, the *Rè d'Italia*, and hoisted his flag on the *Affondatore*. His ironclads did not keep well together.
During the action, the ironclad *Palestro* took fire and exploded, and all on board perished (except 19 out of 200 men), exclaiming, *Viva il Rè! Viva Italia!* The *Rè d'Italia* was surrounded and sunk by the Austrians. The *Rè di Portobello* disabled the Austrian line-of-battle ship *Kaiser*, and compelled her to run ashore. Both parties soon after retired from the conflict, which had lasted four hours.
Admiral Persano was tried for misconduct and dismissed the service (see *Italy*) . 15 April, 1867

Battle off Lissa.

Capt. Wm. Hoste in the *Amphion*, with two other frigates; the *Active*, Capt. J. A. Gordon; the *Cerberus*, Capt. H. Whitby; and the *Volage*, 22-gun ship, Capt. P. Hornby, defeated a Franco-Venetian squadron which attacked him; he captured two vessels, the *Corona* and *Bellona*; he was badly wounded . . . . 13 March, 1811

LITANIES (Greek *litaneia*, supplication), were first used in processions, it is said, about 469; others say about 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I. about 595. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII. in 1544.

LITERARY CLUB (at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club"), founded by Dr. Johnson and sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1764. Hawkins, Topham Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Burke, and Bennet Langton, were among the first members. The opinion formed of a new work by the club was speedily known all over London, and had great influence. The club still exists. Hallam, Macaulay, the marquis of Lansdowne, and bishop Blomfield were members; Dr. Milman, dean of St. Paul's, was in the chair at the centenary dinner, on 7 June, 1864.

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations, by David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin,

* Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham college, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1788, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age. The sympathy excited gave rise to this institution, since well supported. Williams was in early life a dissenting minister, and wrote on education. He was consulted by the early revolutionary party in France as to the form of a constitution for that

and incorporated in 1818. The king of the Belgians presided at the annual dinner, 8 May, 1872.

LITERARY PROPERTY, SOCIETIES, &c., see *Copyright, Societies,* &c.

LITERATURE, see *Letters;* comprehends eloquence, poetry, history, language, and their subdivisions.

LITHIUM, a metal, the lightest substance in nature except the gases (its specific gravity being 0·59), is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia;* discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

LITHOFRACTEUR, or "STONE-BREAKER," an explosive material, a modification of dynamite (composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, with the constituents of gunpowder, and other substances), invented by professor Engels of Cologne, and made by Krebs, in 1869. It was occasionally used by the Germans in the war 1870-1, and was tried and well reported of for power and safety at Nant Mawr quarries, near Shrewsbury, 9, 10 May, 1871, and 20 Feb. 1872. It was again tried at Nant Mawr, 20 Feb. 1870, before the government explosive committee, with similar results.

LITHOGRAPHY (engraving on stone). The invention is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801, *et seq.*, but its general introduction is referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements have been made by Engelmann and many others; see *Printing in Colours.*

LITHOTOMY. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone, it is said, was performed by Ammonius, about 240 B.C. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about A.D. 17. The "high apparatus" was practised (on a criminal at Paris) by Colot, 1475; by Franco, on a child, about 1566; and in England, by Dr. Douglass, about 1519. The "lateral operation," invented by Franco, much performed in Paris by Frère Jacques, in 1697, has been greatly improved. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, and described by his pupil Marianus Sanctus, 1524.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone). The apparatus produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822 has since been improved.

Prizes of 6000 and 10,000 francs were awarded M. Jean Civiale for his method of operation, 1827 & 1829.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand-duchy, N. E. of Prussia. The natives (belonging to the Slavonic race) long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1386, their grand-duke Jagellon became king of Poland and was baptized: Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke Casimir, became king of that country. The countries were formally united in 1569. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

LITURGIES (from the Greek *litai,* prayers, and *ergon,* work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the 4th and 5th centuries. The Romish church recognises four: the Roman or Georgian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic. The Greek church has two principal liturgies: St. Chrysostom's and St. Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St. Ignatius, 250, to St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420).

The present English Liturgy was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them.
At the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered 1551
It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637, and was withdrawn . 1638
The liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith.
John Knox is said to have used a liturgy for several years. The rev. Robert Lee, of Edinburgh, introduced a form of prayer in public worship, but gave it up when ordered to discontinue it in May, 1859; he soon after resumed it, and the discussion on the subject ceased only at his death, 14 March, 1868

See *Common Prayer.*

LIVERIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs wearing clothes of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20*s.* to the lord mayor on 1 Dec. to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendour of the lord mayor's train when the civic court went forth. *Ashe.* Liveries were regulated by statute in 1392, and frequently since. The nobility gave liveries to their retainers.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire), is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Esmedune,* or *Smedune.** Soon after the conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster. Population of the parliamentary borough in 1851, 375,995; in 1861, 443,938; in 1871, 493,346.

Liverpool made a free borough by Henry III. . 1229
Made an independent port 1335
Liverpool "a paved town" (*Leland*) 1558
"The people of her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy 1571
Separated from the duchy of Lancaster 1628
Town rated for ship-money in only 26*l.* by Charles I. 1634
Besieged and taken by prince Rupert 26 June, 1644
Made a separate parish 1698
The old dock, the first in England, constructed and opened 1699
Blue coat hospital founded 1709
The town vigorously opposes the Young Pretender 1745
Town-hall commenced 1749
Infirmary established . . . . . ,,
Seamen's hospital founded 1752

country; he, Dr. Priestley, sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen, having been previously declared French citizens. He died 29 June, 1816.

* In other ancient records its appellations are *Litherpu,* and *Lyrpul,* signifying probably, in the ancient dialect, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion.

A most destructive fire 1762
House of industry founded 1770
Theatre licensed, 1771; opened 1772
Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1986 guns, and 8754 seamen 1778
King's dock constructed 1785
[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time.]
Memorable storm raged 1789
The exchange burnt 1795
The town-hall (since restored) destroyed by fire . . ,,
The Athenæum opened . . . . . 1 Jan. 1799
Union news-room erected 1800
The Lyceum erected 1802
Awful fire; loss exceeded 1,000,000*l.* . . 14 Sept. ,,
Corn exchange opened . . . . . 4 Aug. 1808
Royal Exchange completed 1809
Statue of George III. commenced . . 25 Oct. 1809
Fall of St. Nicholas' tower, 28 killed . . 11 Feb. 1810
Royal Institution founded 1814
Wellington rooms built 1815
Royal Institution opened by Mr. Roscoe . 2 Nov. 1818
American seamen's hospital 1820
Prince's dock opened . . . . . 19 July, 1821
St. John's market-place . . . . . Feb. 1822
Royal Institution incorporated . . . . . ,,
Marine Humane Society formed 1823
New house of industry erected 1824
Liver theatre opened 1825
Old dock closed 1826
Foundation of new custom-house laid . 12 Aug. 1828
Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown, 1 March, 1830
Lunatic asylum founded, 1792; new buildings erected . . . . . ,,
Clarence dock completed . . . . . Sept. ,,
Liverpool and Manchester railway opened* 15 Sept. ,,
Zoological gardens opened 1833
Great fire; property valued at 300,000*l.* destroyed, 1 Jan. ,,
Lock hospital and Waterloo dock opened . . 1834
Victoria and Trafalgar docks opened . 8 Sept. 1836
British Association meet here, 1st time . Sept. 1837
Mechanics' institute opened 1837
New fish market opened . . . . . 8 Feb. ,,
Apothecaries' company formed . . . . . ,,
Liverpool and Birmingham (Grand Junction) railway opened . . . . . 4 July, ,,
Railway to London (now the North-Western) opened its entire length . . . . . 17 Sept. 1838
Statistical society and Polytechnic society founded ,,
The *Liverpool* steamer, of 461-horse power, sails for New York . . . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Awful storm raged . . . . . 6 Jan. 1839
Foundation of the collegiate institution laid by lord Stanley 1840
Foundation of St. George's hall and courts laid . . 1841
Immense fire; property worth more than half-a-million sterling destroyed . . . . 25 Sept. 1842
Mr. Huskisson's statue erected . . . . Oct. 1847
Procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and fatal riot, 14 July, 1851
The queen visits Liverpool . . . . 9 Oct. ,,
British Association meet here, 2nd time . Sept. 1854
St. George's hall opened . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
Bread riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost) . . . . . 19 Feb. 1855
Gigantic landing stage for large steamers completed; opened 1 Sept. 1857
Many commercial failures . . Sept. to Nov. ,,
Association for Social Science meets . . Oct. 1858
Sailors' home (cost 30,000*l.*) burnt . . 29 April, 1860
Free library, &c., founded by Mr. (afterwards sir) W. Brown, M.P. for S. Lancashire, 5 April, 1857; free library, &c. opened . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Free Museum opened . . . . . 17 Oct. 1861

* The first grand work of the kind, about 31 miles long. The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan. 1827; the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and opened 30 July, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present; and Mr. Huskisson, who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, 15 Sept. 1830.

Brownlow Hill church and workhouse school burnt, and 23 lives lost (20 children) . . 8 Sept. 1862
Explosion of 11½ tons of gunpowder in the *Lottie Sleigh*, in the Mersey, great damage . 16 Jan. 1864
Death of sir Wm. Brown, a great benefactor to Liverpool . . . . . 3 March, ,,
Additional M.P. (now 3) granted by Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867
Royal bank of Liverpool stopped . . 21 Oct. ,,
Greek steamer (*Bubulina*) in the Mersey exploded; about 19 lives lost . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
Reverdy Johnson, the United States' minister warmly received . . . . . 22 Oct. 1868
A Greek church consecrated by the Greek archbishop of Syra . . . . . 16 Jan. 1869
Fire at St. Joseph's Catholic chapel, 15 lives lost, 23 Jan. ,,
Stanley park, 100 acres (cost 42,000*l.*) opened 7 May, 1870
Stanley hospital; foundation laid by the earl of Derby . . . . . 6 June, ,,
British Association meets here third time 14 Sept. ,,
Equestrian statue of the queen unveiled 3 Nov. ,,
Seamen's Orphan Institution founded . 11 Sept. 1871
Tunnel across the Mersey to Birkenhead begun, April, 1872
Sefton park opened by prince Arthur . 20 May, ,,
The great landing-stage burnt; loss about 150,000*l.* 28 July. 1874
Duke of Edinburgh lays foundation of the Art Gallery, 29 Sept.; and opens the Seamen's Orphanage . . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
About 325,000*l.* bequeathed to charities by R. L. Jones, a timber merchant . . . . Jan. 1875
Visit of M. Michel Chevalier, free-trader 21 April, ,,
The dock space in 1810 was 26 acres for ships, to the amount of 704,000 tons; in 1857, 209 acres, tonnage, 4,320,000.

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION.

Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Perceval (11 May, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister.* His administration terminated when he was attacked by apoplexy, 17 Feb. 1827, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime minister, 10 April.

Earl of Liverpool, *first lord of the treasury.*
Earl of Eldon, *lord chancellor.*
Earl of Harrowby, *lord president of the council.*
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal.*
N. Vansittart, *chancellor of the exchequer* (succeeded by F. J. Robinson, 1823).
Viscount Sidmouth, *home secretary* (succeeded by Robert Peel, 1822).
Viscount Castlereagh, afterwards marquis of Londonderry, *foreign secretary* (succeeded by George Canning, 1822).
Earl Bathurst, *colonial secretary.*
Viscount Melville, *first lord of admiralty.*
Earl of Buckinghamshire, *board of control* (succeeded by G. Canning, 1816; C. Bathurst, 1820; C. Wynne, 1822).
Charles Bathurst (1813), *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster* (succeeded by N. Vansittart, lord Bexley, 1823).
Wellesley Pole, afterwards lord Maryborough, 1815, *master of the mint.*
F. J. Robinson, 1818; W. Huskisson, 1823, *board of trade.*
Earl of Mulgrave, *ordnance* (succeeded by duke of Wellington, 1819).

LIVINGSTONE, see under *Africa*.

LIVONIA,

a Russian province on the Baltic sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

LIVRET D'OUVRIER,

a species of workman's passport, introduced into France by Turgot about 1781; abolished 23 March, 1869.

* Robert Jenkinson, born 7 Jan. 1770, entered the house of commons under Mr. Pitt; opposed the abolition of the slave trade in 1792; became lord Hawkesbury in 1796; became foreign minister under Mr. Addington, in 1801; succeeded his father as earl of Liverpool in 1808; died 4 Dec. 1828.

LLANDAFF (S. Wales). The first known bishop was St. Dubritius, said to have died in 612. The see is valued in the king's books at 154*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Present income 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1782. Richard Watson; died 4 July, 1816.
1816. Herbert Marsh; trans. to Peterborough, 1819.
1819. Wm. Van Mildert; translated to Durham, 1826.
1826. Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester, 1827.
1827. Edward Copleston; died 14 Oct. 1849.
1849. Alfred Ollivant, PRESENT bishop.

LLANDEWEYER (Carmarthenshire). Here Llewelyn, prince of Wales, having descended into the plains, was surprised, defeated, and slain by the lords marchers, 11 Dec. 1282. This disaster led to the subjugation of Wales in 1283.

LLERENA, see *Villa Franca.*

LLOYD'S (London), at the Royal Exchange. About 1710, a coffee-house, kept by Edwd. Lloyd, Abchurch-lane, became a place of meeting of merchants. After several removals it was established finally at the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838, when it was removed till the present building was completed in 1844. Here resort eminent merchants, &c.; and here are effected many insurances on ships and merchandise. Lloyd's is supported by subscribers who pay annually 4*l.* 4*s.* The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. In 1803, the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund* (*which see*). The *Austrian Lloyd's*, an association for general, commercial, and industrial purposes, was founded at Trieste, by Baron Bruck, in 1833. It has established regular communication between Trieste and the Levant, by means of a fleet of steamers carrying the mails, and publishes a journal.

LOADSTONE, see *Magnetism.*

LOAN EXHIBITIONS, see *National Portraits, Scientific Apparatus, &c.*

LOANO, Piedmont (N. Italy). Here the Austrians and Sardinians were defeated by the French, under Massena, 23, 24 Nov. 1795.

LOANS for the public service were raised by Wolsey in 1522 and 1525. In 1559 Elizabeth borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security. *Rapin.* The amount of some of the English and other loans, during memorable periods, viz.:—

Seven years' war . .	1755 to 1763 .	£52,100,000
American war . . .	1776 to 1784 .	75,500,000
French revolutionary war .	1793 to 1802 .	168,500,000
War against Bonaparte .	1803 to 1814 .	206,300,000
2 loans, 1813 . . .	21,000,000*l.* and	22,000,000
War against Russia . .	1855 to 1856 .	16,000,000
For deficiency in revenue	1856 .	10,000,000
[Both taken by the Rothschilds alone.]		
By East India Company	1858 .	8,000,000

A subscription loan (18,000,000*l.*) to carry on the war, against France, filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes (see *Loyalty Loans*), 5 Dec. 1796.

French loan on 9 July, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (30,000,000*l.* sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed in France amounted to 3,652,591,985 francs (about 146,103,679*l.*), nearly five times the amount required; 2,533,888,450 were from Paris; from the departments, 1,118,703,535. The number of subscribers was 316,864. No less than 231,920,155 francs were made up by subscription of 50 francs and under. About 600 millions came from foreign countries. The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered.

The French government raised a loan of 20,000,000*l.* for the Italian war from its own people without difficulty, May 1859.

A *Turkish* loan, in 1854, at 7½ per cent., recommended by lord Palmerston; a loan of 5,000,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug. 1855, and was well received: the stock rose to a small premium.

French loan for 17,600,000*l.* announced 29 Jan. 1868.

French loan 2,000,000,000 francs for 80,000,000*l.*: nearly twice the amount subscribed in France alone, 28 June, 1871; another loan, of (120,000,000*l.* at 6½ per cent.) for speedy payment of the indemnity and evacuation of the provinces held by the Germans; announced 26 July; 1872, above twice the amount subscribed. See *France.*

Foreign Loans Committee: appointed to inquire concerning certain loans to Honduras, Costa Rica, and Paraguay, in their report comment on the exaggerated statements respecting the revenues and resources of the states in the prospectuses, the efforts of the contractors to make fictitious markets; the proceedings on the stock exchange to maintain their prestige; the secrecy adopted in the proceedings; "the best security against the recurrence of such evils will be found, not so much in legislative enactments as in the enlightenment of the public as to their real nature and origin, thus rendering it more difficult for unscrupulous persons to carry out schemes . . . . which have ended in so much discredit and disaster," July, 1875.

LOAN SOCIETIES. The laws relating to them were amended by the act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110; passed Aug. 1840.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, passed in 1858, was amended in 1861.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (a new department of the government, comprising the supervision of the public health, and local government together with the powers and duties of the Poor Law board), was established in pursuance of an act passed 14 Aug. 1871. First president, Mr. James Stansfeld, appointed president of the poor law board, March, 1871; see *Gladstone.* Mr. Lambert, C.B., first secretary, appointed Sept. 1871.

LOCAL LOANS ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875.

LOCAL RATES in England, come from 26 sources,

Including rates for the poor, highway, police, sewers, improvements, &c. Amount received in the year 1871-2, 22,215,096*l.* 1873-4, 24,295,133*l.*; to which parliament added by grant, 1,511,018*l.*; 1874-5, 26,466,231*l.*

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross), built on an isle in Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was the royal residence of Alexander III. and his queen when taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and in 1334. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, died here about 1478. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it, 1569. It was the place of queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape on Sunday, 2 May, 1568.

LOCKE'S ACT, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127 (1860), relates to legal proceedings.

LOCKE KING'S ACTS; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 113 (1854), and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 69 (1867), relate to mortgages.

LOCK-OUTS, see *Strikes.*

LOCKS used by the Egyptians, Greeks, and

Romans. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as 1381. Bramah's locks were patented in 1784. Mr. Hobbs, the American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal palace, in 1851, and showed great skill in picking others.

LOCOMOTIVES, see *Railways*. The use of steam locomotives on ordinary roads is regulated by acts passed in 1861, and 1865.

LOCRI, a people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedon, were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Chæronea, 7 Aug. 338 B.C.

LOCUSTS, one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* x.) Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upwards of 800,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 B.C. Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 837. A swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, 4 Aug. 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1860; Algeria, severely, in 1866 and 1874; Minnesota, U.S., 1873-74; and Sardinia in 1868.

LODGERS paying 10*l.* a year for a whole year for apartments without furniture, acquired the suffrage, by Reform act passed 15 Aug. 1867. Act to protect their goods from distraint, passed 16 Aug. 1871.

LODGING-HOUSES. An act placing common lodging-houses under the watch of the police was passed in 1851. In that year a model lodging-house erected by prince Albert appeared at the Great Exhibition. Since then, blocks of lodging-houses for the poor have been erected by Baroness Burdett Coutts and others. Mr. Peabody's donation of 12 March, 1862, has been appropriated for a similar purpose; see *Peabody*. On 19 Nov. 1863, the city of London voted 20,000*l.* and a piece of land in Victoria-street for the purpose. See *London*, 1845.

LODI (N. Italy). Napoleon Bonaparte, commanding the French army, totally defeated the Austrians, under Beaulieu, after a bloody engagement at the bridge of Lodi, 10 May, 1796. The republican flag floated in Milan a few days after.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, were invented by baron Napier of Merchiston, who published his work in 1614. The invention was completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, who published tables, 1616-18. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*.

LOGIC, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, Novum Organon; Locke on the Understanding; and the modern treatises on Logic, by archbishop Whately, sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

In his "Principles of Science," 1874, Mr. Wm. Stanley Jevons describes his "Logical Abecedarium" and "Logical Slate."

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM of musical education, commenced by J. B. Logier, in Jan. 1815, and introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, Prussia, &c. He died 1846.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, about 1570; first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. It is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 50 feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING, in which the commoner words were cast in one mass, was patented by Henry Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times* in 1783. Anderson's "History of Commerce," vol. iv. was printed by these types in 1789.

LOGRONO, see *Najara*.

LOI DES SUSPECTS, enacted by the French convention, 17 Sept. 1793, during the reign of terror, filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety bill, of a similar character, was passed, 18 Feb. 1858, shortly after Orsini's attempt on the life of the emperor.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman catholic religion in England, the followers of Wykliffe. The sect is also said to have been founded in 1315 by Walter Lollard, who was burnt for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. The first Lollard martyr in England was William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, 12 Feb. 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by parliament, and numbers of them were burnt alive. Sir John Cobham, lord Oldcastle, a follower of Wykliffe, was accused of treason and condemned, Sept. 1413. He escaped to Wales, where he was captured, and brought to London and burnt, 25 Dec. 1418.

LOMBARDISTS, disciples of Peter Lombard, the schoolman, bishop of Paris, author of the "Book of Sentences," who died in 1164.

LOMBARD MERCHANTS, in England, were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice. *Anderson.* Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III. 1299. They had offices in the street named after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (N. Italy) derived its name from the Langobardi, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from 568 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings; see *Italy*.) About the end of the 9th century the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first *Lombard league*, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, &c., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On 29 May, 1176, they defeated the emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the peace of Constance in 1183. In 1226 another *league* was formed against Frede-

rick II., which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelf and Ghibelline factions greatly distracted Lombardy; and from the 15th century to the present time, it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748, and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it with the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 with the kingdom of *Italy*. On the breaking up of the French empire in 1815, the LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia in March, 1848; but they did not support him well, and were again subjected to Austria after his defeat at Novara, 23 March, 1849. An amnesty for political offences was granted in 1856. Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria after 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1859, war broke out; the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, 20 May; Palestro, 30, 31 May; Magenta, 4 June; and Solferino, 24 June. By the peace of Villafranca (11 July), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy, to which Venetia was also surrendered by the treaty of Vienna, 3 Oct. 1867.

LONATO (Brescia, N. Italy). Here Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Wurmser and the Austrians, 3 Aug. 1796.

LONDON. Some assert that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome,* that it was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the seat of their kings. In A.D. 61 it was known to the Romans as Lundinium, or Colonia Augusta, and the chief residence of the merchants. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from Lud, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Din*, the "town on the lake."† It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and was called *Lundenceaster*. In 1860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles, 11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1800. The population of the metropolitan districts in 1851, was 2,362,236; in 1861, it was 2,808,862; in 1871, 3,264,530. The population of "the city" in 1851, was 127,869; in 1861, it was 112,063; in 1871, 74,732. Revenue of the corporation in 1862, 437,341*l.*; in 1875, 655,391*l.*: expenditure, 592,244*l.* The "port" of London extends from London Bridge to the North Foreland. See *Docks*, *Mayors*, and *Treaties*.

LONDON (metropolitan district, 690 square miles), contains 6612 miles of streets; 528,794 inhabited houses; population, 4,925,659 . . . June,	1873
Income of the city estates, 538,651*l.*	"
Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword	61
She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are massacred, and she takes poison	"
Bishopric said to have been founded by Theanus .	179
London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans . .	306
800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn	359
Bishopric revived by St. Mellitus	604
St. Paul's church founded by Ethelbert, about . .	597
A plague ravages London	644
Great fire which nearly consumed the city . . .	798
London pillaged by the Danes	839
Alfred repairs and strengthens London	884
Easterlings settle in London before	978
Another great fire	982
Tower built by William I.	1078
First charter granted to the city by the same king*	1079
Another great fire, St. Paul's burnt	1086
606 houses thrown down by a tempest . . .	1090
Charter granted by Henry I.	1100
St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Rahere, about	"
London-bridge built, 1014; burnt	1136
Old London-bridge begun	1176
Henry Fitz-Alwhyn, the first mayor (served twenty-four years)	1189
Massacre of Jews	"
Charter granted by Henry II.	1154
First stone bridge finished	1209
Charter of king John; mayor and common council to be elected annually†	1214
Foreign merchants invited, settle here .	1199-1220
Charter of Henry III.	1233
Aldermen appointed . . . . . about	1242
Watch in London, 38 Henry III.	1253
Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (*which see*)	1259
Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair . . . . . about	1282
Water brought from Tyburn to West Cheap . .	1285
Expulsion of the Jews by Edward I. (16,511) . .	1290
Livery companies incorporated	1327
Charter granted by Edward III.	1328
Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perish ‡	1348
London sends 4 members to parliament . . .	1355
William of Walworth lord mayor	1380
Wat Tyler's rebellion (see *Tyler*)	1381

* The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth state that London was founded by Brute, a descendant of the Trojan Æneas, and called New Troy, or Troy-novant, until the time of Lud, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of Caer Lud, or Lud's town, &c. *Leigh.*

† The original walls of London, said to have been the work of Theodosius, Roman governor of Britain, 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 306. There were originally four principal *gates*, but the number increased; and among others were the Prætorian way, Newgate, Dowgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Bridegate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, and the Postern on Tower-hill. Eight gates were removed in 1760-1, and the only one of the city boundaries now remaining is Temple-bar, rebuilt 1670-2, and its removal is expected.

* It is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long, and one broad, and is in English as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreve, and all the burgesses within London friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all there law-worthy as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you."

† Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1209, but it bears date May 19th in the 16th year of king John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817. *Leigh.*

‡ This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead; and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Amongst these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357. *Leigh.*

Aldermen elected for life 1304
Great plague, 30,000 (?) died 1406
City first lighted at night by lanterns 1415
Guildhall commenced 1411, finished 1416
Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz., 1397, 1406, 1419
Jack Cade's rebellion; see *Cade* 1450
First civic procession on the water; sir John Norman lord mayor 1453
Falconbridge attempts the city 1471
Printing-press set up by Caxton . . . . . ,,
Sweating sickness rages 1485
Fleet ditch navigable 1502
St. Paul's school founded by dean Colet 1509
The fatal sweat, *Sudor Anglicus* 1517
Evil May-day (*which see*) . . . . . ,,
Streets first paved (*Viner's Stat.*) 1533
"Bills of Mortality" ordered to be kept 1538
Dissolution of religious houses 1539
St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to an hospital . . . . . ,,
Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI. . 1553
Christ's hospital founded by king Edw. VI. . . . ,,
Russian trading company established . . . . . ,,
Coaches introduced about 1563
Royal Exchange built (see *Exchange*) 1566
New buildings in London forbidden "where no former hath been known to have been," to prevent the increasing size* 1580
Levant company established 1581
Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes 1580-94
Stow publishes his survey 1598
Nearly all London yet built of wood 1660
East India company incorporated . . . . . ,,
30,578 persons said to perish by the plague . . 1603
Gunpowder plot (*which see*) 1605
Thomas Sutton founds Charterhouse school, &c. . 1611
New river water brought to London 1613
Virginia company established 1616
Principal streets paved . . . . . ,,
Hackney coaches first plied 1625
Building of the western parishes, St. Giles's, &c. begun 1640
The city held for the parliament 1642
London fortified 1643
Jews allowed to return to London by Cromwell . 1650
Banking begun by Francis Child . . about 1660
Royal Society of London chartered 1662
68,596 persons said to have perished by the great plague (see *Plagues*) 1665
"Oxford" afterwards "London Gazette" published 7 Nov. ,,
Great fire of London (see *Fires*) . . 2-6 Sept. 1666
Act for a "new model of building" in the city . ,,
Hudson's-bay company chartered 1670
Monument erected by Wren (see *Monument*) . . 1671-7
St. Paul's founded . . . . . 21 June, 1675
Oates' pretended popish plot 1678
A London directory published 1679
Charter granted by Charles II. 1680
Penny post established 1683
Settlement of French protestants 1685
Charter declared forfeited, 1682; but restored . . 1689
Bank of England established 1694
St. Paul's opened . . . . . 2 Dec. 1697
Awful storm . . . . . 26 Nov.-1 Dec. 1703
Sacheverel's sermon and mob 1710
Act for the erection of fifty new churches . . 1711
South Sea bubble commenced, 1710; exploded (see *South Sea Company*) 1720
Chelsea water works formed 1722
Bank of England built 1732-4

Glass lamps in the street . . between 1694 & 1736
Fleet ditch covered, and Fleet market opened . 1737
"Great Frost," 25 Dec. 1739 to 8 Feb. . . . 1740
London Hospital instituted . . . . . ,,
New Mansion-house founded, 1739; completed . . 1753
British Museum established . . . . . ,,
Society of Arts established . . . . . ,,
The New road, 1755-6; City road projected about . 1760
Eight gates removed 1760-1
Shop signs removed 1762
Westminster paving-act passed . . . . . ,,
Blackfriars-bridge opened . . . 19 Nov. 1769
The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege . . . . . 27 March, 1771
Lord George Gordon's No-popery mob (see *Gordon's mob*) . . . . . June, 1780
Thanksgiving of George III at St. Paul's Cathedral 23 April, 1789
Building of Camden town, begun 1791
Royal Institution of Great Britain founded . . . 1799
London docks opened . . . . . 20 Jan. ,,
London Institution founded 1805
Lord Nelson's funeral . . . . . 9 Jan. 1806
Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall 1807
Riots on the committal of sir F. Burdett to the Tower . . . . . 6 April, 1810
The Mint finished 1811
Regent-street begun 1813
Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall, 18 June, 1814
Custom-house burnt . . . . . 12 Feb. ,,
The city generally lighted with gas . . . . . ,,
Waterloo-bridge opened . . . . 18 June, 1817
New Custom-house opened . . . . . ,,
Southwark-bridge opened . . . . 24 March, 1819
The great increase in building commences . . . 1820
Bank of England completed by sir John Soane . 1821
Tumults at queen Caroline's funeral . 14 Aug. ,,
Cabs introduced 1823
London Mechanics' Institution founded . . . . ,,
Bubble companies' panic 1825
London University chartered . . . 11 Feb. 1826
27 turnpikes removed by act of parliament . . 1827
New Post-office completed 1829
Farringdon-market opened . . . . . ,,
Omnibuses introduced . . . . . ,,
New metropolitan police began . . 29 Sept. ,,
Covent-garden market rebuilt 1830
Memorable political panic, 5 Nov.; and no lord mayor's show . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
New London-bridge opened . . . . . 1 Aug. 1831
General Fast on account of the cholera in England, 6 Feb. 1832
Hungerford-market opened . . . . 3 July, 1833
Houses of parliament burnt . . . . . 16 Oct. 1834
City of London school founded 1835
The queen dines at Guildhall . . . . 9 Nov. 1837
Royal Exchange burnt . . . . . 10 Jan. 1838
Railway opened from London to Birmingham, 17 Sept.; to Greenwich . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Penny-postage begun . . . . . 10 Jan. 1840
Railway to Southampton opened . . . 11 May, ,,
Wood pavement tried; fails 1841
London library established . . . . . ,,
Railway to Bristol opened . . . . 30 June, ,,
Blackwall railway opened . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
Railway to Brighton opened . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
Thames Tunnel opened . . . . 25 March, 1843
Royal Exchange opened by the queen . 28 Oct. 1844
Erection of baths and wash-houses begins . . ,,
Fleet prison taken down . . . . . ,,
New building act begins operation . . 1 Jan. 1845
Penny steamboats begun . . . . . ,,
Model lodging houses built . . . . . ,,
Railway mania . . . . . ,,
Twopenny omnibuses begun 1846
Great Chartist demonstration in London (see *Chartists*) . . . . . 10 April, 1848
Re-appearance of the cholera . . . . Sept. 1849
Coal Exchange opened . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Lord mayor's great banquet (of mayors)—(see *Lord Mayors*) . . . . . 21 March, 1850
Attack upon general Haynau . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Great Exhibition *opened*, 1 May; *closed*, 11 Oct. . 1851
Duke of Wellington dies, 14 Sept.; his funeral at St. Paul's (see *Wellington*) . . . 18 Nov. 1852

* This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonesuch, 7 July, 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague; create a trouble in governing such multitudes; a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars, and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, &c., arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

Cab-strike . . . . . 27-29 July, 1853
Visit of king of Portugal . . . . . 19 May, 1854
Attack of cholera . . . . . Aug. & Sept. ,,
Meeting for Patriotic fund . . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
Visit of emperor and empress of the French to the lord mayor . . . . . 19 April, 1855
The queen distributes Crimean medals . . 18 May, ,,
Failure of Paul, Strahan, & Co. (see *Trials*) 5 June, ,,
Metropolitan Local Management act passed 14 Aug. ,,
Visit of the king of Sardinia . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Metropolitan Board of works, first meeting 22 Dec. ,,
Peace proclaimed, 29 April; illuminations and fireworks in the parks . . . . . 29 May, 1856
Royal British Bank stops payment (see *British Bank*) . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield, ... Feb. 1857
Many commercial failures; Bank charter act suspended . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
James Morison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts 1 Jan. 1858
Great Eastern launched (began 3 Nov.) . 31 Jan. ,,
Complaints of the state of the Thames; act for its purification passed . . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
Panic on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria . . . . . April, 1859
A strike among the building trades, and a lock-out by the masters, 8 Aug.; the latter require the men to sign a *document*, declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman; the strike was dying out in . . . . . Nov. ,,
Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the rev. Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) re-opened; fresh disturbances on 6, 13, 20 Nov.; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired; a compromise was effected . . . . . 29 July, 1860
Metropolitan railway (underground) commenced in spring of . . . . . ,,
Great distress through the severe winter; thousands relieved at the police offices . Dec. 1860, & Jan. 1861
Another strike in the building trades commences, ... 22 March, ,,
A street railway in the metropolis opened near Bayswater (temporary) . . . . 23 March, ,,
Great fire near Tooley-street (see *Fires*) 22 June, ,,
Sale of the East India house . . . 23 June, ,,
Meeting to establish the "City of London College," bishop of London in the chair . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gives 150,000*l.* to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of London . . . . 12 March, 1862
The International Exhibition opens . 1 May, ,,
Thames embankment bill passed, after much discussion . . . . . Aug. ,,
The masons' strike not over . . . . . June, ,,
Fights in Hyde-park between the Garibaldians and Irish . . . . . 28 Sept. & 5 Oct. ,,
Public meetings there prohibited . . . 9 Oct. ,,
Comtesse de Silly leaves 4000*l.* to poor of London ,,
The Metropolitan railway opened . . . 10 Jan. 1863
Pneumatic despatch company begins to convey post-office bags . . . . . 21 Feb. ,,
Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, ... 7 March, ,,
Prince and princess of Wales present at the city ball at Guildhall . . . . . 8 June, ,,
Appeal of the bishop of London on account of the spiritual destitution of the metropolis (see *Church of England*) . . . . . June, ,,
The common council vote 20,000*l.* and a site in Victoria-street, E.C., for a lodging-house for the poor . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
New street between Blackfriars and London-bridge opened . . . . . 1 Jan. 1864
Charing Cross railway opened . . . . 11 Jan. ,,
First block of Peabody's dwellings in Spitalfields opened . . . . . 29 Feb. ,,
Garibaldi enters London, 11 April; receives the freedom of the city . . . . . 21 April, ,,
Many turnpikes in the N. suburbs abolished, 1 July, ,,
Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a carriage of the North London railway, ... 9 July, 1864
The first railway train enters the city of London near Blackfriars-bridge . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
North London industrial exhibition, Islington, opened by earl Russell . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Excitement through the performance of the Davenport brothers . . . . . Oct.-Dec. ,,
Great bullion robbery in Lombard-street, 3 or 4 Dec. ,,
Many burglaries in London; great robbery at Walker's, the jewellers, Cornhill . . 4, 5 Feb. 1865
South London industrial exhibition opened by earl of Shaftesbury . . . . . 1 March, ,,
The prince of Wales present at the opening of the main drainage works, at the southern outfall near Erith . . . . . 4 April, ,,
Prince of Wales opens the international reformatory exhibition at Islington . . . . 19 May, ,,
Cattle plague breaks out in cow houses near Barnsbury, about . . . . . 27 June, ,,
Investigation into the state of the workhouse infirmaries from several paupers dying through neglect . . . . . Aug. ,,
Many turnpikes in the S. suburbs abolished, 31 Oct. ,,
Mr. Peabody adds 100,000*l.* to his gift of 1862, ... 29 Jan. 1866
City industrial exhibition opened by lord mayor, ... 6 March, ,,
Horrible murder of Sarah Millson in Cannon-street (culprit undiscovered) . . . . . 11 April, ,,
Black-Friday; commercial panic; failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co., Discount Company, on 10 May (see *Bank*) . . . . . 11 May, ,,
Agra and Masterman's bank stops; great excitement, ... 6 June, ,,
Shocking revelations in London workhouse infirmaries . . . . . June, *et seq.* ,,
Cholera prevails in east London (see *Cholera*), ... July-Sept. ,,
Riots in Hyde-park . . . . . 23, 24 July, ,,
Cannon-street railway station opened . 1 Sept. ,,
Lord mayor honourably entertained at Brussels by the king of the Belgians . . . . . Oct. ,,
Working classes industrial exhibition at Islington closed . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Report of committee at common council recommending enlargement of constituency voting for municipal questions (from about 6700 to 15,000) . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Reform demonstration by trades unions; procession of about 25,000 to Beaufort-house grounds, Brompton . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Estimated population of the "*City*" by day, 283,520; by night, about 100,000 . . . Dec. ,,
Severe frost: 40 lives lost by breaking in of ice on ornamental waters in Regent's park . 15 Jan. 1867
"Icy night"; many accidents through fall of rain and immediate frost . . . . . 22 Jan. ,,
London Street Reform Association organised, Jan. ,,
Great distress in east London; large subscriptions; Mansion-house Metropolitan Relief Fund established . . . . . 26 Jan. ,,
Metropolitan poor act passed . . . 29 March, ,,
London conference on Luxembourg question, ... 7-11 May, ,,
First stone laid of Holborn viaduct, 3 June; of new meat market . . . . . 5 June, ,,
The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt, 11 June; the Belgians, 12 July; the Sultan, ... 18 July, ,,
The Sultan gives 2500*l.* to the poor of London, ... 22 July, ,,
Electors for M.P.'s to have 3 votes only, by Reform act passed . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
County Court for the city established by act of parliament . . . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Edw. M'Donnell shot by supposed Fenian, 28 Sept., died . . . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Tailors' strike, began 22 April; over . . Oct. ,,
Lord mayor's state coach not used . . 9 Nov. ,,
Common Council undertake erection of another cattle market (for foreign cattle) . . 6 Dec. ,,
Premeditated explosion outside Clerkenwell house of detention to release Fenians (7 persons killed and about 50 wounded) . . . . 13 Dec. ,,
Much excitement through other attempted explosions; about 30,000 special constables sworn in, ... 17-24 Dec. ,,

Mysterious disappearance of the rev. B. Speke in Westminster . . . . . 8 Jan. 1868
Great distress in the east of London through want of employment; meeting of employers and employed; work offered to the iron shipwrights at lower wages declined . . . . . 25 Jan. ,,
52,974 special constables in the metropolis up to 28 Jan. ,,
Mr. Speke (partially insane) found in Cornwall, 24 Feb. ,,
(East) London Museum Site act passed . 28 Feb. ,,
The queen lays foundation of the new St. Thomas's hospital . . . . . 13 May, ,,
Western approach street, Holborn Valley, opened, 25 June, ,,
Part of the Albert (southern) embankment of the Thames opened . . . . . 30 July, ,,
King's Cross market opened . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
Midland Counties railway station opened . 1 Oct. ,,
Great meeting to relieve sufferers by South American earthquake (11,000*l.*) collected . . . 13 Oct. ,,
New meat market, Smithfield, inaugurated by the lord mayor, 24 Nov.; opened to the public, 1 Dec. . . . . ,,
Mr. Peabody gives another 100,000*l.* to the poor of London . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
London Association for prevention of poverty and crime founded . . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
S. London industrial exhibition opened 1 March, 1869
Columbia market, Bethnal-green, erected by Miss Burdett Coutts; opened by her . . 28 April, ,,
Statue of Mr. Peabody uncovered, prince of Wales present . . . . . 23 July, ,,
Inauguration of the Holborn viaduct and the new Blackfriars bridge by the queen . . 6 Nov. ,,
Inauguration of the Victoria (northern) Thames embankment by the prince of Wales . . 13 July, 1870
International workmen's exhibition at Islington opened by the prince of Wales . . 16 July, ,,
London ratepayers' school-board association established . . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
New city library and museum founded near Guildhall . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
London education board elected . . . 29 Nov. ,,
Foundation laid of new general post-office 16 Dec. ,,
Mansion-house Relief Fund established for the French (24,000*l.* raised in 4 days) . 18 Jan. 1871
Addresses of the corporation presented . 28 Feb. ,,
Royal Albert hall, Kensington, opened by the queen, 29 March, ,,
First annual International Exhibition at South Kensington opened by the prince of Wales (closed 30 Oct.) . . . . . 1 May, ,,
St. Thomas's hospital opened by the queen, 21 June, ,,
Hampstead heath purchased by Metropolitan board of works for 45,000*l.*; act passed . 29 June, ,,
The freedom of the city presented to prince Arthur, 13 July, ,,
Tolls on the Commercial roads, London, E., ceased, 5 Aug. ,,
Queen Victoria-street opened, 4 Nov.; St. Andrew's street, &c., opened. . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
New lieutenancy appointed, 1 Nov. . 8 Dec. ,,
National thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales; the queen and prince go to St. Paul's, 27 Feb. 1872
Strike of building trades begun, 1 June (*see Strikes*); lock-out by the masters begun . . 19 June, ,,
East London Museum at Bethnal-green opened by the prince and princess of Wales . . 24 June, ,,
Murder of Mrs. Squires and daughter in Hoxton at noon . . . . . 10 July, ,,
Failure of Gledstanes and Co. (East India firm) for nearly 2,000,000*l.*; announced . . 22 Aug. ,,
Builders' strike and lock-out ends by agreement, about . . . . . 27 Aug. ,,
Epidemic smallpox . . . . . July-Sept. ,,
Second annual International Exhibition opened 1 May; closed . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
New City Library and Museum at Guildhall opened by the lord chancellor . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,
Brutal murder of Harriet Buswell, a gay woman, in Great Coram-street . . . . 25 Dec. ,,
Forgery on the Bank of England to amount of 80,000*l.* detected . . . . . March, 1873
Banquet to mayors of corporate towns at the Mansion-house . . . . . 26 March, ,,
Victoria-park visited by the queen; she went through Islington and returned through the city, 2 April, 1873
The City temple (to replace the Poultry chapel) founded near Holborn Viaduct . . 19 May, ,,
First *Hospital Sunday* (*which see*) . . 15 June, ,,
The Shah of Persia at a banquet at Guildhall, 20 June, ,,
The common council vote 10,000*l.* to buy Upton park, West Ham . . . . . Nov. ,,
Bank-rate, 9 per cent., panic on stock exchange 7 Nov. ,,
Continued fog, much sickness, and many accidents 8-13 Dec. ,,
National training school for music, South Kensington; foundation laid by the duke of Edinburgh . . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
Tichborne case closed (*see Trials*) . . 28 Feb. 1874
Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh enter London 12 March, ,,
Fourth International Exhibition, opened 6 April, ,,
City liberal club, earl Granville, president, organized . . . . . May, ,,
The czar entertained at Guildhall . . 18 May ,,
City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, opened . 19 ,, ,,
Banquet to provincial mayors at Mansion-house 3 June, ,,
Second Hospital Sunday . . . . 14 June, ,,
The czar presents 1000*l.*, to the bishop and the lord mayor for the poor of London . . 2 July, ,,
First Hospital Saturday (*which see*) . . 17 Oct. ,,
International exhibition closed . . 31 Oct. ,,
Lord mayor Stone and the sheriffs at the opening of the new opera-house, Paris . . . 5 Jan. 1875
Congregational Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, opened . . . . . 19 Jan. ,,
Arrival of Moody and Sankey (*see Revivals*), first meeting . . . . . 9 March, ,,
Lord Elcho's bill for municipal government withdrawn . . . . . May, ,,
Great *Failures* in the iron trade . . . 31 ,, ,,
Arrival of the Sultan of Zanzibar . . 9 June, ,,
Third Hospital Sunday . . . . . 13 June ,,
Failure of Alex. Collie & Co. led to others (he absconded 9 Aug.) . . . . . June, July,
British and foreign mayors, burgomasters, prefets, &c., entertained by the lord mayor . . 29 July, ,,
Discussion on widening London Bridge Sept.-Oct. ,,
First pile of steam-ferry landing-place from Wapping to Rotherhithe struck by lord-mayor Stone 11 Oct. ,,
Prince Leopold takes up his freedom . . 25 Oct. ,,
Grocer's company wing, London hospital, opened by the queen . . . . . 7 March, 1876
Freedom of the city given to chief-justice Cockburn (said to be first case of the kind) . 9 March, ,,
Banquet and ball to the prince of Wales on his return from India (11 May) . . . 19 May, ,,
Fourth Hospital Sunday . . . . 18 June, ,,
Lord Elcho's resolution for reforming the corporation and establishing a metropolitan government withdrawn from the Commons . . 13 June, ,,
Stock exchange very dull; new 3 per cent. consols, 97⅛ . . . . . 24 July, ,,
[See *England*; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]

LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF, is said to have been founded in the reign of Lucius, about 179, Theanus the first archbishop. Augustin made Canterbury the metropolitan see of England. Mellitus was bishop in 604. The see has given to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books, at 119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Present income, 10,000*l.* In 1845 Hertford and part of Essex were taken from the see of London and added to that of Rochester.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1787. Beilby Porteus, died 14 May, 1809.
1809. John Randolph, died 28 July, 1813.
1813. W. Howley, trans. to Canterbury, Aug. 1828.
1828. Charles James Blomfield; resigned Oct. 1856 (died 5 Aug. 1857).
1856. Archibald Campbell Tait, translated to Canterbury Dec. 1868.
1869. John Jackson, from Lincoln, elected 14 Jan.

LONDON BRIDGE. One is said to have existed, 978. A bridge built of wood, 1014, was partly burned in 1136. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176, by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1209, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber which crossed the street.

A fire at the Southwark end brought crowds on the bridge; the houses at the north end caught fire likewise, and prevented their escape: and upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives, being either killed, burned, or drowned . . July, 1212
The bridge restored in 1300, again destroyed by fire in 1471; 13 Feb. 1632, and . . . Sept. 1725
All the houses pulled down 1756
Waterworks begun, 1582; destroyed by fire . . 1774
The toll discontinued . . . . . 27 March, 1782
In 1822 the corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge: that by John Rennie was approved, and the works were executed by his sons John and George. The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, 15 March, 1824; the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt . . . . . 15 June, 1825
The bridge opened by William IV. and his queen, 1 Aug. 1831
The cost was 506,000*l.*
Plans for widening the bridge rejected 1875
It was computed that on 17 March, 1859, there passed over London-bridge 20,498 vehicles (of which 4483 were cabs and 4286 omnibuses), and 167,910 persons (107,074 on foot, and 60,836 in vehicles).

LONDON CONFERENCE, of representatives of the chief European powers to reconcile Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, met 25 April to 25 June, 1864, without effect. For the conference in London respecting the treaty of Paris, 1856, see *Black Sea.*

LONDON GATES, see note, p. 441.

LONDON INSTITUTION, "for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge," in imitation of the Royal Institution, was founded in 1805 by sir Francis Baring, bart., and others, at 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside, and incorporated 30 April, 1815. Prof. Porson, the first librarian, died 25 Sept. 1808. The present building in Finsbury-circus was opened on 21 April, 1819; the first lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Brande, on 5 May following. Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C. (afterwards justice) (the inventor of the Voltaic battery which bears his name), was the first professor of experimental philosophy, 1840-6. The institution possesses an excellent library, lecture-room, and laboratory. Thomas Baring, M.P., long president, died 18 Nov. 1873; succeeded by Dr. Warren De la Rue.

LONDON GAZETTE, see *Newspapers.*

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, founded in Nov. 1740; for seamen, labourers, &c.
The queen opened the Grocers' company's wing 7 March, 1876

LONDON LIBRARY (circulating), at first in Pall-mall, now in St. James's-square, was founded by lord Eliot and others, 24 June, 1840, and opened 1 May, 1841. The latest catalogue was printed in 1875.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY was founded 1841, to supply bread and coal to the poor.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD, see *Education.*

LONDON STEAMER, see *Wrecks,* &c.

LONDON STONE. A stone said to have been placed by the Romans in Cannon-street, then the centre of the city, 15 B.C. London stone was known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way in 1742; and again moved to its present position in the wall of St. Swithin's church, 1798. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

LONDON, UNIVERSITY OF. The "London university" was founded by the exertions of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, and others; the deed of settlement dated 11 Feb. 1826. The building was commenced 30 April, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex); and was opened by an inaugural lecture from professor Bell, 1 Oct. 1828. On 28 Nov. 1836, two charters were granted: by one the "London university" was changed to "University college," and by the other the University of London was established, with a chancellor and other officers. New charters were granted to the latter on 5 Dec. 1837 and 21 April, 1858. It has power to grant degrees to students of the universities of the united kingdom, and of many collegiate establishments. Its offices were long in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, London. The university was enfranchised by the Reform act of 1867, and Robert Lowe was elected the first M.P. 17 Nov. 1868. The new buildings in Burlington-gardens, erected by Mr. Pennethorne, were inaugurated by the queen 11 May, 1870. *University Hall,* Gordon-square, was founded in 1847.

LONDONDERRY or **DERRY** (N. Ireland), mentioned 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword by rebels, in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neill in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1619, when it took its present name. The siege of Derry by James II.'s army commenced 20 April, 1689. The garrison and inhabitants were driven to the extremity of famine; but under the rev. George Walker, they defended it until the siege was raised by gen. Kirke, on 30 July. James's army, under the French general Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000 men. Foyle college act passed, 1874.

LONE STAR, a secret society formed in 1848, in Alabama and other southern states of the North American Union, for the "extension of the institutions, power, influence, and commerce of the United States over the whole of the western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The first acquisition to be made by the order were Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The knowledge of the existence of this society reached England in Aug. 1852.

LONG ISLAND or **FLATBUSH** (N. America), Battle of, 27 Aug. 1776, between the British troops under sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 2000 men killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners.

LONGEVITY. Methuselah died, aged 969, 2349 B.C. (*Gen.* v. 27). Golour M'Crain of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on anything approaching to authentic records for upwards of 3000 years. *Greig.* "In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus, who lived 361 years (!)" *Stow.* Thomas Parr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635,

and said to be in his 153rd year, and in perfect health; he died 15 Nov. in the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, 6 Dec. aged 169 years (?) The researches of sir G. Cornewall Lewis, professor Owen, Mr. Wm. J. Thoms (in his "Human Longevity," May, 1873) and others, have disproved many alleged cases of longevity; and few statements of lives extending much beyond a century can be relied on. There were no records of baptism till the 16th century.

Died.	*Alleged instances.*	*Aged.*
1656.	James Bowles, Killingworth	152
1691.	Lady Eccleston, Ireland	143
1759.	James Sheil, Irish yeoman	136
1766.	Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland	146
1772.	Mrs. Clint, Lichfield	138
1774.	William Beeby, Dungarvon (an ensign who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim)	130
1780.	Robert Mac Bride, Herries	130
,,	Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool	130
1785.	Cardinal de Solis	110
1797.	Charles Macklin, actor, London	107
1806.	Mr. Creeke, of Thurlow	125
,,	Catherine Lopez, of Jamaica	134
1813.	Mrs. Meighan, Donoughmore	130
1814.	Mary Innes, Isle of Skye	127
1816.	Jane Lewson, Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell	116
1840.	Mrs. Martha Rorke, of Dromore, county of Kildare, 27 Aug.	133
1853.	Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of Rd. Lalor Shiel), Ursuline convent, Cork, 20 March,	116
1858.	James Nolan, Knockardrane, Carlow	116
1874.	Anthony Beresford (born 8 Feb. 1772) died at Alstonfield, 3 March, *authentic*	101
1875.	Count Jean Fred. Waldeck, painter; born at Prague, 16 March, 1766; died at Paris, 29 April, 1875	109
1875.	Widow of sir James E. Smith, botanist, on 11 May (*living*)	102
1875.	Jacob Wm. Lüning, at Morden college	103
1876.	Madame Hulsenstein, said to have been maid of honour to the empress Maria Theresa	119
,,	Elizabeth Abbott, Ipswich, said to be	105

EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR. J. WEBSTER, F.R.S.

Died.	*Buried at*	*Aged.*
1652.	Dr. W. Meade, Ware, Herts	148¾
1711.	Mrs. Scrimshaw, Rosemary-lane	127
1739.	Margaret Patten, Christchurch, Westminster	136
1741.	John Rovin, Temeswar, Hungary	172
1757.	Alexander M'Culloch, Aberdeen	132
1759.	Donald Cameron, Rannach, Aberdeenshire	130
1763.	Mrs. Taylor, Piccadilly	131
1766.	John Mount, Langham, Dumfries	136
,,	John Hill, Leadhills, near Edinburgh	130
1771.	Mr. Whalley, Rotherhithe	121
1775.	Widow Jones, Campbell	125
1780.	Mr. Evans, Spitalfields	139
1784.	Mary Cameron, Braemar, Aberdeen	129
1791.	Archbd. Cameron, Keith, Aberdeenshire	123
1851.	Jean Golembeski, Hôtel des Invalides, Paris	126

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament 12 Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward; see *Harrison's Timepiece*. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet, are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

LONGOBARDI, see *Lombardy*.

LONG PARLIAMENT met 3 Nov. 1640; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell 20 April, 1653.

LONGWOOD, in St. Helena (S. Atlantic Ocean), the residence of the emperor Napoleon from 10 Dec. 1815 till his death, 5 May, 1821.

LONGWY (N.E. France), a frontier town, was taken by the allied army of Austrians and Prussians, 23 Aug. 1792, the beginning of the great war. It was again taken 18 Sept. 1815. After a bombardment it surrendered to the Germans, 25 Jan. 1871.

LOOKING-GLASSES, see *Mirrors*.

LOOM: was used by the Egyptians. The weaver's otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, about 1676. There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand-looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand-looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807; see *Cotton*, *Electric-loom*, *Jacquard*, *Pneumatic-loom*.

LOOSHAIS, a predatory nomadic Indian tribe, about 300 miles east of Calcutta. They frequently robbed the British tea plantations, killing the planters and carrying off their children. An expedition to chastise them was successful, Dec. 1871.

LORD, see *Lady*. "When printed in the English Bible in small capitals LORD stands for Jehovah, the self-existing God, the name first revealed to Moses, 1491 B.C. *Exod.* vi. 3. When Lord is in ordinary type, it represesents *Adonai*, lord or master.

LORD ADVOCATE, CHAMBERLAIN, CHANCELLOR, &c., see *Advocate*, *Chamberlain*, *Chancellor*, &c.

LORD'S DAY ACT, 29 Chas. II. c. 7, see *Sabbath*.

LORD'S SUPPER, instituted by Jesus Christ (*Matt.* xxvi. 17), 33, see *Sacrament* and *Transubstantiation*.

LORDS.* The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn is said to have been made earl of Hereford by William I.; and afterwards Walter d'Evreux, earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers, earl of Derby; and Gerodus (a Fleming) earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II. in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III. 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II.

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205; but the earliest writ extant is 49 Hen. III. 1265. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest; see *Parliament*. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. Some of the temporal lords sit by de-

* Peers of England are free from all arrests of debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors; therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriffs' turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See *Baron*, *Earl*, &c.

scent, and some by creation: others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland, 1801.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland, 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords in Jan. 1876 consisted of 5 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 20 marquises, 128 earls, 32 viscounts, 261 barons, and 25 bishops; in all, 494 (13 peers minors).

House of lords at death of	Charles II. 1685	176 peers
,, ,,	Will. III. 1702	192
,, ,,	Anne, 1714	209
,, ,,	Geo. I. 1727	216
,, ,,	Geo. II. 1760	229
,, ,,	Geo. III. 1820	339
,, ,,	Geo. IV. 1830	396
,, ,,	Will. IV. 1837	456
In the 18th Vict.	1855	448
,, 24th Vict.	1860	462
,, 32nd Vict.	1868	464
,, 39th Vict.	1876	494

The king, barons, and clergy enact the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164
Obtain Magna Charta in 1215
Held the government 1264-5
House of lords abolished by the commons, 6 Feb. 1649
,, ,, met again, . . . 25 April, ,,
Unite with the commons in making William and Mary king and queen 1689
Reject the great reform bill, 7 Oct. 1831; pass it, 4 June, 1832
The parliament house destroyed by fire . 16 Oct. 1834
Take possession of their new house . 15 April, 1847
Oppose successfully the creation of life peerages,* 7 Feb. 1856
Voting by proxy abolished by standing order, 31 March, 1868
New regulations respecting committees . 2 April, ,,
Six new peers were gazetted . . . 17 April, ,,
Bankrupt peers not to sit or vote, decided 10 Feb.; settled by act . . . . . 13 July, 1871
That peers cannot vote for M.P.'s affirmed by court of common pleas on appeal . . . 15 Nov. 1872
Two peers for life may be created by her majesty as lords of appeal in ordinary, to aid the house of lords; as a court of ultimate appeal (see *Supreme Court*).
Entitled to sit and vote in parliament while appeal judges; first sitting . . . . 21 Nov. 1876

LORDS JUSTICES, see *Justices*.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS, see *Lieutenants*.

LORDS OF THE PALE, see *Pale*.

LORETTO, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and said to have been carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after. The lady of Loretto, gaudily dressed, stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, surrounded with gold lamps. Loretto was taken by the French in 1797; the holy image, which had been carried to France, was brought back with pomp, 5 Jan. 1803.

L'ORIENT (W. France). Lord Bridport off this port defeated the French fleet, 23 June, 1795. The loss of the French was severe: that of the British inconsiderable. — The French flag-ship, L'ORIENT, blew up during the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798. Admiral Brueys and about 900 men perished.

* *Peerage for life* only, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to baron sir James Parke, 10 Jan. 1856; the house of lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life, and on 25 July, 1856, he was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Walton. He died in 1868. A bill for creating life peerages was read a second time in the lords, 27 April, 1869; but afterwards rejected.

LORRAINE (Lotharingia), formerly a French now a German province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; and was divided at his death, in 869, part of it being made a duchy. From the first hereditary duke, Gerard, nominated by the emperor Henry III. in 1048, descended the house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736 Francis formerly duke of Lorraine, then of Tuscany. Lorraine, given to the dethroned king of Poland, Stanislaus I., for life, was, at his death in 1766, united to France; see *Nancy*. Lorraine was the seat of war in Aug. 1870, and about the fifth part, including Metz and Thionville, was annexed to Germany at the peace, 26 Feb. 1871.

LOTS. Casting lots, as an appeal to God, was sacred among the Jews, *Proverbs* xvi. 33. It was employed in the division of the land of Canaan, about 1444 B.C., by Joshua (xiv.); and in the election of Matthias the apostle, A.D. 33, *Acts* i. Lots for life or death have been frequently cast. For an instance, see *Wales*, 1649, note.

LOTTERIES are said to have originated in Florence about 1530, and to have been legalised in France in 1539, and soon became common. They were prohibited by pope Benedict XIII. (1724-30), and sanctioned by Clement XII. (1730-40). See *Art Union*.

The first mentioned in English history took place, day and night, at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral. It contained 40,000 "*lots*" at 10s. each lot, the profits were for repairing the harbours, and the prizes were pieces of plate, 11 Jan.-6 May, 1569
A lottery, granted by the king, in favour of the colony of Virginia (prizes, pieces of plate), drawn near St. Paul's . . . 29 June, 20 July, 1612
First lottery for sums of money took place in . . 1630
Lotteries established (for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown) . . 1693
Lottery for the British Museum 1753
Cox's museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virtù, disposed of by lottery, by an act of parliament 1773
An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery . . . . . 16 June, ,,
Irish state lottery drawn 1780
Lottery for the Leverian Museum 1784-5
For the Pigott diamond, permitted, Jan. 2, 1801; it was afterwards sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas . . . . . 10 May, 1802
For the collection of pictures of alderman Boydell, by act 1804-5
Lotteries abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60, Oct.; the last drawn . . . . . 18 Oct. 1826
Act passed declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last 1834
An act passed imposing a penalty of 50*l.* for advertising lotteries in the newspapers 1836
Lotteries suppressed in France . . . 1793 and 1836
Mr. Dethiers' twelfth-cake lottery, Argyll-rooms, Hanover-square, suppressed . . . . 27 Dec. 1860

LOUDON-HILL, or DRUMCLOG; see *Drumclog*.

LOUIS-D'OR, a French gold coin of 24 francs, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640; it was not legal, 1795-1814; superseded by the Napoleon, 1810.

LOUISIANA (N. America), one of the United States; discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, 1541; traversed by M. de Salle, 1682; settled by Louis XIV. (from whom it derived its name), 1673. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme, 1717. It was ceded to Spain when all east of the Mississippi was given to England, 1763. Capital, Baton Rouge.

Restored to France	1801
Sold to the Americans, 1803; and made a state	1812
Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans,	8 Jan. 1815
Seceded from the Union by ordinance	25 Jan. 1861
Adm. Farragut takes New Orleans for the Federals,	28 April, 1862
Louisiana restored to the Union	1865
The state disturbed by factions and civil war: at Grant parish many negroes massacred	11 April, 1873

LOURDES, Hautes Pyrénées, S. France, see *France*, 1872-1875.

LOUVRE, in Paris, is said to have been a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, 628. It was a prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in 1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles VI. made it his palace (about 1364). The new buildings, begun by Francis I. in 1528, were enlarged and adorned by successive kings, particularly Louis XIV.—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum, and deposited in it the finest collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, 14 Aug. 1857. The library was destroyed and other buildings much injured by the communists, May, 1871.

LOVE FEASTS, see *Agapæ*.

LOW COUNTRIES, the Pays Bas, now Holland and Belgium (*which see*).

LOWER EMPIRE. Some historians make it begin with the reign of Valerian, 253; others with that of Constantine, 323.

LOWERING BOAT APPARATUS, see *Life-boats*.

LOW SUNDAY, the first Sunday after Easter said to derive its name from the inferiority of its solemnities to those of Easter Sunday; see *Easter*.

LOYALTY LOANS were raised during the revolutionary wars. The term was applied to one opened in London 5 Dec. 1796; in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed; see *National Association*.

LUBBOCK'S ACT, Sir John, see *Bank Holidays' Act*.

LÜBECK, a city in N. Germany, one of the four republics of the German confederation, was built in the 12th century, and was chief founder of the Hanseatic league about 1240, which lasted till 1630. Lübeck was declared a free imperial city about 1226; but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault, 6 Nov. 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it with his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. It joined the North German confederation 18 Aug. 1866. Population in 1871, 52,158.

LUCANIANS, a warlike people of S. Italy, defeated Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans, 227; revolted after the battle of Cannæ, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 90; admitted as Roman citizens, 88.

LUCCA (central Italy), a Roman colony, 177 B.C.; a Lombard duchy, A.D. 1327; a free city about 1370; took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I., 1805. Lucca, as a duchy, was given to Maria Louisa, widow of Louis, king of Etruria, in 1814. It was exchanged by her son Charles-Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847; was annexed to Tuscany, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy, in 1860.

LUCERNE (Switzerland) became independent in 1332, and joined the confederation. The city Lucerne is said to derive its name from a light (*lucerna*) set up to guide travellers. It dates from the 8th century, and was subject to the abbots of Murbach, who surrendered it to the house of Hapsburg. It was taken by the French in March, 1798, and was for a short time capital of the Helvetic republic; which, as the focus of insurrection against the French, was suppressed Oct. 1802. As a catholic canton, Lucerne was very active on behalf of education by the Jesuits, 1844; see *Switzerland*.

LUCIA, ST. (West Indies), first settled by the English, 1639; expelled by the natives; settled by French in 1650; taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was seized by England, 1803, and confirmed to her in 1814. Population in 1871, 31,811,710, whites.

LUCIFER MATCHES came into use about 1834. Friction matches were invented by Walker of Stockton-on-Tees, 1829. In March, 1842, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1845, Schrötter of Vienna produced his amorphous phosphorus (by heating ordinary phosphorus in a gas which it cannot absorb), by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less unhealthy. *Phosphoros* (Greek) and *lucifer* (Latin), both signify *light-bearer*.

Mr. Lowe's proposed tax on lucifers (with "*e luce lucellum*" on the box) was much opposed and withdrawn, April, 1871. For their exertions, a drinking fountain at Bow was inaugurated as a memorial to Bryant and May, 5 Oct. 1872. The match manufacture was made a monopoly in France in Oct. 1872, for 750,000*l*.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude, since 1675; see *Oude*, and *India*, 1857. Visit of prince of Wales, Jan. 1876.

LUDDITES. Large parties of men under this designation, derived from Ned Lud, an idiot, who once broke some frames in a passion, commenced depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov. 1811. Skirmish with the military there, 29 Jan. 1812. Serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of unemployed artisans committed great excesses in 1816 *et seq*. Several of these Luddites were tried and executed, 1813 and 1818; see *Derby*.

LUGDUNUM, see *Leyden* and *Lyons*.

LUNAR SOCIETY, Birmingham, about 1780. The members, Joseph Priestley, James Watt, Erasmiss Darwin, Dr. Withering, and others, met near the full of the moon, to discuss philosophy and politics.

LUNATICS. Insanity, in a thousand male patients, has been traced to—

Drunkenness	110	Excessive labour	73
Consequences of disease	100	Born idiots	71
Epilepsy	78	Misfortunes	69
Ambition	73	Old age	69
		Chagrin	54

Love	47	Crimes, remorse, and despair	4
Accidents	39	Malformation of the skull	4
Religious enthusiasm	29	Other and unknown causes	48
Unnatural practices	27	Pretended insanity	5
Political events	26		
Poisonous effluvia	17		
Ill-usage	12		

"The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," &c., 17 Edw. II. 1324
Marriages with lunatics declared void, 15 Geo. II. c. 30 1742
Act regarding criminal lunatics passed . Aug. 1800
The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 70, 96, 97 1853
A new lunacy act for Scotland passed . . . 1858
An act to amend the law relating to commissions of lunacy passed (said to be in consequence of the Wyndham case; see *Trials*, 1862) 1862

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Till the end of the last century lunatics were treated with cruel severity; see Conolly "On the Treatment of the Insane," 1856.
The insane were exhibited at Bethlem as a show, for 1*d.* or 2*d.* till 1770
Enlightened principles of treatment were introduced by Wm. Tuke, at the Society of Friends' "Retreat," at York, and by Pinel, at the Bicêtre, Paris, with very great success 1792
Esquirol succeeds Pinel, and strongly recommends instruction in the management of mental disorders 1810
Exposure of enormous cruelties in the Bethlem hospitals 1815
This led to gradual improvements, and at last to the total abolition of mechanical restraints at Lincoln, 1837: and at Hanwell Asylum (under the superintendence of Dr. John Conolly) and at other places 1839
Psychological Journal first published by Dr. Forbes Winslow 1848
Journal of Mental Science, by Dr. J. C. Bucknill . 1852

See *Hospitals.*

Lunatics in charge in England and Wales, 1 *Jan.* 1855.

	Private. Male.	Female.	Pauper. Male.	Female.	Total.
County Asylums	132	123	6008	7316	13,579
Hospitals	895	723	91	94	1,803
Licensed houses	1448	1350	1034	1279	5111
	2475	2196	7133	8689	20,493

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales:

1 *Jan.*	Registered.	1 *Jan.*	Registered.
1859	36,672	1868	51,000
1860	38,058	1869	53,177
1861	39,647	1870	54,713
1862	41,129	1871	56,755
1863	43,118	1872	58,640
1864	44,795	1873	60,296
1865	45,950	1874	62,027
1866	47,648	1875	63,793
1867	49,086		

Private patients: Male, 4043; female, 3347.
Paupers: Male, 24,948; female, 31,455.

Ratio per 1000 to the population: 1859, 1.86; 1865, 2.18; 1870, 2.47; 1874, 2.62.

In 1851, there were in Ireland nearly 15,000 lunatics of all classes; in Scotland in 1851, 3362 in charge; in 1855, 7403; of which only 3328 were under the protection of the law.

LUND-HILL, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire. While the miners were dining in the pit, 19 Feb. 1857, the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. About 189 miners perished. In April and May bodies were still being extricated. There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000*l.* were subscribed for the bereaved.

LUNEBURG, see *Brunswick.*

LUNEVILLE (France), PEACE OF, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulated that the Rhine, as far as the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognised the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, 9 Feb. 1801.

LUPERCALIA, a yearly festival observed at Rome on 15 Feb. in honour of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupi*), instituted by the Romans, according to Plutarch; but according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. These feasts are said to have been abolished in 496, by pope Gelasius, on account of their great disorders.

LUSATIA, a marquisate in N. Germany, given to John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hungary, 1478; ceded to Saxony in 1635.

LUSIAD, the great epic poem of the Portuguese, written in honour of their discoveries in India, by Luis de Camoëns, and published by him at Lisbon, 1572. The English translations are by sir Richard Fanshawe, 1655; and by Wm. Julius Mickle, 1775.

LUSITANIA, see *Portugal.*

LUSTRUM, an expiatory sacrifice made for the Roman people, at the end of every five years after the census had been taken, 472 B.C. Every fifth year was called a *lustrum;* and ten, fifteen, or twenty years, were commonly expressed by two, three or four *lustra.* The number of Roman citizens was—in 293 B.C., 272,308; 179 B.C., 273,294; 70 B.C., 450,000; 28 B.C., 4,063,000; A.D. 48, 5,984,072. The last lustrum took place, 74.

LUTHERANISM,* the form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The doctrines are mainly embodied in Luther's catechisms, in the Augsburg Confession, and in the *Formula Concordiæ* of the Lutherans, published in 1580. Their first university was founded at Marburg, in 1527, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse. The Luther memorial at Worms was unveiled in presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns, 25 June, 1868.

LUTINE, see *Wrecks*, 1799.

LUTZEN, or LUTZENGEN (N. Germany). Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the imperialists under Wallenstein, 16 Nov. 1632, but was himself killed; and here the French army, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, 2 May, 1813. The battles of Bautzen and Wurschen immediately followed (19-21 May), both in favour of Napoleon. The allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, afterwards prolonged; but, unfortunately for the French emperor, this did not produce peace.

LUXEMBURG, a grand duchy held by the king of Holland. Luxemburg, the capital, once considered the strongest fortified city in the world, has been many times besieged and taken: by the French in 984, 1443, 1479, 1542-3; by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; restored to Spain

* Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, 10 Nov. 1483; studied at Erfurt, 1501; was professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1508; resisted the sale of indulgences, 1517; defended himself at Augsburg, 1518; at Worms, 1520; was excommunicated, 16 June, 1520; began his German bible, 1521; married Katherine de Bora, 1525; published his German bible complete, 1534; died 18 Feb. 1546.

in 1697; taken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch as a barrier town, but ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713. It withstood several sieges in the last century. It surrendered to the French after a siege, from Nov. 1794 to July, 1795; and was retaken by the allies in May, 1814. Population of the grand duchy, 1867, 199,958.

The grand duchy was annexed to the Netherlands, *still remaining* a member of the Germanic confederation, the capital having a Prussian garrison 1815
A portion given to the new kingdom of Belgium . 1830
After the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the emperor Napoleon objected to the Prussian garrison, and offered to buy the grand duchy from the king of Holland . . . . March, 1867
In consequence of the opposition of Prussia, a conference of representatives of the great powers met in London, 7-11 May, who agreed upon a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the province, the retirement of the Prussian garrison, and the dismantling the fortress of Luxemburg 7-11 May, ,,
The Prussian soldiers retired . . . . Nov. ,,
The fortifications dismantled . . . . . Aug. 1870
The people protest against absorption into Germany, ,, 21 Oct. ,,
They are accused of violating neutrality, and the abrogation of the treaty is mooted by Prussia, early in Dec. ,,
The king of Holland, their sovereign, declared that he would maintain the treaty, 15 Dec.; and the government protested against the charge, 19 Dec. ,,
New treaty with Prussia; indemnity to be paid for breaches of neutrality; fortresses to be garrisoned by Germans . . . . . Feb. 1871
Fortifications transformed to civil purposes . . 1874

LUXOR, or **El-Uksur**, Egypt, see *Thebes*.

LUXURY. Lucullus (died 49 B.C.), at Rome, was distinguished for inordinate luxury; see *Sumptuary Laws*.

LYCEUM (originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo) was a spot near the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught as he walked, his pupils were called *peripatetics*, *walkers-about*, and his philosophy that of the Lyceum, 342 B.C. *Stanley*; see *Theatres*.

LYCURGUS, see *Laws*.

LYCIA (Asia Minor), subject successively to Crœsus (about 560 B.C.), to the Persians (546 B.C.), to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his successors the Seleucidæ. The Romans gave Lycia to the Rhodians (188 B.C.). It became nominally free under the Romans, and was annexed to the empire by Claudius. The marbles brought from Lycia by sir Charles Fellows were deposited in the British Museum, 1840-46.

LYDIA, or Mæonia, an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor, under a long dynasty of kings, the last being Crœsus, "the richest of mankind." The coinage of gold and silver money, and other useful inventions, are ascribed to the Lydians. Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Alcman, the first Greek poet, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia.

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia, *Herod.* . . . . . B.C. 1223
The kingdom, properly so called, begins under Ardysus I. *Blair.* 797
Alyattes I. reigns 761
Meles commences his rule 747
Reign of Candaules 735
Gyges, first of the race Mermnadæ, kills Candaules, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests 718
Ardysus II. reigns, 678; the Cimbri besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia 635
The Milesian war, commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns 628
Reign of Alyattes II. 617
Battle upon the river Halys, between the Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun. This eclipse had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Blair.* 28 May, B.C. 585
Crœsus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and conquers Asia Minor 560-50
Crœsus, dreading Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with 420,000 men and 60,000 horse 548
He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burned alive; the pile is already on fire, when Crœsus calls aloud *Solon!* and Cyrus hearing him, spares his life. Lydia made a province of the Persian empire 546
Sardis burnt by the Ionians 499
Lydia conquered by Alexander 332
Becomes part of the kingdom of Pergamus . . 283
Conquered by the Turks . . . . . A.D. 1326

LYING-IN HOSPITALS. The first, established in Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, a physician, amid strong opposition, was opened March, 1745; see *Hospitals*.

LYMPHATICS (absorbent vessels connected with digestion), discovered about 1650 by Rudbek in Sweden, Bartholin in Denmark, and Jolyffe in England. Asellius discovered the lacteals in 1622. In 1654, Glisson ascribed to these vessels the function of absorption; and their properties were studied by Wm. and John Hunter, Monro, Hewson, and other great anatomists.

LYNCH LAW, punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "dismal swamp," North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the 17th century, and still exists in the outlying districts of the United States. Four robbers were taken from prison and hanged by a vigilance committee at New Albany, on the Ohio, 11 Dec. 1868.

LYNDHURST'S ACT (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54), introduced by lord Lyndhurst, rendered valid certain marriages within the forbidden degrees of kindred up to that time, but prohibited them for the future; passed 31 Aug. 1835.

LYONS (S. France), the Roman Lugdunum, founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 59, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307.

Battle near Lyons; Clodius Albinus defeated and slain by Septimius Severus . . . 19 Feb. 197
Two general councils held here (13th and 14th), 1245, 1274
Silk manufacture commenced 1515
Lyons taken by the republicans after 70 days' siege, 9 Oct.; awful pillage and slaughter *follow*; the Convention decreed the demolition of the city, 12 Oct. 1793
Capitulated to the Austrians . . . March, 1814
Entry of Napoleon . . . . . 8 March, 1815
An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses; quelled by an army, 21 Nov.-31 Dec. 1831
Dreadful riots, put down by military . 15 April, 1834
Railway to Paris opened . . . 7 April, 1839

A dreadful inundation at Lyons (see *Inundations*), 4 Nov. 1840
Another insurrection quelled, with much loss of life, 15 June, 1849
Grand banquet to Louis Napoleon . 15 Aug. 1850
A committee of public safety appointed here and the red flag raised soon after the revolution in Paris. M. Saigne, calling himself president, gen. Cluseret (expelled from Paris), and other extreme republicans, defeated in their endeavours to depose M. Challemel Lacour, the prefect of the Rhône, who was well supported by the national guard; gen. Mazure, the military commander, accused of treacherous inaction, was arrested . . . 28 Sept. 1870
Arnaud, commandant of the national guard, murdered by the mob, after a mock trial, for resisting them . . . . . 20 Dec. 1870
Visited by marshal MacMahon . . . . Sept. 1876

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Hermes (in Latin Mercury), who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 B.C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

M.

MACADAMISING, a system of road-making invented by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, having practised it in Ayrshire. He prescribed stones to be broken to six ounces weight, and the use of clean flints and granite clippings. He received 10,000*l.* from parliament; was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827, and died in 1836; see *Roads*.

MACAO (in Quang-tong, S. China) was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station in 1586 (in return for their assistance against pirates), subject to an annual tribute, which was remitted in 1863. Here Camoens composed part of the "Lusiad."

MACARONI. This name, given to a poem by Theophilus Folengo, 1509, continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, with little alimentary virtue. These poems, in Italy and France, gave rise to *Macaroni academies*, and in England to *Macaroni clubs* (about 1772), when everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "Macaroni."

MACCABEES, a name of the Asmoneans, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C. Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny; and his son, Judas Maccabæus, defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; but fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and after an able administration was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, 143 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha. Four are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic church; none by Protestant communions.

MACDONALD AFFAIR, see *Prussia*, 1861.

MACE, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung at the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the house of commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation, 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, is said to have knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, for rudely approaching Richard II., a courtier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, 15 June, 1381. Cromwell, entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that bauble," the mace, which was done, and the doors of the house locked, 20 April, 1653.

MACEDON (N. Greece). The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was successively under the protection of Athens, of Thebes, and Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his political wisdom and warlike exploits made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, 814 B.C., or 796, or 748; Perdiccas I., 729; Argæus I., 684; Philip I., 640 or 609.

Æropus conquers the Illyrians	B.C.	602
Reign of Amyntas, 540; of Alexander I.		500
Macedon conquered by the Persians, 513; delivered by the victory of Platæa		479
Reign of Perdiccas II.		454
Potidæa, revolting, 433; re-taken by the Athenians		429
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs; seizes the throne, and improves the country, 413; murdered by a favourite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage		399
Pausanias reigns		394
Reign of Amyntas II., 393; expelled		398
Recovers his throne, and kills Pausanias		397
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and make Argæus, brother of Pausanias, king		392
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom		390
Reign of Alexander II., 369; assassinated		367
Reign of Perdiccas III., 364; killed in battle		360
Reign of Philip II., and institution of the Macedonian phalanx		359
He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians	360,	359
He takes Amphipolis; see *Archery*		358
He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly	356-352	
Birth of Alexander III. the Great		356
Close of the first sacred war		346
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip		344
Thrace made tributary to Macedon		343
Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander		,,
War against the Athenians		341
Philip besieged Byzantium unsuccessfully		340
Battle of Chæronea; Philip victor		338
Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at Ægæ during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials; Alexander III., the Great, succeeds		336
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians		335
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar alone left		,,
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus	22 May,	334
Sardis surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor		,,
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 460,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry		333
Darius defeated at Issus (*which see*)	Nov.	,,
Alexander on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months		332
Damascus is taken; Gaza surrenders		,,
Alexander enters Jerusalem; Egypt conquered; Alexandria founded		,,
The Persians totally defeated at Arbela	1 Oct.	331
Alexander master of Asia; enters Babylon		,,
Sits on the throne of Darius at Susa		330
Parthia, Media, &c., overrun by him		329
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him		,,
He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false		,,
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun		327
Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander		328
Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates	328-325	

Returns to Babylon, 324; dies . . . B.C. 323
Philip III. (Aridæus) king . . . . . ,,
Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 323; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy 322
The Greeks defeated by Antipater and the Macedonians, near Cranon (*which see*) . . . . ,,
Cassander reigns, 316; rebuilds Thebes . . 315
Seleucus recovers Babylon 312
Cassander kills Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family), and usurps the throne . . 311
Battle of Ipsus (*which see*); Antigonus killed . . 301
New division of the empire . . . . . ,,
Death of Cassander 298
Reign of Alexander V. and Antipater, his sons . ,,
Demetrius I., Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon . 294
Achæan league formed against Macedon . . 281-243
Governments of Pyrrhus, 287; Lysimachus, 286; Ptolemy Ceraunus 281
Irruption of the Gauls; Ptolemy killed . . . 279
Sosthenes governs 278
Reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius . 277
Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king 274
Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored . . . 272
Antigonus takes Athens 268
The Gauls again invade Macedon . . . . . ,,
Revolt of the Parthians 250
Reign of Demetrius II. 239
Philip, his son, 232; set aside by Antigonus Doson 229
Philip V., 220; allies with Hannibal, 211; wars unsuccessfully against the Rhodians . . . 202
Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephalæ 197
Reign of Perseus, his son, 178; war with Rome . 171
Perseus defeated at Pydna; Macedon made a Roman province 168
Perseus and his sons walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon 167
Insurrection of Andriscus, calling himself Philip son of Perseus, quelled 148
Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth . . . . . A.D. 482
Conquered by the Bulgarians 978
Recovered by the emperor Basil 1001
Formed into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, by Boniface, of Montferrat 1204
After various changes, conquered by Amurath II., and annexed to Turkey 1430

MACEDONIANS, a semi-Arian sect, followers of Macedonius, made bishop of Constantinople about 341. His appointment was greatly opposed and led to much bloodshed. He was expelled by the decree of a council held 360.

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES, those of Nicolo Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his "Practice of Politics" and "The Prince." By some they are styled "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he taught princes to be tyrants, he also taught the people to destroy tyrants. "The Prince" appeared at Rome in 1532, and was translated into English in 1761.

MACIEJOVICE (near Warsaw, Poland). Here the Poles were totally defeated by the Russians, and their general, Kosciusko, taken prisoner, 10 Oct. 1794, after a murderous action. He strenuously endeavoured to prevent the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies. The statement that he said "Finis Poloniæ!" is contradicted.

MADAGASCAR (S. E. coast of Africa), a large island, said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506. Population, about 5,000,000; 150,000 Christians in 1870.

Portuguese settlement, 1548; destroyed by the French one, 1642, on arrival of a French governor 1669
The French attempted to settle at Antongel-bay in 1774
Count Benyowski supreme in the island, Oct. 1775; killed in an encounter with the French 23 May, 1786
Their establishment at Fort Dauphin fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810-11
The settlements ceded to king Radama, on his giving up the slave trade 1818
Radama I. king 1810, who favoured Europeans and encouraged Christianity, died 1828
A reactionary policy under his energetic queen Ranavalono, 1828. The English missionaries who came in 1820 obliged to depart 1835
The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the isle of Bourbon . . . June, 1845
All amicable intercourse ceases, the native Christians suffer persecution . . . . . 1846 *et seq.*
The French defeated in an attack on the island, 19 Oct. 1855
Conspiracy against the queen frustrated . June, 1857
The rev. W. Ellis published accounts of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in 1854-5-6. 1858
The queen dies; succeeded by her son Radama II., a Christian . . . . 23 Aug. 1861
Treaty with Great Britain and France signed, 12 Sept. 1862
A revolution; the king and his ministers assassinated; the queen Rasoherina proclaimed sovereign, May, 1863
Embassy from Madagascar arrives at Southampton, Feb. 1864
Disputes with the French . . . . . Nov. ,,
Treaty with Great Britain; Christians to be tolerated, &c., 27 June, 1865; ratified . . 5 July, 1866
Rev. Wm. Ellis's "Madagascar Revisited," published . . . . . 1 Feb. 1867
The queen died in March; her cousin, Ranavalo II., a Christian, succeeded . . . 1 April, 1868
Dr. Henry Rowley was consecrated bishop of Madagascar . . . . . Dec. 1872

MADDER, the root of the *Rubia tinctoria*, highly valued for dyeing properties. 305,758 cwts. (valued at 848,932*l.*) were imported into this country in 1868. See *Alizarine*.

MADEIRA, an island, N. W. coast of Africa, discovered, it is said, in 1344, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Aragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, 1345. It is asserted that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, or colonise it until 1431. It was taken by the British in July, 1801; and again by admiral Hood and general Beresford, 24 Dec. 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, who had emigrated to the Brazils. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. Since 1852 the renowned vintages here have been totally ruined by the vine disease (oïdium).

MADIAI PERSECUTION, see *Tuscany*.

MADRAS (S. E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chennapatam, colonised by the English, 1640.

Fort St. George built, 1641; made a presidency . 1653
Bengal placed under Madras 1658
Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency 1701
Madras taken by the French . . . 14 Sept. 1746
Restored to the English 1749
Vainly besieged by the French under Lally, 12 Dec. 1758
Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favourable treaty . . . . . April, 1769
Sir John Lindsay arrives . . . . . July, 1770
He is succeeded by sir R. Hartland . . Sept. 1771

Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own council, 24 Aug. 1776; dies in confinement, 17 April, 1777; his enemies convicted and fined 1000*l.* each, 11 Feb. 1780
Sir Eyre Coote arrives . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,
He defeats Hyder . . . . . 1 July, 1781
Lord Macartney arrives as governor . . 22 June, ,,
The Madras government arrest gen. Stuart for disobedience, and send him to England. . June, 1783
Lord Cornwallis arrives here . . . 12 Dec. 1792
Sir Charles Oakley succeeds gen. Medows as governor, 1 Aug. 1792
Madras system of education introduced (see *Monitorial*). 1795
Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquis Wellesley) visits here . . . . . Dec. 1798
General Harris with the Madras army enters Mysore, 5 March; and arrives at Seringapatam, 5 April, which is stormed by the British under major-general Baird, and Tippoo Sahib killed . 4 May, 1799
Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter . . . 26 Dec. 1800
More than 1000 houses in Madras burnt . . Feb. 1803
The Madras army under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) marches for Poonah (see *India*) . . . . . March, ,,
Mutiny among the native forces at Vellore; 600 sepoys killed; 200 executed . . . 10 July, 1806
Mutiny of the sepoy troops at Madras. . . 1809
Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes a general amnesty . . . . . 29 Sept. ,,
Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town and seventy sail sunk, many with their crews. . . . . May, 1811
Madras attacked by the Pindarees 1817
Appointment of the rev. Dr. Corrie, first bishop of Madras . . . . . 14 Feb. 1835
Sir Charles Trevelyan, governor, Jan. 1859 recalled for publishing a minute in opposition to Mr. Jas. Wilson's financial schemes . . . 10 May, 1860
[Appointed financial secretary and a member of the Indian council at Calcutta, Oct. 1862.]
His successor, sir H. Wood, dies at Madras, 2 Aug. ,,
Sir Wm. Dennison appointed governor, Nov. 1860; arrives . . . . . 18 Feb. 1861
Lord Napier appointed governor . . 31 Jan. 1866
Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh . . . 22 March 1870
Lord Hobart appointed governor, Feb. 1872; died, 27 April, 1875
The duke of Buckingham appointed . . May, ,,
Visit of the prince of Wales . . . 13 Dec. ,,
[For other events, see *India*.]

MADRID (New Castile), mentioned in history as Majerit, a Moorish castle.

Sacked by the Moors. 1190
Fortified by Henry III. about 1400
Humiliating treaty of Madrid between Charles V. and Francis I., his prisoner . . . . 14 Jan. 1526
Made the seat of the Spanish court by Philip II. . 1560
The Escurial built . . . . . 1563 *et seq.*
Taken by lord Galway . . . . . 24 June, 1706
The old palace burnt down 1734
Madrid taken by the French . . . . March, 1808
The citizens attempt to expel the French; defeated with much slaughter. . . . . 2 May, ,,
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain (but soon retires) . . . . . 20 July, 1808
Madrid retaken by the French . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Retained till it is entered by Wellington 12 Aug. 1812
Ferdinand VII. restored . . . . 14 May, 1814
Madrid pronounces for provisional government against Isabella II. . . . . 29 Sept. 1868
English protestant church authorised . 9 Nov. ,,
Population, in 1857, 271,254; in 1870, 332,024.
See *Spain*, 1840 *et seq.*

MADRIGAL, an unaccompanied song for three or more voices, of which the finest examples are by English composers. Madrigals were published by Morley, 1594; Weelkes, 1597; Wilbye, 1598; and Bennet, 1599. The Madrigal Society in London began in 1741. English Glee and Madrigal Union founded in 1851. Rimbault's "Bibliotheca Madrigalium" published 1847.

MAESTRICHT (Holland), the ancient *Trajectum ad Mosam*, the capital of Limburg. It revolted from Spain, and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took place. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648; Louis XIV. took it in 1673; William, prince of Orange, invested it in vain in 1676; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. In Feb. 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it, Nov. 1794. In 1814 it was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and now belongs to Holland.

MAFFIA, a secret terrorist, murderous society in Sicily, comprising persons of all classes; became prominent in 1860. It is opposed to the Camorra. Efforts for the suppression of both were made by the government in 1874-5.

MAGAZINE, at first a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines, some of which are extinct. In Jan. 1865, 544 magazines; in Jan. 1872, 639 were in course of publication in Great Britain and Ireland; see *Reviews* and *Newspapers*.

Gentleman's	1731	Blackwood's	1817
London	1732	New Monthly	1814
Scots	1739	Fraser's	1830
Royal	1759	Metropolitan	1831
Court	1760	Penny	1832
Gospel	1768	Tait's	1833
Lady's	1772	Cornhill	1859
European	1782	Macmillan's	,,
Methodist	1784	Good Words	1860
Evangelical	1793	St. Paul's	1868
Monthly	1796	Many new ones published	1860-76
Philosophical	1798		

MAGDALA, a very strong place in Abyssinia (*which see*). On Good Friday, 10 April, 1868, the troops of the emperor Theodore attacked the first brigade of the British army under sir Robert Napier, and were repulsed with great slaughter. On the next day all the European prisoners were given up, but Theodore himself refused to surrender; and on Easter Monday, 13 April, Magdala was stormed, and Theodore himself killed—it is said by his own hand.—British loss, 2 killed; 20 wounded: Abyssinian loss, about 500 killed and wounded out of about 5000. Magdala was burnt to the ground by the British, 17 April, 1868.

MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES, communities of nuns, consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The order of penitents of St. Magdalen was founded 1272, at Marseilles. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515, and favoured by Clement VIII. in 1594. The Magdalen hospital, London, was founded in 1758, under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia). The archbishopric was founded about 967. The city suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was besieged and taken by the elector Maurice, Nov. 1550, and Nov. 1551; blockaded for seven months by the imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629; and barbarously sacked by Tilly on 10 May, 1631.

It was given to Brandenburg in 1648; was taken by the French, 8 Nov. 1806; annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, 9 July, 1807; restored to Prussia, May, 1813.

The *Magdeburg Experiment* is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitting air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested, by Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686. *Brande.*

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans), was passed by Fernando de Magelhaens (Magellan), a Portuguese, on 27 Nov. 1520. He gave the latter ocean its name on account of its calmness. Magellan completed the first voyage round the world, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., but was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, called Cape Famine, because the garrison perished for want.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, near which the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 4 June, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners. The French generals Espinasse and Clerc were killed. The arrival of general MacMahon during a deadly struggle between the Austrians and the French, greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on 8 June following; MacMahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France. A monument erected here in memory of the slain was solemnly inaugurated 4 June, 1872.—The red dye, rosaniline, obtained by chemists from gas-tar, is termed *magenta;* see *Aniline.*

MAGI or WORSHIPPERS OF FIRE. The Persians adored the invisible and incomprehensible God as the principle of all good, and paid homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples; their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi, their priests, are said to have had skill in astronomy, &c.; hence the term Magi was applied to all learned men, till they were confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, the reformer of the sect of the Magi, flourished about 550 B.C. This religion was superseded in Persia by Mahometanism, A.D. 652, and the Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Guebres or fire-worshippers.

MAGIC, see *Alchemy, Witchcraft,* &c. The invention of the MAGIC LANTERN is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680. See Godwin's "Lives of the Necromancers," 1834, and Ennemoser's "History of Magic," translated by W. Howitt, 1854.

MAGISTRATES, see *Justices.* Stipendiary borough magistrates may be appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 1835; and by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 97, 1863. The present arrangement of metropolitan magistrates (the chief sitting at Bow-street) was made by act of parliament in 1792. Their salaries raised from 25 March, 1875. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was acting magistrate for Westminster and at Bow-street. He was succeeded by his half-brother, sir John Fielding, *in 1761;* by

Sir William Addington	1780
Sir Richard Ford	1800
Mr. Read	1806
Sir Nathaniel Conant	1813
Sir Robert Baker	1820
Sir Richard Birnie	1821
Sir Frederick Roe	1827
Mr. T. J. Hall	1839
Sir Thomas Henry (died suddenly, 16 June, 1876)	1864
Sir James Taylor Ingham	July, 1876

MAGNA CHARTA. Its fundamental parts were derived from Saxon charters, continued by Henry I. and his successors. On 20 Nov. 1214, the archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmondsbury. On 6 Jan. 1215, they presented their demands to king John, who deferred his answer. On 19 May they were censured by the pope. On 24 May they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield. The charter was sealed by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, 15 June, 1215. It was many times confirmed, by Henry III. and his successors. This last king's grand charter was granted in 1224, and was assured by Edward I.; see *Forests.* The original MS. charter is lost. The finest MS. copy, which is at Lincoln, was reproduced by photographs in the "National MSS." published by government, 1865.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, the independent states founded by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, &c. Cumæ, in Campania, is said to have been founded in 1034 B.C. Pandosia and Metapontum in 774 B.C. These states were ruined through siding with Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 216 B.C.

Syracuse founded about	B.C. 734
Leontinum and Catana	730
Sybaris	721
Crotona	710
Tarentum	708
Locri Epizephyrii	673
Lipara	627
Agrigentum	582
Thurium	432

MAGNANO (N. Italy). Here Schérer and a French army were defeated by the Austrians under Kray, 5 April, 1799.

MAGNESIA (Asia Minor). Here Antiochus the great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios, 190 B.C.—*Magnesia alba,* the white akaline earth used in medicine, was in use in the beginning of the 18th century. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black in 1755.

MAGNESIUM, a metal first obtained from magnesia by sir Humphry Davy in 1808, and since produced in larger quantities by Bussy, Deville, and especially by Mr. E. Sonstadt, in 1862-4. Its light when burnt is very brilliant, and is so rich in chemical rays that it may be used in photography. Lamps made for burning magnesium wire, were employed by the excavators of the tunnel through Mount Cenis. By its light photographs of the interior of the Pyramids were taken in 1865. Larkin's magnesium lamp (in which the metal is burnt in the form of a powder) was exhibited at the Royal Institution on 1 June, 1866, and before the British Association at Nottingham in Aug. 1866.

MAGNETISM. Magnes, a shepherd, is said to have been detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots. The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks

are said to have obtained the loadstone from Magnesia in Asia, 1000 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1310; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266; and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150; see under *Electricity*, p. 246.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle . . . . . about 1576
Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete," published . . 1600
Halley's theory of magnetic variations published . 1683
Marcel observed that a suspended bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position . . 1722
Artificial magnets made by Dr. Gowan Knight . . 1746
The variation of the compass was observed by Bond, about 1668; the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722; on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to 1756
Coulomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786; also investigated by Michell, Euler, Lambert, Robison, and others 1750-1800
The deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current was discovered by Œrsted . . . 1820
Mr. Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding cutlery 1821
The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light exhibited by Morichini, 1814; polarity of a sewing needle so magnetised shown by Mrs. Somerville . 1825
Mr. Christie proves that heat diminishes magnetic force . . . . . about ,,
Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass 1831
Electricity produced the rotation of a magnet by professor Faraday, 1831; his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (published 1845), on dia-magnetism (1845), on magno-crystallic action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force. . . . 1851-2
Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of col. Edward Sabine. . . . . 1840 *et seq.*
Prof. Tyndall proves the existence of dia-magnetic polarity 1856
Mr. Archibald Smith described the results of his investigations respecting the deviation of the compass in iron ships at the Royal Institution, 9 Feb. 1866
Wm. Robinson patented a method of making wrought iron from cast iron by the help of magnetism, announced, July, 1867
Wilde's magneto-electric machine exhibited (see under *Electricity*, p. 246) . . . . . ,,
In the present century our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has also been greatly increased by the labours of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Poggendorff, Sabine, Lamont, Du Moncel, Archibald Smith, &c. (see *Animal Magnetism*).
In the Royal Institution, London, is a magnet by Logeman, of Haarlem, constructed on the principles of Dr. Elias, which weighs 100 lb, and can sustain 430 lb. Hæcker, of Nuremberg, constructed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of sustaining 146 times its own weight. This was exhibited in 1851, also at the Royal Institution.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, the discovery of professor Faraday; see *Electricity*, p. 246. Magneto-electricity has been recently applied to telegraphic and to lighthouse purposes. The South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winter of 1858-9 and 1859-60, and removed to Dungeness in 1861. See *Faradisation*.

MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca* was brought here from N. America, 1688. The laurel-leaved Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, from N. America about 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, *Magnolia pumila*, from China in 1789; and (also from China), the brown stalked, 1789: the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804.

MAGYARS, see *Hungary*.

MAHARAJPOOR (India). Here sir Hugh Gough severely defeated the Mahratta army of Gwalior, 29 Dec. 1843. Lord Ellenborough was present.

MAHEDPORE, see *Mehedpore*.

MAHOGANY is said to have been brought to England by Raleigh, in 1595; but not to have come into general use till 1720.

MAHOMETANISM embodied in the Koran, includes—the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablution, and fasting, and permitted polygamy and concubinage.

Mahomet, Mohammed (the name is spelt many ways), born at Mecca . . . . 569 or 570
Announced himself as a prophet . . . . about 611
Fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hégira) . . . . . 15 July, 622
Overcomes his enemies (the Koreish, the Jews, &c.) in battle 623-5
Defeats the Christians at Muta 629
Is acknowledged as a sovereign 630
Dies, it is said, of slow poison, administered by a Jewess to test his divine character . 8 June, 632
The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the two chief being the *Sonnites*, or the Orthodox (who recognised as caliph Abubeker, the father-in-law of Mahomet, in preference to Omar and Ali), and the *Shiites* (Sectaries), or *Fatimites*, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter.
The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the Sonnites, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliphs; Persia has been for centuries the stronghold of the Shiites.
The Mahometans conquered Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia, in the 7th century; in the 8th they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they founded the califat of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Grenada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492; but the Mahometans were not finally expelled from Spain till 1609
Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel, in 732
After a long contest, the Turks under Mahomet II. took Constantinople; he made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion 1453
Though considered to be declining, Mahometanism is calculated as including 100 millions amongst its votaries.
Coomroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, admitted to practise as an attorney in England, having taken the oaths upon the Koran . . . . Nov. 1858
Budroodeen Tyabjee, a Mahometan, called to the bar . . . . . 30 April, 1867

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan, who originally dwelt north-west of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavoured to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally subdued in 1818. Their prince, Sindiah, is now a pensioner of the British government.

MAID, see *Holy Maid*, Elizabeth Barton, and *Joan of Arc*, maid of Orleans.

MAIDA (Calabria) where the French, commanded by general Regnier, were signally defeated

by the British under major-general sir John Stuart, 4 July, 1806.

MAIDEN, see *Guillotine.*

MAIDS OF HONOUR. Anne, daughter of Francis II. duke of Brittany, and queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France (1483-98), had young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honour. The queen of Edward I. of England is said to have had four maids of honour (1272-1307); queen Victoria has eight.

MAIL-COACHES, for the conveyance of letters, were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, 2 Aug. 1784. They were employed for other routes in 1785, and soon became general in England. The mails were first sent by *rail* in 1838.

MAILLOTINS (small mallets), a name given to certain citizens of Paris, who, in March, 1382, violently opposed the collection of new taxes imposed by the duke of Anjou, the regent. They armed themselves with small iron mallets (taken from the arsenal), and killed the collectors; for which they were severely punished in Jan. 1383.

MAIMING AND WOUNDING, see *Coventry Act.*

MAIN PLOT, a name given to a conspiracy to make Arabella Stuart sovereign of England in place of James I. in 1603. Lord Cobham, sir Walter Raleigh, and lord Grey, were condemned to death for implication in it, but reprieved; others were executed. Raleigh was executed, 29 Oct. 1618.

MAINE, 1. a province, N.W. of France, seized by William I. of England in 1069. It acknowledged prince Arthur, 1199; was taken from John of England by Philip of France, 1204; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357; but given up, 1360. After various changes it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.—2. MAINE (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; and colonised by the English about 1638; it became a state of the union in 1820. The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded 9 Aug. 1842. The *Maine liquor law*, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851. In 1872, it was officially reported to have greatly decreased drunkenness and rendered the trade disreputable.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were thus addressed, and also the popes and the emperors of Germany. The style was given to Louis XI. of France in 1461. *Voltaire.* Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. James I. used the style "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty."

MAJOLICA WARE, see *Pottery.*

MAJORCA, see *Balearic Isles*, and *Minorca.* Majorca opposed Philip V. of Spain in 1714; but submitted, 14 July, 1715. Its first railway, from Palma, capital of the Balearic isles, to Inca, 18 miles, opened, 24 Feb. 1875.

MALABAR (W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601.

MALACCA, on the Malay peninsula, E. Indies, was made a Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established in 1640. The Dutch government exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra in 1824, when it was placed under the Bengal presidency. It is now part of the *Straits Settlements* (which see).

MALAGA (S. Spain), a Phœnician town, taken by the Arabs, 714; retaken by the Spaniards, after a long siege, 1487; see *Naval Battles*, 1704. An insurrection against the provisional government was put down with much slaughter, 31 Dec. 1868.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated an old tower, strongly fortified by the Russians during the siege of 1854-55. The allied French and English attacked it on 17, 18 June, 1855, and after a conflict of forty-eight hours were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On 8 Sept. the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at eight o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt; see *Sebastopol.* In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, see *Moluccas, Philippines, Straits*, &c.

MALDON (Essex), built 28 B.C., is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by queen Boadicea, and rebuilt by the Romans; burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure on his father's death; see *Borough-English.*

MALEGNANO or **MELEGNANO**, modern names of Marignano (*which see*).

MALICIOUS DAMAGES. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97. This act protects works of art, electric telegraphs, &c., 1861.

MALINES, see *Mechlin.*

MALINS' ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 57, relating to the powers of women in regard to property, was passed in 1857.

MALO, ST. (N. W. France). This port, as a great resort of privateers, sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under admiral Benbow in 1693, and under lord Berkeley in July, 1695. In June, 1758, the British landed in considerable force in Cancalle bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is very difficult of access.

MALO-JAROSLAVITZ, near Moscow, central Russia: the site of severe encounters between the Russians and the retreating French army, 24 Oct. 1812. The latter were victorious, but with great loss.

MALPLAQUET (N. France). Here the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French commanded by marshal Villars, 11 Sept. 1709. Each army consisted

of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons.

MALT, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon malt in 1667, 1697, *et seq.* Important acts for the regulation of malt duties was passed in 1830 and 1837. In March, 1858, there were 6157 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom. The duty on malt in 1863 amounted to 6,273,727*l.* In 1864 the duty was remitted on malt used for cattle feeding; and in 1865, an act was passed allowing the excise duty to be charged according to the weight of the grain used. A parliamentary committee to consider repeal of malt tax (6*d.* a bushel) was agreed to, 14 May, 1867, without success; a motion to repeal the tax was negatived (244–17), 23 April, 1874.

Revenue from the malt duties; in the year ending 31 March 1850, 5,391,322*l.*;—1854, 5,418,418*l.*;—1856, 6,676,849*l.*;—1857 (tax reduced), 5,690,950*l.*;—1860, 6,648,881*l.*;—1862, 6,208,813*l.*; 1867, 6,816,385*l.*;—1871, 6,978,371*l.*;—1872, 6,910,366*l.*;—1873, 7,544,175*l.*

Malt made and retained in the United Kingdom: in 1825, 36,205,451 bushels; in 1835, 42,892,012; in 1847, 35,307,815; in 1857, 44,545,649; in 1861, 46,650,100; in 1870, 56,775,614; in 1875, 63,015,676.

MALTA (formerly Melita), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, 259 B.C. The apostle Paul was wrecked here, A.D. 62 (*Acts* xxvii. xxviii.) Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534; by the Arabs, 870; and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became successively part of the possessions of the houses of Hohenstaufen, of Anjou (1266), and of Aragon (1260). In 1530 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitallers, who defended it most courageously and successfully, in 1551 and 1565, against the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men. The island was taken by Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, 12 June, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets, besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta surrendered to the British under Pigot, 5 Sept. 1800. At the peace of Amiens it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations; but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. *La Valetta*, the capital, was founded in 1557 by the grand master La Valetta, and completed and occupied by the knights, 18 Aug. 1571. The Protestant college was founded in 1846. A grand new naval dry dock was opened, May, 1871. Governor of Malta and Gozo, sir Patrick Grant, March, 1867; sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, 1872.—The visit of prince of Wales, 6 April, 1876.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Malfi, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims, from whence they were called Hospitallers (Latin, *hospes*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099; confirmed by the pope, 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turks at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290. John, king of Cyprus, gave them Limisso in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the duke of Savoy against an army of Saracens. The story that his successors have used F. E. R. T. (*Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or his valour kept Rhodes) for their device is much doubted. From this they were also called *knights of Rhodes;* but Rhodes being taken by Solyman in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540; restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1799. The knights sent a hospital establishment into Bohemia during the war in 1866, which afforded great relief to the wounded and sick.

MAMELUKES, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan as a bodyguard, about 1240. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne of Egypt, May, 1250, and continued to do so until it became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the beys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but, assisted by the Arnauts, reconquered Egypt from the Turkish government. In 1804, Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard. On 1 March, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo.

MAMELON, a hill, one of the defences of Sebastopol, was captured by the French, 7 June, 1855.

MAMERTINI, sons of Mamers or Mars, were Campanian soldiers of Agathocles. They seized Messina in Sicily, in 281 B.C., and when closely besieged by the Carthaginians, and Hiero of Syracuse, in 264, they implored the help of the Romans, which led to the first Punic war.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia, in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich, in 1803, and at places in Europe, Asia, and America.

MAN, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1836, M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements, which he believed to be of human manufacture, mingled with bones of extinct animals, in the old alluvium near Abbeville in Picardy, France, and also in 1847, near Amiens. Similar flints have since been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly, and lately in various parts of the world. Hence many geologists infer that man existed on the earth many ages earlier than has been hitherto believed.

Some burnt bricks found in the Nile are considered to be 20,000 years old, and some bones found in lacustrine deposits in Florida, 30,000 years old.
The "Engis skull" found by Schmerling in the valley of the Meuse, ... about 1834
Fossil human remains found in extinct volcanos of St. Denis, near Puy en Velay 1844
Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" was published in 1863, and sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times" 1865

A human jaw said to have been found in the drift at Moulin Quignon, near Abbeville . March, 1863
The skeleton of a man supposed to have been a contemporary of the mammoth and cave-bear was found with polished flint implements by M. Rivière in the Cavillin cavern, near Mentone, 26 March, 1872. Mr. W. Pengelly went to examine these remains.
"The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," by John Evans, F.R.S., published . . . . . July, 1872

MAN, ISLE OF,* was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, about 620; by Magnus of Norway, 1098; by the Scots, 1266; occupied by Edward at the wish of the inhabitants; recovered by the Scots in 1313; but taken from them by Montacute, afterwards earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man, in 1343. It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV. granted it in fee to sir John Stanley, 1406. It was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1610 to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735. He received 70,000*l.* from parliament for the sovereignty in 1765; and the nation was charged with the further sum of £32,244*l.* for the purchase of his remaining interest in the revenues of the island in Jan. 1829. The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliament forces for a time in 1651. The new queen's landing pier (cost 46,400*l.*) inaugurated by the lieut. governor, H. B. Loch, 1 July, 1872. Act relating to the harbours and coasts, passed June, 1872. The first railway (from Douglas to Peel) opened, 1 July, 1873.—Revenue to government, 1873, 12,625*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*—The BISHOPRIC is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1113. The bishop has no seat in the house of lords; but lord Auckland (bishop, 1847-54) sat by right of his barony. Present income, 2000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SODOR AND MAN.

1784. Claudius Crigan: died in 1813.
1813. George Murray, trans. to Rochester, 1827.
1828. William Ward; died in 1838.
1838. James Bowstead, trans. to Lichfield, Dec. 1839.
1840. Henry Pepys, trans. to Worcester, 1841.
1841. Thos. Vowler Short, trans. to St. Asaph, 1846.
1846. Walter Augustus Shirley; died in 1847.
1847. John Eden (lord Auckland), trans. to Bath, 1854.
1854. Hon. Horatio Powys.

MANASSAS JUNCTION (Virginia, United States), an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named BULL RUN. 1. It was held by the confederates in 1861, when they were attacked by the federal general Irwin McDowell. He began his march from Washington on 16 July, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the *first* battle of Bull Run. The federals, who began the fight, had the advantage till about three o'clock p.m., when the confederate general Johnston brought up reinforcements, which at first the federals took for their own troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The confederate generals Johnston and Beauregard did not think it prudent to pursue the fugitives, who did not halt till they arrived at Washington. The federal army is said to have had 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1216 missing. The loss of the confederates was stated to be about 1500.—In March, 1862, when the army of the Potomac, under general McClellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. 2. On 30 Aug. 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the northern and southern armies. In August, general "Stonewall" Jackson, after compelling the federal general Pope to retreat, defeated him at Cedar mountain on the 9th, turned his flank on the 22nd, and arriving at Manassas repulsed his attacks on the 29th. On the 30th general R. E. Lee (who had defeated general McClellan and the invading northern army before Richmond, 26 June to 1 July) joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the confederates gaining a decisive victory, compelling the federals to a hasty retreat to Centreville, where they were once more routed, 1 Sept. The remains of their army took refuge behind the lines of Washington on 2 Sept. Pope was at once superseded, and McClellan resumed the command to march against the confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland; see *United States*.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), in the time of the Druids, was one of their most principal stations, and had the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, in the British language *Meyne*, a stone. It was one of the seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancenion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell. The site of this, still called the "Castle Field," was, about 79, selected by the Romans as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is derived. *Lewis.*

Mancenion taken from the Britons 488
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria 620
The inhabitants becomes Christians . . about 627
The town taken by the Danes, 870; retaken . . 923
The charter (*Magna Charta* of Manchester), 14 May, 1301
"Manchester cottons" introduced 1352
The church made collegiate 1421
Free grammar-school founded 1516
Privilege of sanctuary moved to Chester . about 1541
An aulnager (measurer) stationed here . . . 1565
Sir Thomas Fairfax takes the town 1643
The walls and fortifications razed 1652
Cheetham college, or Blue-coat hospital, founded 1653
Tumult raised by "Syddall, the barber," afterwards hanged 1715
Prince Charles Edward, the young pretender, makes it his quarters . . . . . 28 Nov. 1745
Queen's theatre first built 1753
The Infirmary instituted, 1753; built 1755
The inhabitants discharged from their obligation to grind their corn at Irk-mill 1759
Cotton goods first exported 1760
Manchester navigation opened, by Bridgewater canal 1761
Lunatic asylum founded 1765
Agricultural society instituted 1767
Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester, and puts up at the Bull-inn 1768
The Queen's theatre rebuilt 1775
Subscription concerts established 1777
Riots against machinery . . . . . 9 Oct. 1779
Manufacture of muslin attempted here . about 1780
Philosophical society established 1781
New Bailey bridge completed 1785
Queen's theatre burnt down, 19 June, 1789; re-erected 1790
New Bailey built . . . . . ,,
Assembly-rooms, Mosley-street, built 1792
Philological Society instituted 1803
Fever hospital erected, 1805; Theatre-royal . . 1806
The portico erected . . . . . ,,

* 226¼ square miles; population, 1874, about 54,000; revenue, 44,166*l.*; balance in hand, Jan. 1874, 18,170*l.*

The weavers' riot . . . . . 24 May, 1808
Exchange and Commercial buildings erected, Jan. 1809
Manchester and Salford water-works established . ,,
Blanketeers' meeting . . . . . 4 Nov. 1817
Lock-hospital established 1819
Manchester reform meeting (called *Peterloo*) of from 60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and children. Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge of cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, the outlets being occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude were driven upon each other; many were ridden over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 11, men, women, and children, and the wounded about 600 16 Aug. ,,
New Brunswick-bridge built 1820
Chamber of commerce established . . . . . ,,
Law library founded . . . . . ,,
Natural History society projected 1821
New Quay company founded 1822
Deaf and Dumb school instituted 1823
Royal Institution formed . . . . . ,,
Floral and Horticultural society established . . ,,
Mechanics' institution founded 1824
Musical festival first held 1828
At the launch of a vessel which keeled and upset, upwards of 200 persons precipitated into the river; 52 perished . . . . . 29 Feb. ,,
In a tumult, a factory burnt, and much machinery destroyed . . . . . 3 May, 1829
New concert-room established . . . . . ,,
The races established 1830
Manchester and Liverpool railway opened—Mr. Huskisson killed (see *Liverpool*) . 15 Sept. ,,
Manchester made a parliamentary borough (2 members) by Reform act . . . . . 7 June, 1832
Choral society established 1833
Statistical society formed (the first in England), 2 Sept. ,,
Church-rate refused . . . . . 3 Sept. 1834
Manchester incorporated, by Municipal Reform act 1835
Manchester and Leeds railway act passed . . . 1836
Geological Society instituted 1838
Charter of incorporation . . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Manchester police act . . . . . 26 Aug. 1839
Great disorders in the midland counties among artisans: they extend to this town . . Aug. 1842
British Association meet here . . . 23 June, ,,
Great free-trade meetings held here (see *Corn Laws*) 14 Nov. 1843
Important meeting held at the Athenæum (see *Athenæum*) . . . . . 3 Oct. 1844
Great anti-corn law meeting, at which 64,984*l.* were subscribed in four hours . . . 23 Dec. 1845
The Queen's-park, Peel-park, and Philip's-park, opened . . . . . Aug. 1846
Manchester made a bishopric . . . 10 Aug. 1847
Opening of Owens collegiate institution, to which John Owens bequeathed 100,000*l.* . 10 March, 1851
The Queen's visit to Manchester . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Great meeting in the Free-trade hall, to greet M. Kossuth . . . . . 11 Nov. ,,
The engineers' strike . . . . 3 Jan.-26 April, 1852
The Guild of Literature entertained at a banquet by the citizens . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
Opening of the Free library . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Great Free-trade banquet . . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
Manchester declared to be a CITY, and formally so gazetted . . . . . 16 April, 1853
Great strike of minders and piecers . . 7 Nov. 1855
EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES determined on, 20 May, 1856; 1115 old paintings, 689 new paintings, 969 water-colours, 388 British portraits, &c. collected; opened by prince Albert, 5 May; visited by the Queen, 29, 30 June; visited by 1,335,915 persons; expenses, 99,500*l.*, receipts, 98,500*l.*; closed . . . . . 17 Oct. 1857
Sir John Potter, a benefactor to the town, died 25 Oct. 1858
British Association meet here (2nd time), 4 Sept. 1861
Great county meeting; 130,000*l.* subscribed to the Lancashire Relief fund . . . . . 2 Dec. 1862
Meeting of the Church Congress . . . 13-15 Oct. 1863
Great Reform meeting; Mr. Bright there. 24 Sept. 1866
Manchester Education bill committee appointed . ,,
Additional M.P. granted by Reform act 15 Aug. 1867
Meeting of Manchester and Liverpool agricultural society . . . . . 27 Aug. 1867
Trades' Unions commission opened; evidence obtained of gross outrages . . . 3-24 Sept. ,,
Two Fenians, Kelly and Deasy, forcibly taken from a police-van, near Manchester, and Brett, a policeman killed . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
23 persons committed for trial; trial, 29 Oct.-12 Nov.; five condemned to death for murder, 1 Nov.; others to imprisonment; Allen, Gould, and Larkin executed . . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
Jacob Bright elected M.P. (Lily Maxwell, a widow, voted for him) . . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
False alarm of fire at Lang's music-hall, 23 killed, 31 July, 1868
New town-hall founded . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Manchester Reciprocity Association founded, Sept. 1869
National Education Union meet . . 3, 4 Nov. ,,
Bishop James Prince Lee died, 24 Dec. 1869; succeeded by James Fraser . . . . . Jan. 1870
Alexandra park (provided by the corporation) opened . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Owens college new buildings founded . 23 Sept. ,,
Grammar school: additional building opened by earl of Derby . . . . . 25 Oct. 1871
Visit of Mr. Disraeli; enthusiastically received, 2-5 April, 1872
The library at the Athenæum burnt . . 24 Sept. 1873
Proposal to rebuild the cathedral by subscription, spring, 1874
Athenæum lecture-rooms opened by lord chief just. Cockburn, the marquis of Salisbury, &c. 22 Jan. 1875
Humphry Nichols, who had given about 100,000*l.* to public charities, died . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Statue of Cromwell (by M. Noble) gift of Mrs. Abel Heywood, uncovered . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Rev. Thos. Middleton bequeaths 14,000*l.* to Royal Infirmary . . . . . May, 1876
Proposal to make Owens college a university, July, ,,

MANCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF. An order in council in Oct. 1838, declared that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either, and that the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York; the county of Lancaster for that purpose to be detached from Chester. By act 10 Vict. (1847) the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed, and that of Manchester was to be created.

BISHOPS.

1847. James Prince Lee; died 24 Dec. 1869.
1870. James Fraser, Jan. 1870.

MANERU, near Puente de la Reyna Navarre. Here took place a conflict between the republicans, under Moriones, and the Carlists, under Otto; both claimed a victory; 6 Oct. 1873. The Carlists were considered to have the advantage.

MANES, the name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The Manes were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were generally supposed to preside over the burial-places and monuments of the dead. They were worshipped by the Romans, and invoked by the augurs; Virgil (22 B.C.) makes his hero sacrifice to the Manes. The Romans superscribed their epitaphs with D. M., *Diis Manibus.*

MANGANESE. Black oxide of manganese, long used to decolorise glass, and called *Magnesia nigra*, was formerly included among the ores of iron. Its distinctive character was proved by the researches of Pott (1740), Kaim and Winterl (1770), and Scheele and Bergmann (1774); it was first eliminated by Gahn. Manganese combined with potassium is called mineral chameleon, from its rapid change of colour under certain circumstances. Forchammer employed it as a test for the presence of organic matter in water; and Dr. Angus Smith successfully applied this test to air in 1858.

MANICHEANS, a sect founded by Manes, in Persia, about 261. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him much wealth, after which he assumed the title of Apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good he called light, the other bad he called darkness. He rejected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire-worshippers. Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time; but afterwards banished him. He was burnt alive by Bahram or Varanes, king of Persia, in 277. His followers spread themselves over the Roman empire, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (built about 1573), capital of the Philippine isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce. Manilla was taken by the English, 6 Oct. 1762, when the archbishop engaged to ransom it for about a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla has suffered greatly by earthquakes. It is stated that nearly 3000 persons perished by one in 1645. In Sept. 1852, the city was nearly destroyed, and on 3 July, 1863, about a thousand lives were lost. The duke of Edinburgh was hospitably entertained here, 19 Nov. 1869.

MANNHEIM (S. Germany), founded in 1606, became the court residence of the palatine of the Rhine in 1719; but his becoming elector of Bavaria in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, 20 Sept. 1795. On 31 Oct. the Austrians under general Wurmser defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighbourhood during the wars of Napoleon I. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by Sand, a student of Wurtzburg, 2 April, 1819.

MANOMETER (Greek, *manos*, thin), an instrument for measuring the rarity of the atmosphere, gases, and vapours. One is said to have been made by Otto von Guericke about 1660, and the "statical barometer" of Robert Boyle was a simple manometer. Various forms of the apparatus were devised by Ramsden (about 1773), by Roy (1777), by Cazalet (1789), and by Bourdon and others. A manometer was constructed for the investigation respecting the elasticity of steam conducted by Prony, Arago, Dulong, and Girard, 1830.

MANITOBA, see *Rupert's Land* and *Hudson's Bay* (N. America), a new colony. A Fenian attack on the colony was suppressed by American troops about 12 Oct. 1871.

MANORS are as ancient as the Saxon times, and imply a territorial district with its jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites. They were formerly called baronies, and still are lordships. Each lord was empowered to hold a court called the court-baron for redressing misdemeanors, and settling disputes between the tenants. *Cabinet Lawyer.*

MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON. The residence of the lord mayor. It is situate at the east end of the Poultry on the site of the ancient Stocks-market. It was built of Portland stone by George Dance the elder, 1739-53; repaired and redecorated, 1867-68; see *Mayor.*

MANSION-HOUSE FRENCH RELIEF FUND for the sufferers by the siege of Paris, was established at a meeting at the Mansion-house, London, 18 Jan. 1871. In four days about 24,000*l.* had been received; up to 4 March, 113,599*l.*; finally, 126,609*l.* Col. H. Stuart Wortley and Mr. George Moore went to Paris on 3 Feb. with 68 tons of provisions, and personally superintended their distribution by the clergy, foreign consuls, and others. An official report issued by the lord mayor, dated 7 Nov. 1871, showed a balance of 4679*l.* in hand.

MANSION-HOUSE BENGAL RELIEF FUND, begun 24 Jan. 1874; prince of Wales became patron, 24 Feb.; public meeting, 14 April; above 55,000*l.* subscribed, 19 March; 125,000*l.*, 27 July, when the fund was closed.

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt). Here *Louis* IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, 5 April, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom.

MANTINEA (Arcadia, Greece). Here—(1) Athenians and Argives were defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 418 B.C. (2) And here Epaminondas and the Thebans defeated the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 362 B.C. Epaminondas was killed in the engagement, and Thebes lost its power among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alcinoüs. The town was also called Antigonia. Other battles were fought in the neighbourhood.

MANTUA (N. Italy), an Etruscan city, near which Virgil was born, 70 B.C. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph I. It surrendered to the French, 2 Feb. 1797, after a siege of eight months; retaken by the Austrians and Russians, 30 July, 1799, after a short siege. After the battle of Marengo (14 June, 1800), the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians, who surrendered it to the Italians, 11 Oct. 1866, after the peace.

MANUFACTURES, see *Silk*, *Cotton*, &c.

MAORIS, see *New Zealand.*

MAPLE-TREE. The *acer rubrum*, or scarlet maple, was brought here from N. America, before 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735) the Americans make very good sugar.

MAPS, see *Charts*, and *Mercator.*

MARANON, see *Amazon.*

MARATHON (in Attica). Here, on 28 or 29 Sept. 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 11,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to about 110,000. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain (about 6400) was Hippias, the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia; see *Greece.*

MARBLE. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuaries of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, about 568 B.C. *Pliny.* The edifices or monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble. The marble arch, London, erected at Buckingham palace, 1830, was removed to Hyde-park, March, 1851.

MARBURG (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded, 1231; and the first Protestant university in 1527. It suffered much during the Seven years' war, 1753-60.

MARCH, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but placed it differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th of this month; see *Year*.

MARCHES. The old boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. The Lords Marchers of the Welsh borders had vice-regal authority; the wardens of the Scotch marches were subordinate officers. These powers were abolished, 1536, and 1689.

MARCHFELD (Austria). Here Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain by his rival, the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, 26 Aug. 1278; see *Bohemia*.

MARCIONITES, followers of Marcion, a heretic, about 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines. *Cave*.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and, united with other tribes, invaded Italy about 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus. They were defeated by the legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179; and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO (N. Italy). Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, after crossing the Alps into Piedmont, attacked the Austrians, 14 June, 1800; his army was retreating, when the arrival of general Dessaix turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed 15 June, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became master of Italy.

MARESCHALS or MARSHALS, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had 500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The number was afterwards greatly increased. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage; see *Marshal*.

MARIAN PERSECUTION, see *Protestants*.

MARIGNANO (now MALEGNANO), N. Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here—1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, 13, 14 Sept. 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants.—2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (*which see*), 24 February, 1525.—3. After the battle of Magenta, 4 June, 1859, the Austrians entrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded, on 8 June. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

MARINER'S COMPASS, see *Compass*, and *Magnetism*.

MARINES were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated 16 Oct. 1664, authorised 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the third regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea service was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war, ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 3000 supernumeraries. The *jollies*, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The "Royal Marine Forces" (so named 1 May, 1802), now comprehend artillery and light infantry. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery. *P. H. Nicolas*. Marine Engineers' Institution, founded in 1872.

MARINE SOCIETY (for the maintenance and instruction of boys for the navy), was founded by Jonas Hanway, 1756, and incorporated, 1772. It instituted the first training ship on the Thames, 1786. H.M.S. *Warspite* was burnt, without loss of life, 3 Jan. 1876; and the boys were removed to the *Conqueror*.

MARINO, SAN, a republic in central Italy. Its origin is ascribed to St. Marinus, a hermit, who resided here in the 5th century. Its independence was confirmed by pope Pius VII. in 1817. Population, in 1858, about 8000; in 1869, 7303; in 1874, 7816.

MARIOLATRY, worship of the virgin Mary, began in the 4th century, greatly increased in the 10th.

MARITIME EXHIBITION at Havre opened by representatives of the government 1 June, 1868: a similar exhibition was opened at Naples by the prince of Piedmont, 17 April, 1871; at Paris, 10 July, 1875.

MARK, a silver coin of the northern nations, and the name *mark-lubs* is still retained in Denmark. In England, the mark means the sum of 13*s*. 4*d*., and the name is retained in law courts.

MARKET, see *Smithfield*, *Metropolitan Cattle Market*, *London*, 1868.

MARK'S, St. (Venice). The church was erected in 829; the piazza in 1592.

MARLBOROUGH, STATUTES OF, were enacted in the castle of Marlborough, Wiltshire, 1267.—MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, London, was built by Wren for the duke of Marlborough, 1709-10; was bought for the princess Charlotte and prince Leopold in 1817; held by queen Adelaide till 1849, and became the residence of the prince of Wales, 1863. See *Gems*.

MAROCCO, see *Morocco*.

MARONITES, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the 5th century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites Nestorians, and Monothelites. About 1180 they numbered 40,000, living in the neighbourhood of mount Libanus, and were of service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the church of Rome soon after. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see *Druses*.

MAROONS, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued,

when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and many were transported. *Brande.*

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking episcopacy, were mostly written, it is believed, by Henry Penry, who was cruelly executed, 29 May, 1593, for writing seditious words against the queen (found about his person when seized). The tracts appeared about 1586. Some had very singular titles: such as "An Almand for a Parrat," "Hay any Worke for Cooper?" &c. They were collected and reprinted in 1843.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF, see *Privateer.*

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia) were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoça. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, 1 May, 1842.

MARQUIS, a dignity, called by the Saxons markin-reve, by the Germans markgrave, took its original from mark or March, a limit or bound (see *Marches*); the office being to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. Marquis is next in honour to a duke. The first Englishman on whom the title was conferred was the favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquis of Dublin, and placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, 1385. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquis of Ormond, in 1476, without territories, afterwards earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE was instituted by God (*Gen.* ii.), and confirmed by Christ (*Mark* x.), who performed a miracle at the celebration of one (*John* ii.). Matrimonial ceremonies among the Greeks are ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C. See *Age.*

Law favouring marriage passed at Rome . B.C. 18
Priests forbidden to marry after ordination A.D. 325
Marriage in Lent forbidden 366
It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy 1073
The celebration of marriage, as a sacrament, in churches ordained by pope Innocent III. about 1199; and so affirmed by the council of Trent . . 1547
Marriages solemnised by justices of the peace under an act of the commons 1653
A tax laid on marriages, viz.: marriage of a duke, 50*l.*; of a common person, 2*s.* 6*d.* 1695
Irregular marriages prohibited (see *Fleet Marriages*) 1753
Marriages again taxed 1784
New marriage act, 1822; partially repealed . . 1823
Acts prohibiting marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Scotland, or other ministers not belonging to the church of Scotland, repealed . . 1834
Act to render the children of certain marriages within forbidden degrees of kindred legitimate; such marriages in future prohibited (Lyndhurst's act) 1835
The present marriage act for England, authorising marriages without religious ceremony, by registrar's certificate, or in a dissenting chapel, passed 1836 [amended in 1837 and 1856] 1836
Marriage Registration act 1837
Amendment act passed in . . . . . 1840 and 1856
A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scotland (see *Gretna*) passed in 1856
A court established for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has the power of giving sentence of judicial separation for adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upward (see *Divorce*) 1857
The Marriage Law Reform association instituted (to legalise a marriage with a *deceased wife's sister*), 15 Jan. 1851. A bill for this purpose passed the commons, 2 July; was rejected by the lords, 23 July, 1858; again rejected, 1862; and again by the commons, 2 May, 1866; and 30 April, 1870, rejected by the lords (77-73) 19 May, 1870; passed by commons, 9 March, rejected by the lords (97-71), 27 March, 1871; passed by commons in 1872, 1873; and rejected by the lords (49-74), 14 March, 1873; rejected by commons, 171-142 . 17 Feb. 1875
These marriages made legal by the legislature at Melbourne, Nov. 1872: at Sydney 1875
In the case of Brook *v.* Brook, it was decided that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign country was not valid . . . . . 17 April, 1858
This decision confirmed on appeal to the house of lords, on . . . . . 18 March, 1861
A commission appointed to inquire into the working of the marriage laws of Scotland, 22 March, 1865, reported strongly in favour of changes being made to insure uniformity, simplicity, and certainty . . . . . July, 1868
Consular Marriage Act, enabling acting British consuls abroad to solemnize marriages, passed 16 July, 1868
Married Women's property act passed . 9 Aug. 1870
Marriage Law of Ireland amended by an act passed 10 Aug. 1870; amended . . . . July, 1871

REGISTERED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750	40,300	1854	159,727
1809	73,228	1855 (*Crimean War*)	152,113
1810	84,473	1856	159,337
1815	91,946	1857	159,097
1820	96,883	1858	156,070
1825	98,378	1859	167,723
1830	102,437	1860	170,156
1840	121,083	1861 (*Cotton famine*)	163,706
1845	143,743	1862	164,030
1848	138,230	1863	173,510
1850*	152,744	1864	180,387
1853	164,520		

MARRIAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†
1865	185,474	23,527	——
1866	187,776	23,629	30,151
1867	179,154	22,521	29,796
1868	176,962	21,853	27,753
1869	176,970	22,083	27,277
1870	181,655	23,788	28,835
1871	190,112	23,966	28,960
1872	201,267	25,580	27,114
1873	205 615	26,730	26,270
1874	202,010	26,247	24,481
1875	200,980	25,921	24,259

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT was passed in 1772, in consequence of the marriage of the duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with the widow of the earl Waldegrave, and of the duke of Cumberland with the widow of colonel Horton and daughter of lord Irnham. [By this act, none of the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, can marry under the age of 25, without the consent of the king; at and after that age, the consent of parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid.] The marriage of the duke of Sussex with the lady Augusta Murray, solemnised in 1793, was pronounced illegal, 1794, and the claims of their son, sir Augustus d'Este, declared invalid, by the house of lords, 9 July, 1844. He married lady Cecilia Underwood (afterwards duchess of Inverness), 1831.

H. R. H. the princess Louise was married to the marquis of Lorne by the queen's consent, 21 March, 1871.

HALF MARRIAGE. *Semi-Matrimonium.* Among the Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not merely tolerated but authorised. The concubine had the name of *semi-conjux.* Men might have either a

* Of these marriages, it is stated in the registrar's returns that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.—In France, the marriages were 208,893 in 1820; 243,674 in 1825; and 259,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, 7754 marriages were, bachelors and maids, 6456; bachelors and widows, 368; widowers and maids, 708; widowers and widows, 222.

† Approximative.

wife or a concubine, provided they had not both together. Constantine the Great checked concubinage, but did not abolish it. This ancient custom of the Romans was preserved, not only among the Lombards, but by the French when they held dominion in that country. Cujas assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order." *Henault.* See *Morganatic Marriages.*

DOUBLE MARRIAGES. There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz.: Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 398 B.C. It is said that the count Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted, under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX., in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The Mormonites practise and encourage polygamy.

FORCED MARRIAGES. The stat. 3 Henry VII. (1487) made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, &c., contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By 39 Eliz. (1596) such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV. (1820). The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament, 1690.—Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, 24 March, 1827; and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by act of parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochos, about 1433 B.C.

FLEET MARRIAGES. See *Fleet.*

MARRIED WOMEN, see *Wives.*

MAR'S INSURRECTION. John, earl of Mar proclaimed James III. at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, 6 September, 1715. He was defeated at Sheriffmuir, 13 Nov., and escaped from Montrose with the Pretender, 4 Feb. 1716.

MARRS MURDERS, see *Ratcliffe Highway.*

MARSAGLIA (Piedmont, N. Italy). Here the imperialists under prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy were defeated by the French under Catinat, 4 Oct. 1693.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, or L'Isle, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request of marshal Luckner, in 1791, to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. It derived its name from a body of troops from Marseilles marching into Paris in 1792 playing the tune. The author was pensioned by Louis Philippe, 1830.

MARSEILLES. The ancient *Massilia* (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phocæans about 600 B.C.; an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools.

Taken by Julius Cæsar after a long siege	B.C.	49
By Euric the Visigoth	A.D.	470
Sacked by the Saracens		839
Marseilles a republic		1214
Subjected to the counts of Provence		1251
United to the crown of France		1482
The plague rages		1649
It carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop Belsunce devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers		1720-1
Revolutionary commotions here	30 April,	1789
Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is reduced	23 Aug.	1793

MARSHALS. Two were appointed in London to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 1567. *Northouck.*

MARSHALS, BRITISH FIELD-. This rank was first conferred upon John, duke of Argyll, and George, earl of Orkney, by George II. in 1736. Sir John Fox Burgoyne and sir Wm. Gomm, were made field-marshals in 1868; see *Mareschal.* The prince of Wales, the marquis of Tweeddale, and sir John Forster Fitzgerald, were made field-marshals, May, 1875.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE, appointed by Napoleon I. during his wars, 1804-14.

Arrighi, duke of Padua; died 21 March, 1853.
Augereau, duke of Castiglione; died 12 June, 1816.
Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, king of Sweden, 1818; died 8 March, 1844.
Berthier, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, killed or committed suicide at Bamberg, 1 June, 1815.
Bessières, duke of Istria; killed at Lützen, 1 May, 1813.
Brune, murdered at Avignon, 2 Aug. 1815.
Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auerstadt; died 1 June, 1823.
Grouchy, died 29 May, 1847.
Jourdan, peer of France; died 23 Nov. 1833.
Junot, duke of Abrantes; suicide, 29 July, 1813.
Kellermann, duke of Valmy; died 12 Sept. 1820.
Lannes, duke of Montebello, wounded at Aspern; died 31 May, 1809.
Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic; died 14 Sept. 1820.
Macdonald, duke of Tarento; died 24 Sept. 1840.
Marmont, duke of Ragusa; died 2 March, 1852.
Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli; died 4 April, 1817.
Moncey, duke of Conegliano; died 20 April, 1842.
Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by Fieschi, 28 July, 1835.
Murat, king of Naples, executed 13 Oct. 1815.
Ney, prince of Moskwa, executed 7 Dec. 1815.
Oudinot, duke of Reggio; died 13 Sept. 1847.
Perignon, marquis de; died 25 Dec. 1818.
Poniatowski, prince Josef Anton, wounded at Leipsic, and drowned 19 Oct. 1813.
Soult, duke of Dalmatia; died 26 Nov. 1851.
Suchet, duke of Albuera; died 3 Jan. 1826.
Victor, duke of Belluno; died 1 March, 1841.

MARSHALSEA COURT, having jurisdiction in the royal palace, was very ancient, of high dignity, and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *lord Coke's* 10 *Rep.* 68) no business has been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, the judges and other officers being the same. These courts were removed from Southwark to Scotland-yard in 1801, were abolished by parliament, and discontinued 31 Dec. 1849; see *Prisons.*

MARSI, a brave people of Southern Italy, who, after several contests, yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the civil wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. After many successes and reverses, they sued for and obtained peace and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being *Socii* of the Romans, this was called the *Social war.*

MARSTON MOOR (near York). The Scots and parliamentary army were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquis of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston-moor, on 2 July, 1644, and the contest was long undecided. Rupert, commanding the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, at the head of troops disciplined by himself. Cromwell was victorious; he drove his op-

ponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's artillery was taken, and the royalists never recovered the blow.

MARTELLO TOWERS or MORTELLA TOWERS, were circular buildings erected in the beginning of the present century, on the southern coast of England, and other parts of the empire, as defences against invasion.

MARTIAL LAW, see *Courts-Martial*, and *Military Law*.

MARTINESTI, see *Rimnik*.

MARTINIQUE (French West Indies), discovered in 1493 or 1502; settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in Feb. 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken, 16 March, 1794; restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; again captured 23 Feb. 1809. A revolution in this island in favour of Napoleon was finally suppressed by the British, 1 June, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1839.

MARTINMAS, 11 Nov., the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the 4th century, is quarter day in parts of the north of England and in Scotland. The high sheriffs of England and Wales are nominated on the morrow of St. Martin, 12 Nov.

MARTINS' HALL, ST. (Long Acre, London), was opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Hullah, on 11 Feb. 1850; burnt down 26 Aug. 1860; rebuilt, 1861; opened as the New Queen's Theatre, by Mr. Alfred Wigan, 24 Oct. 1867.

MARTYRS. Stephen the first Christian martyr, was stoned, 37. The festivals of the martyrs, of very ancient date, took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about 169. St. Alban is the English protomartyr, 286; see *Persecutions*, *Protestants*, and *Diocletian Era*. The Martyrs' Memorial, Smithfield, erected by the Protestant Alliance, was inaugurated 11 March, 1870. The Martyrs' memorial Church, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, was consecrated 2 June, 1871.

MARYLAND, named after queen Henrietta Maria, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was granted in 1632 to lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It contains the district of Colombia, in which Washington is situate. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The confederate army, under general Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, 30 Aug. 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. They were followed by the federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on 17 Sept., at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory. The confederates retired into Virginia in good order, and it is said with much booty.

MASCAT, see *Muscat*.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown.—Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Stow*; see *Iron Mask*.

MASQUERADES were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles I. 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1724. They were revived and carried to a shameful excess in violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776. *Mortimer*. At the close of a bal masqué, given by Anderson the Wizard, 5 March, 1856, Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASS, in the Roman church, is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the Eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low; the first is that sung by choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about 394; it was introduced into England in the 7th century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201. Dr. Daniel Rock, in "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), describes an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral, by St. Osmund and others, during the 12th century. The English communion service was adopted in 1549; see *Missal*, and *Ritualism*.

MASSACHUSETTS, the mother state of New England, North America, founded by the English puritans at Plymouth-rock, 1620. It abolished slavery 1783, and adopted the constitution of the United States, 1788.

MASSACRES. The following are among the most remarkable, probably exaggerated:—

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397.
2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331.
Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211.
A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.
The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88.
A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87.
Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82.
At Perusia, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 40.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of the Jews are said to have been put to the sword, 70.
The Jews, headed by one Andræ, put to death many Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, 115.
Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 165.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Antoninus, 215.
The emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, 277.
Of the Gothic hostages by Valens, 378.
Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius 390.

Of the circus factions at Constantinople, 532.
Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, 1184.
Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet.
Of the French in Sicily, 1282; see *Sicilian Vespers.*
At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, 1418.
Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520.
Of Protestants at Vassy, 1 March, 1562.
Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, in France (see *St. Bartholomew*), 24 Aug. 1572.
Of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.
Of the pretender Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, at Moscow, 27 May, 1606.
Of Protestants in the Valteline, N. Italy, 19 July, 1620.
Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, Oct. 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young, were slain, Dec. 1790; see *Ismail.*
Of French Royalists (see *Septembrizers*), 2 Sept. 1792.
Of Poles, at Praga, 1794.
In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, 29 March, 1804, and many thousands perished.
Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, 2 May, 1808.
Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, 1 March, 1811.
Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1815.
Massacre at Scio, 22 April, 1822; see *Chios.*
Destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople, 14 June, 1826.
600 Kabyles suffocated in a cave in Algeria, 18 June, 1845; see *Dahra.*
Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, 16 Oct. 1850.
Of Maronites, by Druses, in Lebanon, June, 1860; and of Christians, by Mahometans, at Damascus, 9-11 July, 1860; see *Druses* and *Damascus.*
Of 173 N. W. Indians (including women and children) (as a chastisement for murders, outrages, and robberies), by major Baker, of U.S. army, Jan. 1870.
Of French missionaries and others, at Tien-tsin, 22 persons (see *China*), 21 June, 1870.
Of foreigners, by the native Ganchos in the Tandel district, Buenos Ayres, S. America, 1 Jan. 1872.
See *Minnesota*, and *Modoc Indians.*

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 British nobles, on Salisbury Plain, by Hengist, about 450.
Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Bernicia, 607 or 612.
Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of 13 Nov. 1002, by order of Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded. *Baker's Chronicle.*
Of the Jews, in England. Some few pressing into Westminster hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England slew all they met. In York 500, who had taken shelter in a castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, 1189.
Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), 1209.
Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, Feb. 1624.
Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, 23 Oct. 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion. *Sir William Petty.* In the first three or four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed. *Lord Clarendon.* Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred. *Sir W. Temple.*
Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe (see *Glencoe*), 13 Feb. 1692.
Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes; perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798. *Musgrave.*
Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, &c., by mutineers of the native Indian army (see *India*), May and June, 1857.
Of 136 emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah (said to be by Mormons whom they had offended); a few children spared; 18 Sept. 1858.
[Bishops Ph. K. Smith and Lee accused; Brigham Young exonerated, 1875.]
Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of Borneo, 1 May, 1859.
Of the Europeans at Morant bay, Jamaica, by the infuriated negroes, 11-12 Oct. 1865; see *Jamaica.*
Of lieut. Holcombe and surveying party (about 70) in Assam on Naga hills; about 24 Feb. 1875.
Of Mr. Margary and servants (with col. Browne's expedition into Western China) at Manwyne, by Chinese, 21 Feb. 1875.
Of commodore Goodenough, of the *Pearl*, and 2 seamen, by natives of Santa Cruz island, South Pacific ocean; attacked 12 Aug., died 20 Aug. 1875.
Of about 6 negro militia-men, who had made a patriotic demonstration on 4 July, by whites, at Hamburg, South Carolina, 9 July, 1876.

MASSAGETÆ, an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them Cyrus the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

MASSANIELLO REVOLUTION, 1647; see *Naples*, note.

MASSILIA, see *Marseilles.*

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES, see *Ceremonies.*

MASTERS IN CHANCERY, chosen from the equity bar, were first appointed, it is said, to assist the ignorance of sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, in 1587. The office was abolished in 1852.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT (amending the statute respecting them) was passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Servants.*

Royal commission to examine into its working, reported 31 July; published evidence . Oct. 1874

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE, an officer of great antiquity and dignity. The establishment was abolished in 1782, and the duties transferred to the lord chamberlain.

MASTER OF THE REVELS, an officer of the court. Solomon Dayrolle was the last appointed. Part of the duties were transferred to the licenser of plays, 1737.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, an equity judge, derives his title from having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances, entered upon rolls of parchment; his decrees are appealable to the court of chancery. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, was in Chancery-lane. The rolls were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the converted Jews; but after the Jews were expelled the kingdom in 1290 it was annexed for ever afterwards to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of king Richard III., 1483; all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London; see *Records.* The first recorded master of the rolls was either John de Langton, appointed 1286, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed 1 Oct. 1295; but it is clear that the office was in existence long before. *Hardy.* The duties were defined in 1833; the salary regulated in 1837.

RECENT MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

Sir Wm. Grant appointed	27 May, 1801
Sir Thomas Plumer	6 Jan. 1818
Robert, lord Gifford	5 April, 1824
Sir J. S. Copley (*aft.* lord Lyndhurst)	14 Sept. 1826
Sir John Leach	3 May, 1827
Sir C. Pepys (*aft.* lord Cottenham)	29 Sept. 1834
Henry Bickersteth (*aft.* lord Langdale)	19 Jan. 1836
Sir John (baron 1865) Romilly	28 March, 1851
Sir George Jessel (a Jew)	29 Aug. 1873

MASTODON, see *Mammoth*.

MATCHES, see *Lucifers*.

MATERIALISM, the doctrine held by those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but is the result of a particular organisation of matter in the body. The term is rather loosely applied to the system of Epicurus, about 310 B.C.; Hobbes, about A.D. 1642; Priestley, about 1772; and many eminent men in the present day. It is not necessarily identical with atheism.

MATHEMATICS formerly signified all kinds of learning; but the term is now applied to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity; see *Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, 300 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1650 A.D.; Barrow, died 1677; Leibnitz, died 1716; sir Isaac Newton, died 1727; Euler, died 1783; Lagrange, died 1813; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peacock, died 1858; sir G. B. Airy (astronomer royal), Bartholomew Price, and I. Todhunter are eminent mathematicians. Mary Somerville, born 1790, author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," died 1873. The London Mathematical Society was founded, 16 Jan. 1865; professor Aug. De Morgan, president.

MATHURINS, see under *Trinity*.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic church. The *French Matins* were the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 24 Aug. 1572. The *Matins of Moscow* were the massacre of prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, in the morning of 27 May, 1606.

MATTERHORN, a part of the main ridge of the Alps, about 14,836 feet high, S. Switzerland. After various fruitless attempts by professor Tyndall and other eminent climbers, in 1860, the summit was reached on 14 July, 1865, by Mr. Edward Whymper and others. During their descent, four of the party were killed. Mr. Hadow fell; the connecting rope broke, and he himself, lord Francis Douglas, the rev. Mr. Hudson, and Michael Croz, a guide, slipped down, and fell from a precipice nearly 4000 feet high. Miss Walker, with her father, ascended the Matterhorn, 22 July, 1871. Three gentlemen ascended without a guide, 21 July, 1876.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY (derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which Christ gave his grand *mandate*, that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday. *Wheatly*. On this day it was the custom of our sovereigns or their almoners to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor persons as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III., when he was fifty years of age, 1363, and is still continued.

MAUR, ST., see *Benedictines*.

MAURITANIA (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 45 B.C., with Sallust for pro-consul. Augustus created (30 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia, for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42, when it was made a province, divided into parts. The country was subjugated by the Vandals and Greeks, and fell into the hands of the Arabs, about 667; see *Morocco*, and *Moors*.

MAURITIUS or **ISLE OF FRANCE** (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, 2 Dec. 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The bishopric was founded 1854. Sir Henry Barkly, governor, in 1863, succeeded by sir Arthur H. Gordon, 1870; sir Arthur Purves Phayre, 1874. Population in 1861, 313,462; in 1872, 326,454. In 1866 two railways were in progress; both now opened. By an awful hurricane, on 11 March, 1868, great damage was done to shipping and buildings, with much loss of life.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B.C.), termed *Mausoleum*. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by the queen at Frogmore, 15 March, 1862.

MAUVE (French for *malva*, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Stenhouse from lichens in 1848; now produced from *Aniline* (*which see*).

MAY, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *majores*; others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day; see *Evil May-day*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Montague (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy."

The annual festival of "Jack in the Green," and his companion sweeps, has gradually ceased, 1876.

MAYENCE, see *Mentz*.

MAY-FLOWER, see *Pilgrim Fathers*.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland), founded by parliament, 1795, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college (30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings and 26,000*l.* annually) was granted by parliament, June, 1845. This occasioned much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition almost every session. The college was repaired and enlarged in 1860. By the Irish Church act, passed 26 July, 1869, the annual parliamentary grant was to cease after 1 Jan. 1871; a compensation being made. A synod held here, Sept. 1875, condemned mixed education.

MAYO ASSASSINATION. Richard Southwell Bourke, earl of Mayo, was born 21 Feb. 1822. As lord Naas he was chief secretary for Ireland, in the Derby and Disraeli administrations, 1852, 1858-9, 1866-8. In Sept. 1868, he was appointed viceroy of India, and energetically fulfilled the duties. He was assassinated at Port Blair in the Andaman islands, on a visit of inspection, by Shere Ali, a convict, 8 Feb. 1872. The Indian government granted an annual pension of 1000*l.* to the countess, and 20,000*l.* for the children; and 1000*l.* a year was added to lady Mayo's pension by parliament, voted unanimously, 22 July, 1872.

MAYORS OF THE PALACE, high officers in France, who had great influence during the later Merovingian kings, termed "*fainéants*," do-nothings:—Pepin the Old (or de Landen), 622 *et seq.*; Pepin Héristal, 687-714; Charles Martel, despotic, 714-741; Pepin le Bref, 741, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom, 752.

MAYORS OF CORPORATIONS. At the time of the Norman conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called *port-grave*, afterwards softened into *port-reeve*, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost; but in Henry II.'s reign the Norman title of *maire* (soon after *mayor*) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration; now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re-election. He must be an alderman, and have been sheriff. His duties commence on 9 Nov. The prefix LORD is peculiar to the chief civic officer of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and York.

The "*Lord Mayor's court*" is very ancient.
The first mayor of London, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, held office for 24 years, appointed . . . 1189
First presented to the barons of the exchequer . . 1251
The prefix of *lord* granted by Edward III., with the style of right honourable 1354
Sir Henry Pickard, who had been lord mayor of London in 1357, sumptuously entertained in one day four monarchs: Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the king of Cyprus; and David, king of Scotland; the Black Prince and many of the nobility being present. *Stow.* . . 1363
Sir John Norman, the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, and instituted lord mayor's show 1453
The more costly pageants of the show laid aside . 1685
The lord mayor entertained the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank 18 June, 1814
The lord mayor, Farncombe, gave a banquet to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition, 1851 . . 21 March, 1850
The lord mayor, sir F. Moon, entertained the emperor and empress of the French . . 19 April, 1855
The lord mayor, B. S. Phillips, entertained the king and queen of the Belgians, July; entertained by them at Brussels . . . . . Oct. 1866
The lord mayor entertained the viceroy of Egypt, 11 June; the sultan, 18 July, 1867; the shah of Persia, 20 June, 1873; the czar . . . . 18 May, 1874

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

1800-1. Sir William Staines, bart.
1801-2. Sir John Eamer, bart.
1802-3. Charles Price.
1803-4. John Perring.
1804-5. Peter Perchard.
1805-6. Sir James Shaw.
1806-7. Sir William Leighton, bart.
1807-8. John Ainsley.
1808-9. Sir Charles Flower, bart.
1809-10. Thomas Smith.
1810-11. Joshua Jonathan Smith.
1811-12. Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bart.
1812-13. George Scholey.
1813-14. Sir William Domville, bart.
1814-15. Samuel Birch.
1815-16. Matthew Wood.
1816-17. Matthew Wood again.
1817-18. Christopher Smith.
1818-19. John Atkins.
1819-20. George Brydges.
1820-1. John T. Thorpe.
1821-2. Christopher Magnay.
1822-3. William Heygate.
1823-4. Robert Waithman.
1824-5. John Garratt.
1825-6. William Venables.
1826-7. Anthony Browne.
1827-8. Matthias Prime Lucas
1828-9. William Thompson.
1829-30. John Crowder.
1830-1. Sir John Key, bart.
1831-2. Sir John Key, bart., again
1832-3. Sir Peter Laurie.
1833-4. Charles Farebrother.
1834-5. Henry Winchester.
1835-6. William Taylor Copeland.
1836-7. Thomas Kelly.
1837-8. Sir John Cowan, bart.
1838-9. Samuel Wilson.
1839-40. Sir Chapman Marshall, bart.
1840-1. Thomas Johnson.
1841-2. John Pirie.
1842-3. J. Humphrey.
1843-4. Sir W. Magnay, bart.
1844-5. Michael Gibbs.
1845-6. John Johnson.
1846-7. Sir George Carroll.
1847-8. John Kinnesley Hooper.
1848-9. Sir James Duke, bart., M.P.
1849-50. Thomas Farncombe.
1850-1. Sir John Musgrove.
1851-2. William Hunter.
1852-3. Thomas Challis, M.P.
1853-4. Thomas Sidney.
1854-5. Sir Fras. G. Moon, bart.
1855-6. David Salomons.
1856-7. Thomas Quested Finnis.
1857-8. Sir Robert W. Carden, bart.
1858-9. David W. Wire.
1859-60. James Carter.
1860-1. William Cubitt, M.P.
1861-2. William Cubitt, again.
1862-3. W. A. Rose.
1863-4. Wm. Lawrence.
1864-5. Warren S. Hale.
1865-6. Benj. Sam. Phillips.
1866-7. Thos. Gabriel.
1867-8. Wm. Ferneley Allen.
1868-9. James Lawrence.
1869-70. Robert Besley.
1870-1. Thomas Dakin.
1871-2. Sills John Gibbons.
1872-3. Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow.
1873-4. Andrew Lusk, M.P.
1874-5. David Henry Stone.
1875-6. Wm. James Richmond Cotton.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

John le Decer was appointed first provost in 1308; a gilded sword was granted to be borne before the provost by Henry IV. 1407
Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor 1409
The collar of SS. and a foot company granted by Charles II. to the mayors 1660
Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor honoured with the title of lord, by Charles II., who granted 500*l.* per annum, in lieu of the company of foot . 1665
The new collar of SS. granted by William III. to the mayor, value 1000*l.*, the former having been lost in James II.'s time 1697

MAZARINE BIBLE, see *Printing*, 1450-5.

MEAL TUB PLOT, against the duke of York, afterwards James II., contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods, 23 Oct. 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension, on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a *meal-tub* at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason,—particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, 1 June, 1685, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis. This caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES, see *Weights*. "Not men, but measures," a phrase used in parliament by Brougham, 2 Nov. 1830.

MEAT, see *Provisions*.

MEAT-BISCUIT, said to have been invented by Cecil Borden, 1850. See *Milk*.

MEATH (Ireland). Many episcopal sees in Meath (as Clonard, Duleek, and others of less note) were fixed at Clonard, before 1151-2, when the division of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from Pope Eugene III. Eugene was the first styled bishop of Meath, about 1174. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII., at 373*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

MECCA (in Arabia), the birth-place of Mahomet, about 571, whence he was compelled to flee, 15 July, 622 (the Hegira). On one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is asserted he retired to perform his devotions, and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, 604. Mecca, after being vainly besieged by Hosein for the caliph Yezid, 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mahometan sect. They were expelled by the pacha of Egypt in 1818, who retired in 1841. It is said that 160,000 pilgrims visited Mecca in 1858, and only 50,000 in 1859.

MECHANICS. The simple mechanical powers have been ascribed to heathen deities; the axe, wedge, wimble, &c., to Dædalus; see *Steam Engine, Motion*.

Aristotle writes on mechanics about . . B.C. 320
The properties of the lever, &c., demonstrated by Archimedes, who died 212
[He laid the foundations of nearly all these inventions, the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age. *Wallis* (1695.)]
The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire.
Cattle-mills, *molæ jumentariæ*, were also in use by the Romans.
The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates 70
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome 50
Pappus wrote on mechanics . . . about A.D. 350
Floating-mills on the Tiber 536
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about 1078
Wind-mills were in very general use in the 12th century.
Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg 1332
Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan about 1500
Work on Statics, by Stevinus 1586
Galileo's "Scienza Mecanica" 1634
Theory of falling bodies, Galileo 1638
Laws of percussion, Huygens, Wallis, Wren, about 1660
Theory of oscillation, Huygens 1670
Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer . 1675
Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died 1679
Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelogism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton, Hooke, &c. 1666-1700
Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory 1697
Spirit level (and many other inventions) by Dr. Hooke from 1660 to 1702
D'Alembert's researches on dynamics . about 1743
Lagrange's "Mécanique Analytique" published . 1788
Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" published 1799-1805
Borgnis' Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts, 10 vols. 1818-23
[Among the best modern writers on the science of mechanics are Poncelet, Whewell, Barlow, Moseley, Delaunay, Rankine, and Bartholomew Price.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS. One was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823; and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire. They have revived since 1857, many noblemen and gentlemen giving lectures in them.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, weekly; established 30 Aug. 1823; was incorporated with a new paper termed "Iron," Jan. 1873.

MECHLIN or **MALINES** (Belgium), renowned for its lace manufacture, was founded in the 6th century; destroyed by the Normans in 884; sacked by the Spaniards, 1572; taken by the prince of Orange, 1578, and by the English, 1580; and frequently captured in the 17th and 18th centuries, partaking in the evil fortunes of the country. A Roman Catholic congress was held here Sept. 1867.

MECKLENBURG (N. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (population in 1871, 557,734) and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (population in 1871, 96,982). The house of Mecklenburg claims to be descended from Genseric the Vandal, who ravaged the western empire in the 5th century, and died 477. During the Thirty years' war Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke, 1628; it was restored to its own duke, 1630. After several changes the government was settled in 1701 as it now exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815 the dukes were made grand dukes. The dukes joined the new North German confederation by treaty, 21 Aug. 1866. Disputes between the two chambers respecting a new constitution, Feb. 1875.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1815. Frederic-Francis I.; died 7 March, 1842.
1842. Frederic-Francis II.; born 28 Feb. 1823.
Heir: his son, Frederic-Francis, born 19 March, 1851.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1815. Charles; died 6 Nov. 1816.
1816. George, born 12 Aug. 1779; died 6 Sept. 1860.
1860. Frederic William, born 17 Oct. 1819; married princess Augusta of Cambridge, 28 June, 1843.
Heir: his son, Adolphus-Frederic, born 22 July 1848.

The royal family of England is intimately allied with the house of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. King George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761; their son, the duke of Cumberland (afterwards king of Hanover) married princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815.

MEDALS, see *Numismatics*. The ancient medals resembled medallions. Modern medals began about 1453 in Germany. The house of commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty, William IV. for 150 guineas. In 1692 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to Lord Howe's victory, 1 June, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were struck for the victory of Waterloo; a general war medal was ordered in 1847; and special medals were given after the Caffre and Chinese wars. Medals were presented by the queen to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, 18 May, 1855.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted, 711 B.C. Its chronology is doubtful.

Revolt of the Medes . . . B.C.	711
Deioces, founder of Ecbatana, reigns	709
Phraortes, or Arphaxad, reigns; (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries)	656
Warlike reign of Cyaxares	632-594
War with the Lydians (see *Halys*)	603
Astyages reigns	594
Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550; who established the empire of Persia (*which see*) . .	560

MEDICAL ACT, see *Medical Council*.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, British, founded in 1832 for the promotion of medical science and the maintenance of the honour of the medical profession. It holds annual meetings at different places in the United Kingdom, and publishes the "British Medical Journal" weekly.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE (Epsom, Surrey), opened in 1855 by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners male and female; and 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated.

MEDICAL COUNCIL. The Medical Act, 1858, "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery;" was amended in 1860. It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The first meeting of this council took place on 23 Nov. 1858, when sir B. C. Brodie was elected first president (who on 30 Nov. was elected president of the Royal Society). He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Green in June, 1860; by Dr. George Burrows, Jan. 1864. The first Medical Register was issued in July, 1859. In 1862 the council was incorporated by parliament, and authorised to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopœia, which was published as the "British Pharmacopœia," in 1864. New editions have appeared since.

MEDICI FAMILY, the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled and made its chief; he ruled for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. Giovanni de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. *Roscoe.* From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand dukes of Tuscany (*which see*). Cattarina de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1565.

MEDICINE, see *Physic*, and *Physicians*.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mahomet, in a large mosque, lighted by rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, 15 July, 622; see *Hegira*. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804; retaken by the pacha of Egypt, 1818.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO (Valladolid, Spain). Here Bessières defeated the Spaniards, 15 July, 1808.

MEDUN, near Podgoritza, European Turkey. In a ravine here, the Turks, under Mahmud Pacha, were severely defeated by the Montenegrins, 14 Aug. 1876.

MEDIOLANUM, see *Milan*.

MEEANEE. The Beloochees, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeanee, were defeated with great loss on 17 Feb. 1843, by lieut.-gen. sir Charles Napier, with 2600 men of all arms.

MEERUT (near Delhi). Here the Indian mutiny began, 10 May, 1857; see *India*.

MEGÆRA, see *Wrecks*, 1871.

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the 8th century B.C. Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium 657 B.C. and sent a second colony, 628 B.C. The Megarian (Eristic or disputatious) school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

MEHADPORE or **MAHEDPORE** (W. India). Here sir Thomas Hislop and sir John Malcolm defeated the Mahrattas under Holkar, 21 Dec. 1817.

MEISTERSINGERS, see *Minnesingers*.

MELANESIA, South West Pacific Isles. The rev. J. C. Patteson (son of sir John), born 1827, was consecrated missionary bishop of Melanesia. He and the rev. J. Atkin were murdered at the isle of Santa Cruz, one of the Queen Charlotte group, by the natives, Sept. 1871, it is supposed in revenge for the kidnapping natives for slaves for Queensland and the Fiji isles, a measure which the bishop himself strenuously opposed.

MELAZZO (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on 20, 21 July, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under general Bosco, who lost about 600 men; Garibaldi's loss being 167. The latter entered Messina; and on 30 July a convention was signed, by which it was settled that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till 13 March, 1861.

MELBOURNE (Australia) capital of Victoria (*which see*). It was founded by J. P. Fawkener, 29 Aug. 1835; and laid out as a town by order of sir R. Bourke, in April, 1837. The first land sale took place in June, and speculation continued till it caused wide-spread insolvency, in 1841-2. See *Victoria.*

Made a municipal corporation, 1842; a bishopric . 1847
First legislative assembly of Victoria meets . . 1852
Gold found in great abundance about 80 miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851, and immense numbers of emigrants flocked there in consequence, causing an enormous rise in the prices of provisions and clothing . . . . . ,,
Population 23,000 in 1851; about 100,000 end of . ,,
The city greatly improved with public buildings, handsome shops, &c. 1853
The Victoria bank, Ballarat, broken open, and 14,300*l.* in money and 200 ounces in gold dust carried off [one of the robbers was taken in England, sent back to Melbourne, and there tried and hanged] . . . . . 8 Oct. 1854
Monster meeting held at Ballarat respecting the collection of the gold licences, followed by riots, during which the Southern Cross flag was raised; intervention of the military; 26 rioters and three soldiers killed, and many wounded . 30 Nov. ,,
The mayor comes to London to congratulate the queen on the marriage of the princess royal . 1858
Intercolonial exhibition opened . . . 25 Oct. 1866
Arrival of the duke of Edinburgh . . 23 Nov. 1867
Great telescope set up at the Observatory early in 1869
Theatre royal burnt . . . . 19 March, 1872

See *Victoria.*

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.

On the retirement of earl Grey, 9 July, 1834, viscount Melbourne * became first minister of the crown, 16 July. When viscount Althorp became earl Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's command as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the Exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, 30 Aug. 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power; see *Administrations.*

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834; resigned Nov. 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury.*
Marquis of Lansdowne, *lord president.*
Earl Mulgrave, *privy seal.*
Viscount Althorp, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Viscount Duncannon, viscount Palmerston, and T. Spring Rice (afterwards lord Monteagle), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
Lord Auckland, *admiralty.*
Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), and Mr. C. P. Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham), *boards of control and trade.*
Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces.*
Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor.*
Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, marquis of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Viscount Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury.*
Marquis of Lansdowne, *lord president.*
Viscount Duncannon, *privy seal, and woods and forests* (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Jan. 1840).
T. Spring Rice, *chancellor of the exchequer* (succeeded by Francis T. Baring, Aug. 1840).
Lord John Russell, *home secretary* (succeeded by marquis of Normanby, Aug. 1839).
Viscount Palmerston, *foreign secretary.*
Lord Glenelg, *colonial secretary* (succeeded by marquis of Normanby, Feb. 1839; lord John Russell, Aug. 1839).
Viscount Howick, *secretary-at-war* (succeeded by T. B. Macaulay, Sept. 1839).
Lord Auckland, *admiralty* (succeeded by earl of Minto, Sept. 1835).
Sir John C. Hobhouse, *board of control.*
C. Poulett Thomson, *board of trade* (succeeded by Henry Labouchere, Aug. 1839).
Lord Holland, *chancellor of duchy of Lancaster* (succeeded by earl of Clarendon, Oct. 1840).
The chancellorship in commission; sir C. Pepys (afterwards lord Cottenham), became *lord chancellor,* Jan. 1836.

* Wm. Lamb, born in 1779; became M.P. for Westminster, 1812; secretary for Ireland, 1827; succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1828; died, 24 Nov. 1848.

MELEGNANO, see *Marignano.*

MELFI (Apulia, S. Italy) was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 14 Aug. 1851: about 600 persons perished.

MELODRAMA originated with or was introduced by Thomas Holcroft in 1793.

MELORA or **MELORIA,** a small isle in the Mediterranean, near which the Pisan fleet defeated the Genoese, in 1241, capturing many bishops going with much treasure to a council. The total destruction of the Pisan fleet on 6 Aug. 1284, by the Genoese near the same place, after a most sanguinary conflict, was considered to be the just punishment of their impiety.

MELOS (now Milo), one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, colonised by the Spartans about 1116 B.C. During the Peloponnesian war the Melians adhered to Sparta, till the island was captured, after seven months' siege, by the Athenians, who massacred all the men and sold the women and children as slaves, 416 B.C.

MEMEL, an important commercial port in Prussia, built about 1279. It was taken by the Teutonic knights, about 1328. It has suffered much by fire, and was almost totally destroyed 4 Oct. 1854. The loss was estimated at 1,100,000*l.*

MEMNONEIUM or **RAMESEION** (Thebes, Egypt), the tomb of Osymandyas, according to Diodorus, now considered to be that of Rameses III., 1618 B.C.

MEMORY, see *Mnemonics.*

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous"), is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 B.C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B.C. It was restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. The invasion of Cambyses, 525 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed it. In the 7th century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay.—**MEMPHIS,** Tennessee, U. S., on the Mississippi, was taken from the confederates by the federals after a severe conflict, 6 June, 1862.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast, and the isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and their opposition so incensed the Roman general, that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, 61.—In crossing this strait, a ferry-boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, 4 Dec. 1785. The road from London to Holyhead has long been regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead

mail-coach road, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension bridges over the river Conway and the Menai Strait, commenced in July, 1818, finished in July, 1825, opened 30 Jan. 1826. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1849-50; see *Tubular Bridges.*

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the 13th century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe, and formed many communities; but at length by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, were reduced to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off; see *Franciscans*, &c.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion-square, London), was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging, and other impositions. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, if deserving. The society has caused above 23,000 vagrants to be convicted as impostors. In 1857, 54,074 meals; in 1860, 42,912; in 1865, 52,137; in 1872, 26,330 were distributed. In 1857, 3785; and in 1865, 3809; in 1872, 2192 begging letters were investigated. See *Poor*. The society has been much aided by the action of the charity organization society; established in 1870.

MENDOZA, in the Argentine republic, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, one of the most awful recorded, 20 March, 1861; above 7000 persons perished.

MENIPPÉE, see *Satire.*

MENSURATION. The properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B.C.; see *Arithmetic.* The *Mensurator*, a new machine for the solution of triangles, was explained by Mr. W. Marsham Adams, at the British Association Meeting at Brighton, Aug. 1872.

MENTANA, (near Monte Rotondo, in the old papal states). Here Garibaldi and his volunteers, after having intrenched his positions at Monte Rotondo and Mentana on their march towards Tivoli, on Sunday, 3 Nov. 1867, were totally defeated by the pontifical and French troops under generals Kanzlar and Polhès, after a severe conflict, in which general Failly said "the Chassepot rifles did wonders." There were about 5000 men on each side, but the Garibaldians were very badly armed. The loss of the papal and French troops was about 200 killed and wounded; that of Garibaldi about 800. Garibaldi crossed the Italian frontier, and was arrested at Correse, and eventually sent to Caprera (about 25 Nov.). See *Rome.*

MENTZ or MAYENCE (S. W. Germany), the Roman *Moguntiacum*, built about 13 B.C. The archbishopric was founded by Boniface, 745. Many diets have been held here; and here John Faust established a printing press, about 1440. A festival in honour of John Guttenburg was celebrated here in 1837. See *Printing*. Mentz was given up to the Prussians, 26 Aug. 1866.

MENU, INSTITUTES OF, the very ancient code of India. Sir Wm. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.).

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT was passed in Aug. 1850, and amended Aug. 1851.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS, said to have been constructed by Gerard Mercator or Kauffmann and published 1556, and applied to navigation by Edward Wright about 1599.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, passed in 1862 to punish forgeries of trade-marks.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' COMPANY, established by the duke of Brabant in 1296, was extended to England in Edward III.'s reign, and was formed into a corporation in 1564.—The MERCHANT-TAILORS, a rich company of the city of London, of which many kings have been members, were so called after the admission of Henry VII. into their company, 1501, but were incorporated in 1466. Their school was founded in 1561. *Stow.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT of 1854 was amended by acts passed in 1862, 1867, 1871, 1872, and 1873. The Act suddenly passed 13 Aug. 1875, gave further power to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships. Another Act passed 15 Aug. 1876; see *Seamen.*

MERCHANTS were protected by Magna Charta, 1215, and by many statutes. See *Acton Burnel.* An attempt made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the house of commons in 1711, failed.

MERCIA, see under *Britain.*

MERCURY, the planet nearest the sun, and the smallest known to the ancients. The last transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, of rare occurrence and first observed by Gassendi, 1631, was well observed 5 Nov. 1868. See *Calomel* and *Quicksilver.*

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives, by John de Matha in 1198. *Hénault.* Another order was formed by Pierre Nolasque in Spain, 1223.

MERIDA (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan. 1811. Near this town, at Arroyos Molinos, the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under general Girard, after a severe engagement, 28 Oct. 1811. The British took Merida from the French in 1812, general Hill leading the combined forces of English and Spanish troops.

MERINO SHEEP, imported into England from Spain, 1788, are thought to be descendants of English sheep taken to Spain as part of the dowry of John of Gaunt's daughter Katherine, 1390.

MEROE, an ancient city and country of inner Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacerdotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 450 B.C.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, 418-752; see *France* and *Mayors.*

MERRIMAC, see *United States*, 1862.

MERRY-ANDREW. The name is said to have been first given to Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on

some occasions, on account of his facetious manners, appeared at court, 1547.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorganshire). Riots commenced here, 3 June, 1831, and continued for several days; many persons were killed and wounded; see *Coal Mine Accidents*, p. 173.

MERTON (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III., 23 Jan. 1236, held a parliament which enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. They were repealed in 1863; see *Bastards*.

MESMERISM. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Merseburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, in a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes and much money. A committee of physicians and philosophers investigated his pretensions, and Bailly, in a paper drawn up in 1784, exposed the futility of animal magnetism. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it. In 1859, the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes (since lord Houghton) among the vice-presidents.

MESSALIANS, a sect professing to adhere to the letter of the gospel, about 310, refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth."

MESSENIA (now *Maura-Matra*), in the Peloponnesus, a kingdom founded by Polycaon, 1499 B.C. It had long sanguinary wars with Sparta, and once contained a hundred cities. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnesus it formed an inferior republic, under the protection first of the Thebans, and afterwards of the Macedonians.

	B.C.
The *first* Messenian war began 743 B.C.; was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually, Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors	724
The *second* war, to throw off the Spartan yoke, commenced about 685, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily	668
The *third* war	466-455

MESSIAH, synonymous with Christ "the anointed," foretold by Daniel ix. 25, about 538 B.C. "We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." *John* i. 41. "The Messiah," Handel's greatest oratorio, composed by him in twenty-three days (22 Aug.-14 Sept. 1741), was first performed at Dublin, 13 April, 1742, the receipts being given by him to the charities of that city.

MESSINA (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It was seized by the Mamertini (*which see*), about 281 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire; was taken by the Saracens, about A.D. 829. *Priestley*. Roger the Norman took it from them by surprise, about 1072.

Revolts against Charles of Anjou, and is succoured by Peter of Arragon	1282
Revolts in favour of Louis XIV. of France, 1676; the Spaniards punish it severely	1678
Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption of Etna	1693
Nearly depopulated by a plague	1740
Half destroyed by an earthquake	1783
Head-quarters of the British forces in Sicily, prior to	1814
An insurrection here subdued	7 Feb. 1848
Garibaldi enters Messina after his victory at Melazzo	20-21 July, 1860
The citadel surrenders to Cialdini	13 March, 1861

METALS. The metals and metalloids are now about fifty in number. Tubal-Cain is mentioned as an "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." (*Gen.* iv.) Moses and Homer speak of the seven metals, and Virgil of the melting of steel. The Phœnicians had great skill in working metals. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's method of chemical analysis by means of the spectrum has added cæsium, rubidium, thallium, and indium to the known metals. See *Elements*, *Mines*, *Iron*, and the other metals.

METAMORPHISTS in the 15th century affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly deified.

METAPHYSICS, the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated from these words having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on Physics. *Mackintosh*. Modern metaphysics arose in the 15th century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given to the study of the human mind in Europe, commonly called the "revival of learning." Hobbes, Cudworth, S. T. Coleridge, Dugald Stuart, and sir W. Hamilton, were eminent British metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, Schelling, and Fichte, foreign ones. See *Philosophy*.

METAURUS, a river in central Italy, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated and slain, 207 B.C., when marching with abundant reinforcement. The Romans were led by Livius and Claudius Nero, the consuls. The latter commanded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp. The victory saved Rome.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, a doctrine attributed to Pythagoras, about 528 B.C., asserts the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; and therefore embalmed the dead. See *Buddhism*.

METEOROGRAPH, an apparatus for the invention of which father Secchi of Rome received a prize at the Paris International Exhibition, July, 1867. It is self-acting, and registers the various changes of the atmosphere in the form of a diagram.

METEOROLOGY (from the Greek *meteōros*, aërial), the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air, such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, &c. Bacon, Boyle, and Franklin wrote on the subject.

John Dalton's essay on meteorology appeared in 1793.
Luke Howard's work on the clouds appeared in 1802, and his "Barometrographia" in 1848. See *Clouds*.
Sir W. Reed published his work on the "law of storms" in 1838. The works of Daniell (1845), Kæmtz (1845), Müller (1847), and Buchan (1867) are esteemed.

Mr. James Glaisher, the secretary of the Meteorological Society (established in 1850 and chartered in 1866) is a most eminent meteorologist. By his exertions the apparatus at Greenwich was erected; and meteorology, has appeared in the "Greenwich Observations" since 1848. See *Balloon—Scientific Ascents.*

Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe.

The Meteorological department of the board of trade, established in 1855, under admiral Fitzroy, commenced the publication of reports in 1857. The admiral published his "Weather-Book" in 1863. His exertions are said to have overworked his brain; and on 30 April, 1865, he died by his own hand. The meteorological office was soon after placed under the direction of Mr. Robert H. Scott. It has issued apparatus and instruction books to captains of ships and established observatories in many places in the empire.

The Kew meteorological observatory given to the British Association in April, 1860: was purchased and presented to the Royal Society by Mr. J. P. Gassiot, 1871.

At the recommendation of M. Le Verrier and admiral Fitzroy, meteorological information, obtained by the telegraph from the principal places in the United Kingdom, has been transmitted daily to Paris, and thence to other parts of Europe since 1 Sept. 1860.

Storm-warnings first issued in Holland through M. Buys Ballot, 1860.

Storm-warnings first sent to the coast by the Board of Trade, 6 Feb.; and first published 31 July, 1861; suspended, 7 Dec. 1866; restoration proposed, Nov. 1867; declared inadvisable.

Daily international bulletin of the imperial observatory at Paris, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, first published, Nov. 1862

"*Daily weather charts*" first issued by the Meteorological Office, 11 March, 1872.

Meteorological congress at Vienna, 2-16 Sept. 1873.

"Weather Charts and Storm Warnings," by R. H. Scott, published, 1876.

See *Barometer, Thermometer,* &c.

METEORS, LUMINOUS, include shooting stars, fire-balls, and falling stones or aërolites. They were described by Halley, Wallis, and others early in the 17th century. The periodicity of the star showers about the 10th of August (termed in the middle ages St. Lawrence's tears) was discovered separately by Quetelet, 1836, and by Herrick in 1837. The following are remarkable epochs for their annual return:—2 Jan.; 29 July; 3 and 9-12 Aug.; 8-14 Nov.; 11 Dec. *R. P. Greg.* See *August.*

The magnificent continuous star-shower of 14 Nov. 1866, had been predicted by professor Newton some time previously. A fine display occurred on the night of 13 Nov. 1868, in the United States. A similar phenomenon had been witnessed by Humboldt at Cumana (S. A.), 12 Nov. 1799; and by Dr. D. Olmsted, at Newhaven (U.S.), 13 Nov. 1833. They were well observed in Britain and Europe, 27 Nov. 1872.

AEROLITES, falling-stones, accompanying meteors, are found in our museums. They contain iron, nickel, and other minerals.

METHOD (Greek, a way of transit), that which gives to knowledge its character. S. T. Coleridge's treatise on the science of method is prefixed to the first volume of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." 1845.

The most recent work on this subject is Professor Stanley Jevons' "Principles of Science: a treatise on Logic and Scientific Method," 1874. "The powers of mind concerned in creation of science are discrimination, detection of identity, and retention."

METHODISTS, see *Wesleyans.*

METHUEN TREATY, a treaty for regulating the commerce between Great Britain and Portugal, made 27 Dec. 1703, concluded by Paul Methuen, our ambassador at Lisbon. It greatly favoured the importation of port wine into this country by lowering the duty, to the discouragement of French wines. It was abrogated in 1834.

METHYL, a colourless inodorous gas, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained in the free state first by Frankland and Kolbe separately, in 1849.

METHYLATED SPIRITS. By an act passed in 1855 a mixture of spirits of wine with 10 per cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha, or methylic alcohol, is allowed to be made duty free for use in the arts and manufactures, not less that 450 gallons being made at one time. In 1861 an act was passed permitting the methylated spirits to be retailed by licence.

METONIC CYCLE, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days; see *Calippic Period.*

METRIC SYSTEM. Before the revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On 8 May, 1790, the constituent assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organisation of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the academy included the names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre,* which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (3·2808 English feet) was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on 7 April, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on 2 Nov. 1801. A decree on 12 Feb. accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on 4 July, 1837, it was decreed that after 1 Jan. 1840, the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably in time be adopted in the British empire.

Unit of SURFACE, *centiare*=a square mètre=1·1960 English yard (a square décamètre or *are*=100 square mètres).

Unit of VOLUME or SOLIDITY, *stère*=a cubit mètre.

Unit of CAPACITY, *litre*=a cubic décimètre (or 10th of a mètre)=1·76077 English pint.

Unit of WEIGHT, *gramme*=weight of a cubic centimètre (the 100th part of a mètre) of distilled water=0·56438 English drachm.

Unit of MONEY, the *franc,* a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca-*, 10; *hekato-*, 100; *kilo-*, 1000; *myria-*, 10,000. The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci-*, 10; *centi-*, 100; *milli-*, 1000).

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before parliament . . . . . 25 Feb. 1824

A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (since lord Monteagle) . . . . May, 1838

Another commission was appointed (both consisted of eminent scientific men, and reported strongly in favour of the change) . . . . 20 June, 1843

A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect . . . . . 1 Aug. 1853

Mr. Gladstone, admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.

The Decimal Association was formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system, June, 1854

Another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Monteagle and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion, Nov. 1855

An International Decimal Association formed in . 1855

The decimal currency adopted in Canada 1 Jan. 1858
The new weights and measures bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed . . 1862
An act passed "to render permissive the use of the metric system of weights and measures," 29 July, 1864
A bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric system rejected by the commons . . 26 July, 1871
Meeting at the Mansion-house, London, advocating its adoption . . . . . 17 Jan. 1872
International Congress to promote the universal adoption of the metric system . . 24 Sept. "
International convention for adopting metric system, signed at Paris, by representatives of Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Peru . . . . . 20 May, 1875
The system (to come into force in 1889) adopted by Sweden . . . . . May, 1876

METRONOME, to regulate time in the performance of music, invented by John Maelzel, 1812, was patented in England, 5 Dec. 1815.

METROPOLIS OF GREAT BRITAIN includes the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of Southwark, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower-Hamlets, Hackney, Lambeth, and Chelsea. The Metropolis Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, was passed in 1855; see *London*.

METROPOLIS ROADS ACT (passed in 1863) transferred the management of certain roads north of the Thames from the commissioners to the parishes, and abolished certain turnpikes and toll-bars.

METROPOLIS WATER ACT, 1852, amended, 1871.

METROPOLITAN (from the Greek *metropolis*), a title given at the council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the 2nd century, through the dissentient bishops in a district referring to one bishop of superior intellect.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855),* amended in 1862. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. (aftds. sir) John Thwaites as chairman, 22 Dec. 1855. The office is in Spring-gardens. In 1858, its powers were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The board was authorised to raise a loan and levy 3*d.* in the pound on the property in the metropolis. It was also authorised to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1861 the board received nearly a million pounds, and expended 900,000*l.*; see *Sewage*, and *Thames*. Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, died 8 Aug. 1870, aged 55. Much discussion ensued respecting the appointment of his successor; Mr. Bruce, the home secretary, having intimated the probability of the office being abolished by parliament, with other changes, 11 Aug. Col. (aftds. sir) James Macnaghten Hogg, a member of the board, was elected chairman for one year, 18 Nov. 1870; annually since. The board was empowered to borrow money by acts passed 1869-75. Its powers extend over 117 square miles, and 3,266,287 persons (1873).

METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACTS, see *Building*.

* "For the management of public works in which the metropolis has a common interest."

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on Wednesday, 13 July, 1855, in presence of the prince consort. It is situated in Copenhagen-fields, an elevated site north of London, occupying an area of about fifteen acres, larger by nine acres than Smithfield, and capable of containing 30,000 sheep, 6400 bullocks, 1400 calves, and 900 pigs. In the centre is a circular building, let to bankers and others having business connected with graziers and cattle-agents. Within and around the market are erected several large taverns. A place is set apart for slaughtering animals, with approved appliances for purposes of health, by ventilation, sewerage, &c.; there is also a place for haystands. Sales commenced on Friday, 15 June, 1855.—An act for establishing a meat and poultry market in Smithfield (*which see*) was passed in 1860.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION, FIRE BRIGADE, and HOUSELESS POOR. See *Convalescent*, *Fire Brigade*, and *Houseless Poor*.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM BOARD, instituted by parliament in 1867, proceeded to erect hospitals at Haverstock-hill, Caterham, &c., 1868, causing much discontent in several parishes. The asylum for idiots at Leavesden, near Watford, Herts, inaugurated 27 Sept. 1870.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE, see *Sewers*.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Smithfield, erected in accordance with an act passed in 1860, was inaugurated by the lord mayor, James Lawrence, 24 Nov. 1868, and opened for business, 1 Dec.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION met 11 Dec. 1866.

METROPOLITAN POLICE MAGISTRATES, see *Magistrates* and *Police*.

METROPOLITAN POOR ACT, "for the establishment in the metropolis of asylums for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor," passed 29 March, 1867; was amended in 1869; see *Poor*.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (*Underground*), between Paddington and Victoria-street, near Holborn. The act for it passed in 1853; the construction began in the spring of 1860; and it was opened for traffic, 10 Jan. 1863. Many serious difficulties were overcome with great skill and energy by the engineer, John Fowler, and the contractors, Jay, Smith, and Knight. In the first six months of 1865, there were 7,462,823 passengers. It has been continued to Moorgate-street, and supplemented by the Metropolitan Districts Railway.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL BOARD, instituted by the Elementary Education act, 1870, was elected 29 Nov. 1870. It included lord Lawrence, lord Sandon, professor Huxley, Miss Garrett, M.D., and Miss Davies. At its first meeting, 15 Dec., lord Lawrence was elected chairman, and Mr. C. Reed, M.P., vice-chairman; and it was decided that the chairman should be unpaid at present. See *Education*.

METROPOLITAN STREETS ACT (30 & 31 Vict. c. 134) "for regulating the traffic in the metropolis, and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the streets," passed 20 Aug. 1867. A short act, modi-

fying the clauses relating to costermongers and cabs, was passed 7 Dec. 1867.

METTRAY, see *Reformatory Schools*.

METZ, a fortified city in Lorraine, now in the department of the Moselle, N.E. France. It was the Roman Divodunum or Meti, capital of the Mediomatrici, a powerful Gaulish tribe, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia, or Metz, in the 6th century. It was made a free imperial city, 985. It was besieged by Charles VII. of France for seven months in 1444, and was ransomed for 100,000 florins; was captured by Henry II., 10 April, 1552, and successfully defended by the duke of Guise against the emperor Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men, 31 Oct. 1552 to 15 Jan. 1553. Metz was ceded to France by the peace of Westphalia, 24 Oct. 1648, and was fortified by Vauban and Belleisle. On 28 July, 1870, the emperor Napoleon III. arrived at Metz and assumed the chief command. After the disastrous defeats at Woerth and Forbach, on 6 Aug. the whole French army (except the corps of MacMahon, De Failly, and Douay) was concentrated here, 10, 11 Aug., and by delay was hemmed in by the Germans. Marshal Bazaine assumed the chief command, 8 Aug. The emperor departed with the vanguard, which crossed the Moselle early on 14 Aug.

1. Battle of Pange or Courcelles, gained by the 1st army under Von Steinmetz, after several hours' fighting, with great German loss, 14 Aug. 1870
Bazaine was censured for not advancing on 15 Aug. ,,
2. Battle of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, gained by the 2nd army under prince Frederick Charles, after twelve hours' fighting. By the unexpected unmasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Henry, prince of Reuss, and many German nobles were killed in a few moments. The victory was at first claimed by the French. (This battle, the most sanguinary in the war hitherto, included a Balaclava charge of a German regiment of cavalry upon a French battery, by which it was decimated, but to which the victory was greatly due. Twice as many Germans were killed as at Königgrätz, the killed and wounded being estimated at 17,000. The French loss was said to have been equally great) 16 Aug. ,,
Bazaine masses his troops for a decisive conflict, 17 Aug. ,,
Battle of Rézonville or Gravelotte, gained by the combined 1st and 2nd armies, commanded by the king in person, after twelve hours' fighting. "The most desperate struggle took place on the slopes over Gravelotte, which the Germans gained by nightfall, after repeated fatal charges; the fortune of the day being long in suspense. But the right of the French had been outflanked, they fell back fighting to the last, and retired under cover of Metz. The French are said to have lost 19,600; and the Germans, 25,080." (The king, on the 19th, had not undressed for thirty hours. The carnage is considered to have been unexampled; a large number of French prisoners were made; and enormous loss was experienced by the imperial guard. The German army included Saxons and Hessians), 18 Aug. ,,
Bazaine repulsed in a sortie at Courcelles, near Metz (he claimed a victory) 26 Aug. ,,
His whole army defeated by gen. Manteuffel of the army of prince Frederick Charles, in a battle lasting from the morning of 31 Aug. to noon, 1 Sept. ,,
Von Steinmetz sent to govern Posen; prince Frederick Charles sole commander before Metz, 21 Sept. ,,
Three vigorous but ineffective sallies, 23, 24, 27 Sept. ,,
About 100,000 soldiers estimated in Metz, 30 Sept. 1870
Great sortie; the Germans surprised; about 40,000 French engaged; they are repulsed after a severe engagement from 3 p.m. till dark; loss about 2000 French and 600 Germans 7 Oct. ,,
About 600 oxen and 500 sheep captured during a sortie 8 Oct. ,,
General Boyer arrives at Versailles to treat for terms of capitulation 14 Oct. ,,
Metz surrenders with the army, including marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and Le Bœuf; 66 generals; about 6000 officers; 173,000 men, including the imperial guard; 400 pieces of artillery; 100 mitrailleuses; and 53 eagles or standards, 27 Oct. ,,
The capitulation was signed at Frescati by generals Jarras and Stiehle on behalf of the French and German commanders 27 Oct. ,,
General order to the army issued by marshal Bazaine, saying that they were "conquered by famine," 27 Oct. ,,
Order to the army issued by prince Frederick Charles, recognising their bravery, great obedience, calmness, cheerfulness, and devotion, 27 Oct.
The Germans enter Metz 29 Oct. ,,
One cause of the fall of Metz was the great army it contained; it might have been successfully defended by 20,000 men.
Marshal Bazaine was tried and condemned to death for surrendering Metz and the army, 6 Oct.–10 Dec.; punishment commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, 12 Dec.; he escaped from Isle St. Marguerite 9 Aug. 1874
See *France*.

MEXICO, anciently Anahuac, N. America, is said to have been conquered by the Aztecs, who founded the city of Mexico about 1325. It was discovered in 1517, and conquered by Fernando Cortez, 1519-21; explored by Alexander von Humboldt, 1799-1804. It is stated that there have been above 260 insurrections in Mexico since 1821. Population (1874), about 9,276,079.

Montezuma emperor 1503
Cortes lands, 1519; captures the city of Mexico 1521
Mexico constituted a kingdom; Cortes, governor 1522
Mendoza, first viceroy of New Spain, 1530; establishes a mint 1535
Unsuccessful insurrections of Miguel Hidalgo, 1810; of Morelos, 1815; of Mina 1817
Mexico declared independent by the treaty of Aquala 23 Aug. 1821
Augustin Iturbide, president of a provisional junto, Feb.; Mexico formed into an empire; the crown declined by Spain; Iturbide made emperor, May, 1822
Compelled to abdicate 26 March, 1823
Mexican federal republic proclaimed 4 Oct. ,,
Iturbide went to England; returns and endeavours to recover his dignity; shot 19 July, 1824
Federal constitution established Oct. ,,
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain April, 1825
Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed March, 1829
Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered, 26 Sept. ,,
Mexican revolution: the president Guerrero deposed 23 Dec. ,,
Santa Anna president 11 May, 1833
Independence of Mexico recognised by Brazil, June, 1830; by Spain 28 Dec. 1836
Declaration of war against France 30 Nov. 1838
This war terminated 9 March, 1839
War with the United States 4 June, 1845
The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, and at Matamoras 8 May, 1846
Santa Fè captured, 22 Aug.; and Monterey, 24 Sept. ,,
Battle of Bueno Vista; the Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, with great loss, after two days' fighting 22 Feb. 1847
The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans at Cerro Gorda 18 April, ,,
The Mexicans beaten in several actions; Mexico taken by assault by general Scott 15 Sept. ,,
Treaty of peace ratified 19 May, 1848
Political convulsions Sept. 1852
President Arista resigns, 6 Jan.; and Santa Anna returns, Feb.; dictator 16 Dec. 1853

He abdicates; Carera elected president . Jan. 1855
Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by general Comonfort . Dec. ,,
Property of the clergy sequestrated . 31 March, 1856
New constitution established . . . 5 Feb. 1857
Beginning of a reformed Church by Aguilar and others . . . . . ,,
Comonfort chosen president . . July, ,,
Coup d'état; constitution annulled by the church party; Comonfort compelled to retire, 11 Jan.; general Zuloaga takes the government, 21-26 Jan. 1858
Benito Juarez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz . . . . . 11 Feb. ,,
Civil war: several engagements . Aug. to Nov. ,,
General Miguel Miramon nominated president at Mexico by the Junta . . . . . 6 Jan. 1859
Zuloaga abdicates . . . . . 2 Feb. ,,
In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico . . . . Feb. ,,
Miramon forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters the capital, assumes his functions as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property . . . 10 April, ,,
Juarez confiscates the church property 13 July, ,,
Miramon and the clerical party defeat the liberals under Colima . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
He besieges Vera Cruz, 5 March; bombards it; compelled to raise the siege . . 21 March, 1860
General Zuloaga deposes Miramon, and assumes the presidency . . . . . 1 May, ,,
Miramon arrests Zuloaga, 9 May; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relations with the former, 10 May, ,,
Miramon defeated by Degollado . . 10 Aug. ,,
He governs Mexico with great tyranny; seizes 152,000*l.* belonging to English bondholders, Sept.; the foreign ministers quit the city . . Oct. ,,
He is defeated; compelled to retire; Juarez enters Mexico, 11 Jan.; re-elected president . . 19 Jan. 1861
Juarez made dictator by the congress . 30 June, ,,
The Mexican congress decides to suspend payments to foreigners for two years . . 17 July, ,,
Which leads to the breaking off diplomatic relations with England and France . . . . 27 July, ,,
In consequence of many gross outrages on foreigners, the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners, and the payment of arrears due to fundholders, sign a convention engaging to combined hostile operations against Mexico . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
The Mexican congress dissolves, after conferring full powers on the president . . 15 Dec. ,,
Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, 8 Dec.; it surrenders . . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
A British naval and French military expedition arrives . . . . . 7, 8 Jan. 1862
The Mexicans resist, and invest Vera Cruz; their taxes raised 25 per cent. . . . Jan. ,,
Miramon arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British admiral . . . . Feb. ,,
Project of establishing a Mexican monarchy, for archduke Maximilian of Austria, disapproved of by British and Spanish governments . Feb. ,,
Negotiation ensues between the Spanish and Mexicans; convention between the commissaries of the allies and the Mexican general Doblado, at Soledad . . . . . 19 Feb. ,,
The Mexican general Marquez takes up arms against Juarez; and general Almonte joins the French general Lorencez; Juarez demands a compulsory loan, and puts Mexico in a state of siege, March, ,,
Conference between plenipotentiaries of the allies at Orizaba; the English and Spanish declare for peace, which is not agreed to by the French, 9 April; who declare war against Juarez, 16 April, ,,
The Spanish and British forces retire; the French government sends reinforcements to Lorencez, May, ,,
The French, induced by Marquez, advance into the interior; severely repulsed by Zaragoza, at Fort Guadaloupe, near Puebla . . 5 May, ,,
Juarez quits the capital . . . . 31 May, ,,
The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de Borgo, near Orizaba . . . . . 13, 14 June, ,,
The Mexican liberals said to be desirous of negotiation . . . . . Aug. 1862
Gen. Forey and 2500 French soldiers land 28 Aug. ,,
Letter from the emperor Napoleon to Lorencez disclaiming any intention of imposing a government on Mexico; announced . . . Sept. ,,
Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans, 8 Sept. ,,
Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and military power to himself . . . . . Oct. ,,
Ortega takes command of the Mexicans 19 Oct. ,,
The Mexican congress assembles, and protests against the French invasion . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
The French evacuate Tampico . . . 13 Jan. 1863
Forey marches towards Mexico . . . . 24 Feb. ,,
Siege of Puebla; bravely defended, 29 March; severe assault, 31 March to 3 April; it is surrendered at discretion by Ortega . . 18 May, ,,
Juarez and the republican government remove to San Luis de Potosi . . . . . 31 May, ,,
Mexico occupied by the French, under Bazaine, 5 June; Forey and his army enter, 10 June; provisional government . . . . . ,,
Assembly of notables at Mexico decide on the establishment of a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Roman Catholic prince as emperor; and offer the crown to the archduke Maximilian of Austria: a regency established . . 6-10 July, ,,
The French re-occupy Tampico . . . 11 Aug, ,,
Marshal Forey resigns his command to Bazaine, and returns to France . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
The archduke Maximilian will accept the crown if it be the will of the people . . . . 3 Oct. ,,
The Mexican general Comonfort surprised and shot by partisans . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Successful advance of the imperialists; Juarez retires from San Luis de Potosi, 18 Dec.; it is entered by the imperialists . . . 24 Dec. ,,
The French occupy various places Jan. & Feb. 1864
The ex-president, general Santa Anna, lands at Vera Cruz, professing adhesion to the empire, 27 Feb.; dismissed by Bazaine . 12 March, ,,
Juarez enters Monterey, which becomes the seat of the republican government . . . 3 April, ,,
The archduke Maximilian definitively accepts the crown from the Mexican deputation at Miramar, 10 April, ,,
The emperor and empress land at Vera Cruz, 29 May; enter the city of Mexico . . . 12 June, ,,
The emperor visits the interior; grants a free press, Aug. ,,
The republicans defeat the imperialists at San Pedro, 27 Dec. ,,
Juarez, at Chihuahua, exhorts the Mexicans to maintain their independence . . . 1 Jan. 1865
The emperor institutes the order of the Mexican eagle . . . . . ,,
Surrender of Oaxaca to marshal Bazaine. 9 Feb. ,,
A constitution promulgated . . . . 10 April, ,,
Ortega, at New York, enlists recruits for the republican army, May; discountenanced by the U. S. government . . . . . June, ,,
Anniversary of Mexican independence; descendants of Iturbide made princesses, &c. 16 Sept. ,,
The emperor proclaims the end of the war, and martial law against all armed bands of men; much indignation excited . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Juarist generals taken prisoners; shot . 16 Oct. ,,
The American government protests against the French occupation . . . . Nov.-Dec. ,,
Presidency of Juarez expires; he determines to continue to act, 30 Nov.; he flies to Texas, 20 Dec. ,,
Bagdad, on the Rio Grande, seized by American Juarists, 4, 5 Jan.; occupied by the American general Weitzel, 5 Jan.; his conduct disavowed; and Bagdad re-occupied by imperialists, 20 Jan. 1866
Ministerial changes . . . March-April, ,,
Emperor Napoleon agrees to withdraw all his soldiers from Mexico between Nov. 1866 and Nov. 1867 April, ,,
Guerilla warfare going on, numerous conflicts, with varying success . . . . March-May, ,,
Matamoras captured by the liberals, under Escobedo, 23, 24 June, ,,
The empress Charlotte departs for France, 13 July;

conspiracy against the government suppressed, 15-17 July, 1866
Convention between Maximilian and the French; transfer of the receipts of the customs to France, 30 July, ,,
Juarez and his party take Tampico . . 1 Aug. ,,
The Americans disallow Maximilian's blockade of Matamoras . . . . . 17 Aug. ,,
Dissension among the liberals; three rival presidents, Juarez, Ortega, and Santa Anna, Sept.-Oct. ,,
The empress solicits help from France, in vain, Sept.; she falls ill . . . . . Oct. ,,
Firm speech of emperor Maximilian . . 19 Sept. ,,
Emperor leaves Mexico for Orizaba; giving authority to Bazaine . . . . . Oct. ,,
The French evacuate several places . . Nov. ,,
Imperial council at Orizaba determine to maintain the empire . . . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Death of Augustin Iturbide . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Maximilian, at the head of the army, arrives at Queretaro . . . . . 19 Feb. 1867
Departure of the French, 13 Jan., 5 Feb., 14 March, ,,
Contest for supremacy between Juarez, Diaz, and Ortega . . . . . April, ,,
Queretaro, after many conflicts, captured by treachery; Mendez shot . . . . 15 May, ,,
Emperor Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, after trial, shot . . . . . 19 June, ,,
Mexico city taken after 67 days' siege; republic re-established . . . . . 21 June, ,,
Surrender of Vera Cruz . . . . . 25 June, ,,
Santa Anna captured; detained a prisoner July, ,,
Juarez enters Mexico; convokes the assembly to elect a president . . . . 14, 15 July, ,,
Marquez and others said to be organising resistance to Juarez . . . . . Aug. ,,
Numerous executions; reign of terror Aug. *et seq.* ,,
Porfirio Diaz said to be nominated for the presidency, Sept. ,,
Santa Anna sentenced to eight years' banishment, Oct. ,,
Maximilian's body given up to the Austrian admiral Tegethoff . . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
Mexican congress opened; Juarez acting as provisional president; foreign consuls said to be leaving, 8 Dec. ,,
Juarez re-elected president . . . . Dec. ,,
Juarez inaugurated as president . about 25 Dec. ,,
Maximilian's body buried at Vienna . 18 Jan. 1868
Rebellion against Juarez in Yucatan and other provinces . . . . . Jan.-Feb. ,,
Hasty blockade of Mazatlan by capt. Bridge of H.M.S. *Chanticleer*, for an outrage 20 June; raised by admiral Hastings . . . July, ,,
Treaty with United States adopted . . Dec. ,,
Insurrection at Puebla suppressed . . Feb. 1869
General Almonte dies at Paris . . . March, ,,
Encounter between Mexicans and United States troops who had pursued some Indian depredators; about 40 Americans killed; reported, 12 April, 1871
Election for president; Diaz, 1982 votes; Juarez, 1963; Lerdo, 1366; Juarez retains the power, 27 July, ,,
Insurrections arise . . . . . Aug. ,,
Insurrection headed by Negrete, Riveras, and others, suppressed with much slaughter 12 Oct. ,,
Juarez re-elected president . . . . Oct. ,,
Insurgents under Porfirio Diaz twice defeated; announced . . . . . Jan. 1872
Civil war going on with varying success, April-June, ,,
Rebels nearly subdued . . . . 1 July, ,,
Death of Benito Juarez (aged about 68) by apoplexy 18 July, ,,
The country tranquil; Diaz accepts the amnesty; announced . . . . . 14 Aug.
Lerdo de Tejado (of good character) elected president, Oct.; Diaz submits . . . . Nov. ,,
Railway from Mexico city to Vera Cruz completed; runs . . . . . 23 Jan. 1873
Customs' tariffs liberalised . . . . July, 1874
A senate voted by the Congress . . . Aug. ,,
Religious orders suppressed . . . Dec. ,,
Religious disturbances: Catholic outrages on Protestants . . . . . Jan. 1875
Insurrection by Porfirio Diaz; he takes Matamoras 1 April, 1876
Progress of reformed church; overtures for union with episcopal church of United States about April, ,,
Insurrection subsiding;—reported . . July, ,,
Death of Santa Anna, ex-president . . 20 June, ,,

EMPERORS.

1822. Aug. Augustin Iturbide, Feb.; abdicated 23 March, 1823; shot for attempting to recover his authority, 19 July, 1824.
1864. Maximilian (brother to the emperor of Austria), born 6 July, 1832; accepted the crown, 10 April, 1864; married 27 July, 1857, to princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I., king of the Belgians; adopted Augustin Iturbide as his *heir*, Sept. 1865; shot (after a trial), 19 June, 1867.

MEZZOTINTO, see *Engraving*.

MHOW COURT-MARTIAL, see *Trials*, Nov. 1863.

MICHAEL, ST., AND GEORGE, ST. This order of knighthood, founded for the Ionian Isles and Malta, 27 April, 1818, was reorganised in March, 1869, in order to admit servants of the crown connected with the colonies. Among the first of the new knights were the earl of Derby, earl Russell, and earl Grey.

MICHAELMAS, 29 Sept., the feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels." Instituted, according to Butler, 487.

The custom of eating goose at Michaelmas has been erroneously attributed to Queen Elizabeth's eating of the bird at dinner on 29 Sept. 1588, at the house of sir Neville Umfreyville, at the time she heard of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The custom is of much older date, and is observed on the continent. *Clavis Calendaria.*

MICHAEL'S MOUNT, ST. (Cornwall), is considered by some to be the Iktis of Diodorus Siculus, and an ancient resort of the tin merchants. St. Michael was said to have appeared on the mount, 495 or 710; and the place, thus reputed holy, became the seat of a body of monks, who received a charter from Edward the Confessor, 1044, and many privileges from pope Gregory VII., 1079.

MICHIGAN, a north-west state of N. America, settled by the French, 1670; admitted into the union, 26 Jan. 1837. Capital, Lansing.

MICROMETER, an astronomical instrument used to measure any small distances and the minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c., was invented by Wm. Gascoigne, who was killed at the battle of Marston-moor, 2 July, 1644. It was improved by Huyghens about 1652.

MICROSCOPES, said to have been invented by Jansen, in Holland, about 1590; by Fontana, in Italy, and by Drebbel, in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1740), by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, Powell, and others. *Diamond microscopes* were made by Andrew Pritchard in 1824; and the properties of "test objects" to prove

the qualities of microscopes, discovered by him and Goring in 1824-40. A *binocular microscope* (*i.e.*, for two eyes), was constructed by professor Riddell in 1851, and Wenham's important improvements were made known in 1861. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1848), by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856), by Dr. Lionel Beale (1858-64), and Griffith and Henfrey's "Micrographic Dictionary" (1856), are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established 20 Dec. 1839, and the Quekett Microscopical Club, 1865. In 1865 Mr. H. Sorby exhibited his *spectrum microscope*, by which the millionth of a grain of blood was detected.

MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION, St. Pancras, N. London, possessing the largest known roof in the world (245 feet 6 inches wide, and 698 feet long), was opened for traffic 1 Oct. 1868. The engineer was Mr. H. W. Barlow. The architect of the magnificent Gothic hotel is sir G. Gilbert Scott.

MIDDLE AGES, see *Dark Ages*. Henry Hallam's "Middle Ages" appeared in 1818.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION AND SCHOOLS, see *Education* (1858, and 1865-8).

MIDDLE-LEVELS, see *Levels*.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, a coal port and a seat of the iron manufacture, the first house erected by George Chapman, April, 1830; population, 1861, 18,992; 1871, 46,643. New dock, and literary and scientific institution opened, Oct. 1875.

MIDIANITES, an eastern people, descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham. Having enticed the Israelites to idolatry they were severely chastised, 1452 B.C. They invaded Canaan about 1249 B.C., and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, in Greece, 460 B.C. is styled the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the college of physicians, 10 Hen. VII. 1518. Dr. Harvey engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; Astruc affirms that madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., in 1663, employed Julian Clement, a surgeon, with great secresy.

MILAN, Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus	B.C.	222
Seat of government of the western empire	A.D.	286
Council of Milan		346
St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan		375
Milan plundered by Attila		452
Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom, 489; in the Lombard kingdom		569
Becomes an independent republic		1101
The emperor Frederic I. takes Milan, and appoints a podestà		1158
It rebels; is taken by Frederic and its fortifications destroyed		1162
Rebuilt and fortified		1169
The Milanese defeated by the emp. Frederic II.		1237
The Visconti become paramount in Milan		1277
John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke		1395
Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke		1450
Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France		1499
The French expelled by the Spaniards		1525
Milan annexed to the crown of Spain		1540
Great plague alleviated by the archbishop Borromeo		1576
Milan ceded to Austria		1714
Conquered by the French and Spaniards		1743
Reverts to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain		1748
Seized by the French	30 June,	1796
Retaken by the Austrians		1799
Regained by the French	31 May,	1800
Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown here,	26 May,	1805
The *Milan decree* of Napoleon against all continental intercourse with England	17 Dec.	1807
Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the viceroy	18 March,	1848
Surrenders to the Austrians	5 Aug.	"
Treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia,	6 Aug.	1849
Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorously punished	6 Feb. *et seq.*	1853
Milan visited by the emperor of Austria	Nov.	1856
Amnesty for political offences granted	Dec.	1857
After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, 4 June, Napoleon III. and the king of Sardinia enter Milan,	8 June,	1859
Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy transferred to Sardinia	12 July,	"
Victor-Emmanuel enters Milan as king	8 Aug.	1860
Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppressed,	29-30 April,	1861
The Victor-Emmanuel gallery opened by the king,	15 Sept.	1867
The arts exhibition opened by the king	26 Aug.	1872
Visit of the emperor of Germany	18-23 Oct.	1875

See *Italy*.

MILBANK PENITENTIARY, Westminster: The very unhealthy site was purchased of the Marquis of Salisbury in 1799 for 12,000*l*. The building, a modification of Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon (*which see*), first received convicts 27 June, 1816.

In consequence of many deaths during a great epidemic the convicts were placed in Woolwich hulks, 1822-3. On 16 June, 1843, a committee reported the penitentiary a failure. The system was abolished in parliament, and the building styled Milbank prison.

MILETUS, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, founded about 1043 B.C. The Milesians defended themselves successfully, 623-612 B.C. During the war with Persia it was taken, 494, but restored, 449. Here Paul delivered his celebrated charge to the elders of the church of Ephesus, A.D. 60 (*Acts* xx.).

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales). Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. landed on his way to encounter Richard III. whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford were established in 1787. The dock-yard, established here in 1790, was removed to Pembroke in 1814.

MILITARY EDUCATION, see *Army*, June, 1868.

MILITARY or MARTIAL LAW is built on no settled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law. *Sir Matthew Hale.* It has been several times proclaimed in parts of

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of midwifery, and, when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the profession, now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. The whole story is doubtful.

these kingdoms, and in 1798 was almost general in Ireland, where it was also proclaimed in 1803.

MILITARY ASYLUM, ROYAL, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army." The first stone was laid by the duke of York, 19 June, 1801.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, see *Poor Knights of Windsor.*

MILITIA, the standing national force of these realms, is traced to king Alfred, who made all his subjects soldiers, 872-901. See under *Army Defence.*

Commission of array to raise a militia	1122
Revived by Henry II.	1176
Again revived	1557
Said to amount to 160,000 men	1623
The present militia statutes	1661 to 1663
Supplemental militia act passed	1796
Irish militia offered its services in England, 28 March,	1804
General militia act for England and Scotland, 1802; for Ireland	1809
Enactment authorising courts-martial to inflict imprisonment instead of flogging passed	1814
Acts to consolidate the militia laws	1852*-54
Militia embodied on account of the Russian war, 1854; and on account of the Indian mutiny	1857
Militia reserve act passed	1867
Militia in 1872, 139,018; in 1875, 149,330.	
Militia (volunteers) Enlistment Act, consolidating and amending the laws passed 11 Aug.	1875

MILK. A process for its condensation was invented by Mr. Gail Borden, near New York, in 1849, for which he was awarded a medal at the Great Exhibition in 1851, when he erected factories. He invented meat biscuit, 1850. The Anglo-Swiss condensed milk company was established in 1866; and since then the Aylesbury company.

Typhoid fever (said to be caused by bad milk, prevailed) in London, Aug., Sept. 1873; about 20 died of fever through milk, at and near Eagley, Lancashire March,	1876

MILKY WAY (Galaxy) in the heavens. Juno is said by the Greek poets to have spilt her milk in the heavens after suckling Mercury or Hercules. Democritus (about 428 B.C.) taught that the *via lactea* consisted of stars, which Galileo (1610-42) proved by the telescope.

MILLENARIANS suppose that the world will end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during a thousand years (millennium) Christ and the saints will reign upon the earth; see *Rev.* xx. The doctrine was very generally inculcated in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr and others.

MILLENARY PETITION, presented to king James on his accession, 1603, on behalf of nearly a thousand Puritan ministers against the "human rites and ceremonies" of the church of England.

MILLS. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. Cotton mills moved by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in 1792. See *Mechanics.*

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were repulsed by the French under Brune, 25-27 Dec. 1800; and by Eugène Beauharnais, 8 Feb. 1814, near Valeggio.

MINDEN (Prussia), **BATTLE OF,** 1 Aug. 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians (under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick), and the French (under marshal De Contades), who were beaten and driven to the ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germaine) who commanded the British and Hanoverian horse, for some disobedience of orders was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, found guilty, and dismissed, 22 April, 1760. He was afterwards restored to favour, and became secretary of state, 1776.

MINERALOGY AND MINES. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of Britain. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced occurs 47 Hen. III. 1262. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire. In Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I.; see *Coal,* and the various metals.

The study of mineralogy was advanced by Becker, Kircher, and Woodward in the 17th century.	
A British Mineralogical Society established in	1800
Haüy's "Traité de Minéralogie" appeared in	1801
Mining Journal established 29 Aug.	1835
The government School of Mines, &c., Jermyn-street, St. James's, opened in Nov.	1851
An act for the regulation of mines passed in	1860
A Miners' Protection Association proposed by Mr. William Gurney and others in March,	1862
Value of the total mineral produce of the United Kingdom estimated at 29,155,701*l.* in 1854; 31,680,581*l.* in 1859; 40,310,931*l.* in 1865; 40,345,945*l.* in 1866; 41,521,705*l.* in 1868; 46,094,600*l.* in 1870; 69,041,158*l.* in 1873.	
Miners' conference, for amelioration of their condition, held at Merthyr Tydvil; well conducted; Mr. Halliday president Oct.	1871
Metalliferous Mines Regulation act passed 10 Aug.	1872
The Amalgamated Association of Miners begun in Lancashire about 1869, held a conference at Newport, 1872; at Bristol 8 Oct.	1873
James D. Dana's "System of Mineralogy," 5th edition	1868
New Mineralogical society held first meeting in London 3 Feb.	1876
Another society termed itself *h, k, l,* Miller's symbol for the face of a crystal	,,

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born 1810). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chef d'escadron. His rifle, considered to surpass all made previous to it, was adopted by the French, and, with modifications, by the British, 1852; see *Fire Arms.*

MINIMS (from *minimi,* the least), an order of monks, founded by S. Francisco di Paolo, in Calabria, received their name, as professing themselves inferior to the Minorites (from *minor,* less); see *Franciscans.* St. Francis died in France in 1507; where he had established houses of his order.

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1855; the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.

MINISTER OF WAR, see *War Minister*.

MINISTERS, see *Administrations*.

MINISTERS in Scotland: church patronage was abolished in 1874.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets, of the 12th and 13th centuries, who sang of love and war to entertain knights and barons of the time. The *Meistersingers*, their successors, an incorporated fraternity in the 14th century, composed satirical ballads for the amusement of the citizens and lower classes. Hans Sachs, a shoemaker (1494-1576), a poet of the reformation, was for a time their dean. His works were published at Nuremberg, 1560. "Owleglass" and "Reynard the Fox," are attributed to the Meistersingers.

MINNESOTA, a western state of N. America, was organised as a territory, 3 March, 1849, and admitted into the union in 1857. On 17 Aug. 1862, the Sioux Indians commenced a series of outrages at Acton in Messler county, desolating the country and massacring above 500 persons, of both sexes, and of all ages. General Sibley beat the Indians in two battles and rescued many captives. Thirty-eight Indians were executed as assassins.

MINORCA AND MAJORCA, the Balearic Isles (*which see*). Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in 1708, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July, 1756, and admiral Byng fell a victim to public indignation for not relieving it; see *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763; taken 5 Feb. 1782; again captured by the British under general Stuart, without the loss of a man, 15 Nov. 1798; given up at the peace of Amiens, 25 March, 1802.

MINORITIES. In the new reform bill, passed 15 Aug. 1867, provision was made for the representation of minorities in constituencies with three members by limiting each elector to two votes. It was introduced as an amendment by lord Cairns in the lords, 30 July, and accepted by the commons, Aug. 1867. The principle was adopted in a new constitution by the state of Illinois, U.S., July, 1870.

MINSTER, or **MONASTERIUM**, a place occupied by monks; see *Westminster* and *York*.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

MINT. Athelstan enacted regulations for the government of the mint about 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry I. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I. 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of king Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage occurs in 18 Edw. III. 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II. 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor James after his abdication. Sir Isaac Newton was warden, 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament for the erection of the present mint, which was completed in 1810; it was injured by fire, 31 Oct. 1815. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817. Professor Thomas Graham, the master of the mint, died 16 Sept. 1869. By the Coinage Act, passed 4 April, 1870, the office was combined with that of the chancellor of the exchequer, the duties being transferred to the deputy-master (Mr. C. W. Freemantle).

MASTERS OF THE MINT.

1817.	Wellesley Pole.	1841.	William E. Gladstone.
1823.	Thomas Wallace.	1845.	Sir George Clerk.
1827.	George Tierney.	1846.	Richard L. Sheil.
1828.	J. C. Herries.	1850.	Sir John F. Herschel, F.R.S.
1830.	Lord Auckland.	1855.	Thomas Graham, F.R.S.
1834.	James Abercrombie.		
1835.	Alexander Baring.		
,,	Henry Labouchere.		

MINUET, a French dance, said to have been first danced by Louis XIV. 1653.

MINUS, see *Plus*.

MIRACLE PLAYS, see under *Drama*.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; those of the Jewish women of brass. Mirrors of silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, have cheapened looking-glasses very much. Various methods of coating glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, have been made known; by M. Petitjean in 1851; by M. Cimeg in 1861, and by Liebig and others.

MISCHNA, see *Talmud*.

MISSAL, or **MASS BOOK**, the Romanist ritual compiled by pope Gelasius I. 492-6; revised by Gregory I. 590-604. Various missals were in use till the Roman missal was adopted by the council of Trent, 1545-63. The missal was superseded in England by the book of common prayer, 1549.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS, see under *Bishops*.

MISSIONS *, see *Mark* xvi. 15. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., have missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, 1275. The Jesuits have missions to China (*which see*) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts was established 1701, and the Moravian Brethren encouraged missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first

* MISSIONS, "a series of sermons, generally by a 'missioner,' or special preacher, often followed by confessions and communions" (a species of revivalism), were authorised in the metropolis by the bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, held 1869 and since.

meeting, 4 Nov. 1794. Most Christian sects now support missions.

Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept. 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Maidment, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death; all his companions having previously perished, 6 Sept. 1851.

M. Schoffler, a missionary to Cochin-China, was publicly executed at Son-Tay, by order of the grand mandarin, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, 4 May, 1851.

MISSISSIPPI, a great river, N. America, explored by De Soto about 1541. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. Law's Mississippi scheme in France, commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l*. The ruin of thousands soon followed. See *Law's Bubble*.—The North American state, **MISSISSIPPI**, was settled in 1716; admitted as a state of the union, 1817; seceded from it by ordinance, 8 Jan. 1861; submitted, 1865. Capital, Jackson.

MISSOLONGHI, a town in Greece, taken from the Turks, 1 Nov. 1821, and heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Botzaris, Oct. 1822—27 Jan. 1823. It was taken 22 April, 1826, after a long siege. Here Lord Byron died, 19 April, 1824. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

MISSOURI, a south-western state in N. America, was settled in 1763, and admitted into the union, 10 Aug. 1821. It decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the confederate and federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. Capital, Jefferson city; see *United States*, 1861 *et seq.*—For the **MISSOURI COMPROMISE**, see *Slavery in America*.

MISTLETOE, see *Wrecks*.

MITHRIDATE, a medical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to poison and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

MITHRIDATIC WAR, caused by the massacre of 80,000 Romans, by Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many sanguinary battles, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He is said to have killed him by causing melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C.; and committed suicide, 63 B.C.

MITRAILLEUSE, or **MITRAILLEUR**, a machine-gun in which 37 or more large-bored rifles are combined with breech-action, by means of which a shower of bullets may be rapidly projected by one man. It was invented in Belgium, and adopted by the French emperor soon after the Prusso-Austrian war in 1866, and was much used in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. Its peculiar "dry, shrieking, terrible sound" was described in the bombardment of Saarbrück, 2 Aug. 1870. Modifications of the mitrailleuse have been made by Montigny and others. The Fosbery mitrailleuse was tried and approved at Shoeburyness, 11 Aug. 1870.—It is mentioned in *Grose's Military Antiquities* (1801) that in England, in 1625, a patent was granted to William Drummond for a machine composed of a number of muskets joined together, by the help of which two soldiers can oppose a hundred, and named, on account of its effect, "thunder carriage," or more usually, "fire carriage." An English mitrailleuse, a modification of the American gatling, containing 50 cartridges, was tried at Woolwich, 18 Jan. 1872; fifty of them were ordered to be made by Armstrong.

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." *Exodus* xxxix. 28. The most ancient mitre that has the nearest resemblance to the present one is that upon the seal of the bishop of Laon, in the 10th century. *Fosbroke*. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were directed to wear hats.

MITYLENE, or **LESBOS**, Ægean Sea. Near here the Greeks defeated and nearly destroyed the Turkish fleet, 7 Oct. 1824.

MNEMONICS, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*. "Mnemonica" was published by John Willis in 1618; and the "Memoria Technica" of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany in 1806-7; and others since.

MOABITES, descendants of Lot, a people living to the south-east of Judæa. They were frequently at war with the Israelites, and were subdued with divine help by Ehud about 1336, by David about 1040, and by Jehoshaphat, 895 B.C., but often harassed the Jews in the decay of their monarchy. The discovery of a stone with inscription in Phœnician characters, said to relate to Mesha, king of Moab, referred to in 2 *Kings*, iii., was announced in Jan. 1870, and impressions were exhibited soon after, which caused much discussion among orientalists.

MÖCKERN (Prussia). Here the French army under Eugène Beauharnais were defeated by the Prussians under Yorck, 5 April, 1813; and here Blücher defeated the French, 16 Oct. 1813.

MODELS. The first were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, being about to be separated from her lover, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 B.C.

A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh, before the building began, was formed in wood.

A model was made of a bridge over the Neva, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and of the mountains of Switzerland, by general Pfiffer (1766-85).

M. Choffin's model of Paris also was remarkable for its precision.

Fine models of Gibraltar, Quebec, and other fortified places, are deposited in the Rotunda at Woolwich.

MODENA (formerly Mutina), capital of the late duchy in Central Italy; was governed by the house of Este, from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III., was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797; and

with the kingdom of Italy, 1805. The archduke Francis of Este, son of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke, was restored in 1814. Modena, in accordance with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on 18 March, 1860. Population, in 1857, 604,512.

GRAND DUKES.

1814. Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated, 11 April, 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1831, but was restored by the Austrians.

1846. Francis V. (born 1 June, 1819) succeeded 21 Jan. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He fled to Verona, establishing a regency, 11 June; which was abolished, 13 June; Farina was appointed dictator, 27 July; a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, 15 Sept., who incorporated it with his dominions, 18 March, 1860. Francis died, 20 Nov. 1875.

MODERADOS. A political party in Spain, long headed by Ramon Maria Narvaez, duke of Valencia (who died 23 April, 1868), who opposed the Progresistas headed by Espartero and Prim. The party was reinforced by the favourers of Don Carlos, after his total defeat in 1876.

MODOC INDIANS (a few hundreds), dwelling in lands south of Oregon, were removed to other lands by the United States government. Not obtaining subsistence, they returned to their old possessions, and their able leader captain Jack defeated the troops sent to expel them, 17 Jan. 1873. During negotiations for a peaceful settlement, they decoyed the United States commissioners into an ambush (11 April), and massacred general Canby and about 40 others. Fighting took place, 15, 16 April, and the Indians retreated to almost impregnable positions. The troops were fired on, and suffered much loss, 27 April. The Indians were gradually surrounded. Jack and about twenty warriors held out desperately. Some surrendered, and he himself was captured, 1 June; tried, July, and executed 3 Oct. 1873.

MŒSIA (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria), was finally subdued by Augustus, 29 B.C. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, A.D. 250, who eventually settled here; see *Goths*.

MOGULS, see *Tartary*.

MOHACZ (Lower Hungary). Here Louis king of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solyman II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, 29 Aug. 1526. Here also prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, 12 Aug. 1687.

MOHAMMERAH, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, 26 March, 1857. News of the peace arrived 4 April.

MOHILOW (Russia). Here the Russian army, under prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, 23 July, 1812.

MOHOCKS, ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation in 1712, for apprehending any one of them. *Northouck.*

MOHURRUM, a Mahometan festival in honour of the prophet's nephews: at its celebration in Bombay, Feb. 1874, the Mahometans fiercely attacked the Parsees, and were quelled by the military.

MOLDAVIA, see *Danubian Principalities*.

MOLINISTS, a Roman Catholic sect, followers of Louis Molina, a Jesuit, born 1535. He maintained the reconcileability of the doctrines of predestination and free will, 1588.

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the chief island, Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, and held by them secretly until the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them, till 1529, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since,—except from 1810 to 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MOLWITZ (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., obtained a great victory over the Imperialists, 10 April (O. S. 30 March), 1741.

MOLYBDENUM, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters. *Gmelin.*

MONACHISM (from the Greek *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarites mentioned in *Numbers*, ch. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (306-22) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorets*;* of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylitæ (or pillar saints), died 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar thirty years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of western monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Casino, about 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were ineffectually ordered to be replaced by monks. See *Abbeys*, and *Benedictines*.

MONACO, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genoese family Grimaldi since 968. By treaty on 2 Feb. 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone, the chief part of his dominions, to France, for 4,000,000 francs. The present prince, Charles III., born 8 Dec. 1818, succeeded his father Florestan, 20 June 1856. A commercial convention between the prince and France, signed 9 Nov. 1865, was much discussed as tending towards the abolition of the French navigation laws. Population, 1873, 5741.

MONARCHY. Historians reckon various grand monarchies—the Chaldæan, Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Grecian, Parthian, and Roman (*which see*).

MONASTERIES, see *Abbeys*.

MONCONTOUR (near Poitiers, France). Here the admiral Coligny and the French Protestants were defeated with great loss by the duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.), 3 Oct. 1569.

MONCRIEFF SYSTEM, see *Cannon*.

* The anchorites of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries must not be confounded with the anachorets and anchorets, or hermits. The former were confined to solitary cells; the latter permitted to go where they pleased.

MONDOVI (Piedmont). Here the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, 22 April, 1796.

MONEY is mentioned as a medium of commerce in *Genesis* xxiii., 1860 B.C., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574; see *Coin; Gold; Copper; Mint; Banks*, &c. For *Money Orders*, see *Post Office*.

MONEYERS travelled with our early kings, and coined money as required; see *Mint*.

MONGOLS, see *Tartary*.

MONITEUR UNIVERSEL, a French newspaper, was established in Paris, by C. J. Panckoucke, 5 May, 1789; daily paper, 24 Nov. 1789; the organ of the government, 28 Dec. 1799. It was superseded by the *Journal Officiel*, 1 Jan. 1869; resumed its official position about 23 Sept. 1870; and was again superseded by the *Journal Officiel*, Feb. 1871. It became the organ of MacMahon's government in 1875.

MONITORIAL SYSTEM (in education), in which pupils are employed as teachers, was used by Dr. Bell in the Orphan Asylum at Madras in 1795, and was also adopted by Joseph Lancaster, in London; see *Education*.

MONITOR SHIPS, see *United States*. The American monitor, *Miantonomah*, arrived at Plymouth in June 1866, and excited much attention.

MONK, see *Monachism*.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth (born at Rotterdam, 9 April, 1649), a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Waters, was banished England for his connection with the Rye-house plot, in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, 11 June 1685; was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June; was defeated at Sedgmoor, near Bridgewater, 6 July; and beheaded on Tower-hill, 15 July.

MONOLITH, Greek for single stone; see *Obelisk*.

MONOPHYSITES, see *Eutychians*.

MONOPOLIES were formerly so numerous in England that parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished, about 1601-2. They were further suppressed by 21 Jas. I., 1624. Sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchell were punished for their abuse of monopolies, 1621. In 1630, Charles I. established monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other common things, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created by royal patent, 16 Chas. I. 1640.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favoured by the emperor Heraclius, 630; they merged into the Eutychians (*which see*).

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817-24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, with the view of weakening the influence of Great Britain and Spain on the American continent, and, in 1865, in relation to the new Mexican empire.

MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL, see *France*, 1858.

MONTANISTS, followers of Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, about 171, who was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter promised by Christ. He condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade avoiding martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his female scholars, before the close of the 2nd century. *Cave.* The eloquent father, Tertullian, joined the sect, 204.

MONT BLANC, in the Swiss Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,781 feet above the level of the sea. The summit was first reached by Saussure, aided by a guide named Balma, on 2 Aug. 1787. The summit was attained by Dr. Hamel (when three of his guides perished) in 1820, and by many other persons before and since. Accounts of the ascents of Mr. John Auldjo, Charles Fellows (1827), and of professor Tyndall (1857-8) have been published; see *Alps*. 57 ascents reported in 1873.

MONT CENIS, see *Alps*.

MONTEBELLO, in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, 9 June, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where, after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 1000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners, 20 May, 1859. The French lost about 670 men, including general Beuret.

MONTE CASINO (Central Italy). Here Benedict formed his first monastery, 529. After affording a refuge for many eminent persons, its monastic character was abolished by the Italian government in 1866, care being taken for the preservation of its historical and literary monuments.

MONTEM, see *Eton*.

MONTENEGRO, an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Solyman II. in 1526. It rebelled early in the 18th century, and established a hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitsch Njegosch,—permitted, but not recognised by the Porte. Population, in 1871, about 120,000.

The nephew and successor of the Vladika, Peter II., declined to assume the ecclesiastical function, and declared himself a temporal prince, with the title of Daniel I., 1851; and began war with Turkey		1852
Montenegro put in a state of blockade	14 Dec.	"
After indecisive encounters, tranquillity restored by the influence of the arms and negotiations of Omar Pacha, the general of the Turkish army; he left the province	25 Feb	1853
Blockade raised	10 April,	"
War again broke out; the Turks defeated at Grahovo, June; peace restored	Nov.	1858
The country much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of prince Daniel, who was assassinated (aged 35)	13 Aug.	1860
Succeeded by his nephew Nicolas, or Nikita, (married)	8 Nov.	"
An insurrection in the Herzegovina, favoured by the Montenegrines; the blockade of Montenegro,	4 April,	1862

Omar Pacha invaded the province with an army of 32,000 men in . . . . . Aug. 1861
Many conflicts with various success, but latterly in favour of the Turks; peace made, Turkish supremacy recognised . . . . . 8-9 Sept. 1862
Murderous quarrels between Christians and Mussulmen at Podgoritza; 21 Montenegrins said to be killed by Turks . . . . . 20 Oct. 1874
Threatened war prevented by intervention of the great powers; each nation to punish culprits Jan. 1875
Some rioters executed . . . . . 15 May, ,,
Montenegro with difficulty restrained from intervention in Herzegovina . Autumn and Winter, ,,
The prince declared war and joined the Servians 2 July, 1876
See *Turkey* . . . . . ,,

PRINCES.

1851. Daniel, born 25 May, 1826; assassinated, 13 Aug. 1860.
1860. Nicolas, or Nikita, (nephew), born 1840.

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, 12 April, 1796.

MONTEREAU (near Paris). On the bridge of Montereau, at his meeting with the dauphin, John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tanneguy de Châtel in 1419. This event led to our Henry V. subduing France, the young duke Philip joining the English. Here the allied armies were defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon, with great loss in killed and wounded; but it was one of his last triumphs, 18 Feb. 1814.

MONTEREY (Mexico), was taken by general Taylor after a three days' conflict with the Mexicans, 21-23 Sept. 1846.

MONTE-VIDEO (S. America), was taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Auchmuty, but with the loss of nearly one-third of our brave troops, 3 Feb. 1807. It was evacuated 7 July the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos-Ayres; see *Buenos-Ayres*. Monte-Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos-Ayres, was given up to Uruguay, 1828. For recent war, see *Brazil* and *Uruguay*.

MONTFERRAT (Lombardy), HOUSE OF, celebrated in the history of the Crusades, began with Alderan, who was made marquis of Montferrat, by Otho, about 967. Conrad of Montferrat became lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV. died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nineteen months, 1292. Violante, daughter of John II., married Andronicus Palæologus, emperor of the East. Their descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533, when John George Palæologus died without issue. His estates passed after much contention to Frederic II. Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1536, and next to the duke of Savoy.

MONTGOMERY, capital of Alabama, United States, founded 1817. Here the state convention passed the ordinance of secession from the union on 11 Jan. 1861; here the confederate congress met on 4 Feb. and elected Jefferson Davis president, and Alexander Stephens vice-president, of the confederate states of North America; and here they were inaugurated on 18 Feb. On 21 May the congress adjourned to meet on 20 July at Richmond, in Virginia, that state having joined the confederates and become the seat of war.

MONTI DI PIETÀ, charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges, were first established at Perugia, Florence, Mantua, and other Italian cities, 1462, *et seq.* The Franciscans, in 1493, began to receive interest, which was permitted by the pope, in 1515. *Monts de Piété*, established in France 1777, were suppressed by the Revolution, but restored, 1804; regulated by law, 1851-2; see *Pawnbroking*.

MONTIEL (Spain), BATTLE OF, 14 March, 1369, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamare, aided by the French warrior, Bertrand du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards treacherously slain.

MONTIGNY, see under *Firearms*.

MONTLHERY (Seine-et-Oise, France), site of an indecisive battle between Louis XI. and a party of his nobles, termed "The League of the Public Good," 16 July, 1465.

MONTMARTRE, HEIGHTS OF, near Paris, taken by Blücher, 30 March, 1814. They were fortified during the communist insurrection, March, 1871; and retaken by the army of Versailles, 28 May.

MONTMIRAIL (Marne, France). Here Napoleon defeated the allies, 11 Feb. 1814.

MONTPELLIER (S. France), built in the 8th century, prospered as the neighbouring city Maguelonne decreased. It was acquired by marriage by the king of Aragon, 1204; by the king of Majorca, 1276; was ceded to France, 1349; given to Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, in exchange for Mantes, &c., 1365; sequestered by France, 1378. It was seized by the Huguenots early in the reign of Henry III., and held by them till Sept. 1622, when it surrendered after a siege, followed by a treaty of peace, 20 Oct.

MONTREAL, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French, about 1642.

Surrendered to the English . . . . 8 Sept. 1760
Taken by the Americans . . . . 12 Nov. 1775
Retaken by the British . . . . 15 June, 1776
The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down . . . . 6 June, 1803
Great military affray . . . . . 29 Sept. 1833
Bishopric founded 1836
Riots against the government . . . . 6 Nov. 1837
The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor-general, lord Elgin; enter the parliament-house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building . . . . . 25 April, 1849
A bishopric established . . . . . ,,
A destructive fire . . . . . 23 Aug. 1850
Another, destroying 1200 houses; the loss estimated at a million sterling . . . . 12 July, 1852
At an anti-papal lecture here by Gavazzi, riots ensued, and many lives were lost . . . 10 June, 1853
The cathedral destroyed by fire . . . 10 Dec. 1856
Victoria railway bridge (*which see*) formally opened by the prince of Wales . . . . . 25 Aug. 1860
Fierce riots at the attempt to bury Joseph Guibord, a Roman Catholic, while under censure, in the Roman Catholic cemetery . . . . Sept. 1875
[He belonged to the "Institut Canadien," censured for possessing forbidden books; he died in 1869; after much litigation, the privy council judicial committee affirmed his right to burial against the clerical authorities.]
Riot at a memorial Romanist procession; 1 man killed . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Guibord buried with military and police escort, 16 Nov. ,,
Violent bread riots . . . . . 17 Dec. ,,

MONTSERRAT, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632. It has several times been taken by the French, but was secured to the British in 1783.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, built by sir Christopher Wren, 1671-7. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about 14,500*l.* The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps.* Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English,—cut in 1681, obliterated by James II.; re-cut in the reign of William III.; and finally erased by order of the common council, 26 Jan. 1831. They produced Pope's indignant lines:—

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

THIS PILLAR WAS SET VP IN PERPETVAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRYED ON BY Yᵉ TREACHERY AND MALICE OF Yᵉ POPISH FACTION, IN Yᵉ BEGINNING OF SEPTEM. IN Yᵉ YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO Yᵉ CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTIRPATING Yᵉ PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND Yᵉ INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY.

MOODKEE (India). Here, on 18 Dec. 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and fifteen pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. The battle followed that of Ferozeshah (*which see*).

MOOLTAN (N. W. India), an ancient city, was stormed by Runjeet Sing, 1818. Here his son, Moolraj Sing, ruler *of* the Sikhs, treacherously murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, 21 April, 1848. Several conflicts took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter were beaten, and Mooltan taken after a protracted siege, 2-22 Jan. 1849.

MOON. Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, and said that the moon borrows her light from the sun, 79 B.C. *Diog. Laert.*

Maps of the moon constructed by Hevelius, 1647.
Cassini 1680
Beer and Mädler's map published 1834
Professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon" 1862
Photographs of the moon taken by Draper at New York, 1840; by Bond, 1850; by Mr. Warren de la Rue, 1857; by Rutherford 1871
Hansen's "Tables of the Moon," calculated at the expense of the British and Danish governments, published at the cost of the latter 1857
The British Association "lunar committee" publish two sections of a map of the moon, on a scale of 200 inches to her diameter . . . July, 1867
The earl of Rosse made experiments on the radiation of heat from the moon 1868-73
Professor Schmidt, of Athens, completed his map of the moon after 34 years' work: diameter 2 metres 1874
Mr. James Nasmyth and Mr. J. Carpenter published the result of many years' observations, in "The Moon" 1874
Mr. Edmund Neison published "The Moon and the Conditions and Configurations of its Surface" July, 1876

See *Eclipse.*

MOORS, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterwards the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighbourhood. They frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors, and assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, 429. They resisted for a time the progress of the Arab Mahometans, but were overcome in 707, and in 1019 by them introduced into Spain, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063 they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard. The Moorish kingdom of Grenada was set up in 1237, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V. of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed by Charles V., but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III. inflicted this great injury to his country. About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis (*which see*). In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded.

MOPLAHS, industrious fanatical Mahometans in Malabar, E. Indies, gave trouble by their attacks on Hindoos and the British, especially in 1845; an outbreak was suppressed about 15 Sept. 1873.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, the science of ethics, defined as the knowledge of our duty, and the art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates (about 430 B.C.) is regarded as the father of ancient, and Grotius (about 1623) the father of modern moral philosophy; see *Philosophy.*

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, 22 June, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, and a stone column erected. 400th anniversary kept, 1876.

MORAVIA, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but recovered by Ulrich of Bohemia in 1030. After various changes, Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was invaded by the Prussians in 1866, and they established their head quarters at Brünn, the capital, 13 July. The demand of the Moravians for home rule was resisted Oct. 1871.

MORAVIANS, or UNITED BRETHREN, said to have been part of the Hussites, who withdrew into Moravia in the 15th century; but the brethren assert that their sect was derived from the Greek church in the 9th century. In 1722 they formed a settlement (called *Herrnhut*, the watch of the Lord) on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727. They were introduced into England by count Zinzendorf about 1738; he died at Chelsea in June, 1760. In 1851 they had thirty-two chapels in Eng-

* William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, 25 June, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, 7 July, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, 18 Jan. 1810; as *did* more recently three other persons: in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railings of the gallery in 1839.

land. They are zealous missionaries, and founded settlements in foreign parts, about 1732.

MORAY FLOODS, see *Inundations*, 1829.

MORDAUNT, see *Administrations*, 1689.

MORDEN COLLEGE (Blackheath), almshouses for decayed merchants, with pensions, established by sir John Morden, 1695; opened, 1702. *Low.*

MOREA, a name given to the Peloponnesus in the 13th century; see *Greece.*

MORETON BAY (New S. Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named *Queen'sland (which see).*

MORGANATIC* MARRIAGES, when the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. It has been asserted that our George I. was thus married to the duchess of Kendal; and Frederic VI. of Denmark to the countess of Danner, 7 Aug. 1850; and several Austrian princes, recently.

MORGARTEN (Switzerland). 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated, 15 Nov. 1315, upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug.

MORICE DANCE, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland: it was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

MORISONIANS, followers of the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, suspended for heterodoxy, 1841.

MORMONITES (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ of LATTER-DAY SAINTS). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, called the Prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of Mormon, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters. This book is said to have been written about 1812, by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding (or by Martin Harris, who died Sept. 1875), as a religious romance in imitation of the scripture style. It was translated and published in America in 1830, in England in 1841. It fell into the hands of Rigdon and Smith, who determined to palm it off as a new revelation. The Mormonites command the payment of tithes, permit polygamy, encourage labour, and believe in their leaders working miracles. Missionaries are propagating these doctrines in Europe with more success than would be expected.

The Mormonites organise a church at Kirkland, Ohio 1830
They found Zion, in Jackson county, Missouri, 1831-2
From 1833 to 1839 the sect endured much persecution, and, driven from place to place, was compelled to travel westwards; till the city Nauvoo on the Mississippi was laid out and a temple was built 1840-1
Joseph and his brother Hyram, when in prison on a charge of treason, shot by an infuriated mob, and Brigham Young chosen seer . . . June, 1844
Much harassed by their neighbours; departure from Nauvoo determined on 1845
The Great Salt Lake chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of . . 24 July, 1847
The valley surveyed by order of the United States government 1849
The provisional government abolished and the Utah territory recognised by the United States; Brigham Young appointed the first governor; and the university of Deserét was founded . . 1849-50
The population, 11,354 1851
The crops at the Utah settlement said to be destroyed by locusts . . . . . Aug. 1855
The United States judge at Utah resigned from inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the Mormons, and their leader, Brigham Young 1857
A conference of Mormon elders, &c., was held in London; offensive speeches made and songs sung advocating polygamy . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
The United States government sent an army to Utah: a compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings in June, 1858
A Mormonite meeting at Southampton . 18 Feb. 1861
A French Mormonite priest preached at Paris in Oct. 1862
"Latter-day Saints'" meetings held in London 1865
Utah settlement visited by Hepworth Dixon: he stated that it contained 200,000 persons, and an army of 20,000 rifles. ("New America," published in 1867) 1866
Reported schisms: through increasing opposition to polygamy . . . . . June, 1867
Synod held in Store-street, London (London conference said to include 1172 members) 5 April, 1868
650 new Mormonites sailed from Liverpool for Utah, 6 June, ,,
Bill depriving polygamists of civic rights passed U. S. house of representatives . . March, 1870
Brigham Young ordered to be tried for bigamy, flies; Hawkins, a Mormonite elder, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for adultery, end of Oct. 1871
Brigham Young surrenders for trial, 2 Jan.; proceedings annulled by the supreme court about May, 1872
Brigham Young resigns temporal powers, 10 April, 1873
The Mormonite conferences at the Holborn Amphitheatre . . . . . 25 May, 1873
Nineteen missionaries for Britain arrive at Liverpool 12 Nov. 1873
Brigham Young again indicted for polygamy, about 15 Oct. 1874.
Adjudged to support one of his wives while she sues for divorce, March; imprisoned in his own house, for non-compliance, Nov.; discharged . Dec. 1875

MORNING POST, fashionable daily paper, favourable to the Whigs and High Church party; first appeared, 2 Nov. 1772. Conservative, 1874.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania (*which see*), In 1051 it was subdued for the Fatimite caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1121), the Merinites (1270), and in 1516 by the Scherifs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. The Moors have had frequent wars with the Spaniards and Portuguese, due to piracy. Population about 6,000,000.

Invasion of Sebastian of Portugal, who perishes with his army at the battle of Alcazar, 4 Aug. 1578
Tangiers (*which see*) acquired by England, 1662; given up 1683
The Moors attack the French in Algeria at the instigation of Abd-el-Kader; the prince de Joinville bombards Tangiers, 6 Aug., and Mogador 16 Aug. 1844
Marshal Bugeaud defeats the Moors at the river Isly, and acquires the title of duke . 14 Aug. ,,
Peace between France and Morocco . 10 Sept. ,,
The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Velez, &c.),

* Said to be derived from *morgengabe*, the gift of a husband of a limited part of his property to such a bride on the morning after the marriage.

having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declare war . . . . 22 Oct. 1859
Negotiations fruitless: the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded; the English government interfered in vain. *For the war*, see *Spain* 1859-60
A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.) in London. (He gave *200l.* to the lord mayor for the London charities) June-Aug. 1860
The British government gave a guarantee for a loan of *426,000l.* to the sultan to meet his engagements with Spain . . . . . 24 Oct. 1861
Insurrection of a pretender, Elkadin ben Abderahman, suppressed . . . . . Dec. 1873

SULTANS.

1822. Muley Abderahman.
1859. Sidi Muley Mohammed, Sept., died Sept. 1873.
1873. Muley Hassan (brother), proclaimed 25 Sept.

MORPHIA, an alkaloid, discovered in opium by Sertürner, in 1803.

MORRILL TARIFF, see *United States*, 1861.

MORTALITY TABLES have been frequently compiled. The Northampton tables (for 1735-80), by Dr. Price; the Carlisle tables (for 1780-87), by Dr. Hailsham; see *Bills of Mortality*.

MORTARA ABDUCTION, see *Jews*, 1858.

MORTARS, a short gun with a large bore, and close chamber, for throwing bombs; said to have been used at Naples in 1435, and first made in England in 1543. The mortar left by Soult at Cadiz in Spain was fixed in St. James's-park in Aug. 1816. On 19 Oct. 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich; with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. 1½ mile horizontally, and about ¾ mile in height.

MORTELLA TOWERS, see *Martello*.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire). The earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were here severely defeated by the young duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., 2 Feb. 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

MORTMAIN ACTS (*mort main*, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edward I., 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estates of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II., 1391. Mortmain being such a state of possession as makes property inalienable, it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject; legacies by mortmain were especially restricted by the 9th Geo. II., c. 36 (1736).

MOSAIC WORK (the Roman *opus tessellatum*), is of Asiatic origin, and is probably referred to in *Esther*, ch. i. 6, about 519 B.C. It had attained to great excellence in Greece, in the time of Alexander and his successors, when Sosos of Pergamus, the most renowned Mosaic artist of antiquity, flourished. He acquired great fame by his accurate representation of an "unswept floor after a feast." The Romans also excelled in Mosaic work, as evidenced by the innumerable specimens preserved. Byzantine Mosaics date from the 4th century after Christ. The art was revived in Italy by Tafi, Gaddi, Cimabue, and Giotto, who designed Mosaics, and introduced a higher style in the 13th century. In the 16th century Titian and Veronese also designed subjects for this art. The practice of copying paintings in Mosaics came into vogue in the 17th century; and there is now a workshop in the Vatican where chemical science is employed in the production of colours, and where 20,000 different tints are kept. In 1861, Dr. Salviati of Venice had established his manufacture of "Enamel-mosaics," and in July, 1864, he fixed a large enamel Mosaic picture in one of the spandrils under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London. He has since executed commissions for the queen and other persons.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded, it is said, by Dolgorouki, about 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols, in 1235, led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II., 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty. It is regarded as a holy city by the Russians.

Cathedral of the Assumption built, 1326; of the Transfiguration 1328
The Kremlin founded 1367
Moscow plundered by Timour 1382
By the Tartars 1451, 1477
Massacre of Demetrius and his Polish adherents, the "Matins of Moscow" . . . . 27 May, 1606
Moscow ravaged by Ladislas of Poland in[] . . 1611
The university founded 1705
Entered by Napoleon I. and the French, 14 Sept.; the governor, Rostopchin, is said to have ordered it to be set on fire (11,840 houses burnt, besides palaces and churches) . . . . 15 Sept. 1812
The French evacuate Moscow . . . . Oct. ,,
Railway to St. Petersburg opened 1851
Industrial exhibition . . . . . 16 July, 1865
Very great fire, about 50 houses burnt . 18 June, 1876

MÖSKIRCH (Baden). Here the Austrians were defeated by Moreau and the French, 5 May, 1800.

MOSKWA or **BORODINO, BATTLE OF**; see *Borodino*.

MOSQUITO COAST (Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast were long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in 1859.

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. Many severe laws were enacted against them, but they were not extirpated till the 18th century.

MOTION. On 13 Nov. 1873, professor Sylvester described to the London Mathematical Society a machine for converting spherical into rectilinear,

* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under col. Kinney, took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker; and on 10 Feb. 1856, their associate, Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

and other motions, and for producing perfectly parallel motion, the discovery of M. Peaucellier, a French engineer officer, about 1867. See *Kinematics*.

MOTTOES, ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1198. *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1688, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." *Semper eadem*, was assumed by queen Elizabeth, 1558, and adopted by queen Anne, 1702. *See them severally*.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, see *Massacres*.

MOUNTAIN PARTY, see *Clubs, French*.

MOUNT EVEREST, 29,002 feet high, the highest point in the Himalayas and as yet known in the world, was named after the late sir George Everest, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey of India in Dec. 1843, by his successor, col. Andrew Waugh.

MOUNTS, see *Bernard, Calvary, Etna, Hecla, Olivet*, and *Vesuvius*.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The Israelites neither washed nor anointed themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month. The Greeks and Romans fasted. White was used in mourning for the imperial family at Constantinople, 323. The ordinary colour for mourning in Europe is black; in China, white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; it was white in Spain until 1498. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of France, mourned in black, instead of the then practice of wearing white, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII., 7 April, 1498. *Hénault*.

MOUSQUETAIRES or MUSKETEERS, horse-soldiers under the old French *régime*, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. It was disbanded in 1646, but was restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarin's guard. *Hénault*.

MOZAMBIQUE, chief of the Portuguese territories, E. Africa, on an isle, was visited by Vasco de Gama, 1498; conquered by the Portuguese under Tristan da Cunha and Albuquerque, 1506; a settlement was established, 1508.

MUCKER (*hypocrites*), a German sect; see *Ebelians* and *Brazil*, 1874.

MUGGLETONIANS, so called from Ludowic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1641, prominent about 1650; convicted of blasphemy, Jan. 1676; died, 1697. He and John Reeve affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world, *Rev.* xi. 3. This sect existed, 1850.

MÜHLBERG, on the Elbe, Prussia. Here the German protestants were defeated by the emperor Charles V., 24 April, 1547, and John Frederick, elector of Saxony, was taken prisoner.

MÜHLDORF (Bavaria). Near this place Frederick, duke of Austria, was defeated and taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, 28 Sept. 1322.

MULBERRY TREES. The alleged first planted in England are in the gardens of Sion-house. Shakspeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands at Stratford-upon-Avon; and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under it in 1742. Shakspeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel, 1765. A silversmith purchased the whole, and manufactured it into memorials.

MULE, a spinning machine invented in 1779 by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1753; named, from Crompton's residence, *Hall-in-the-wood-wheel*; and *muslin-wheel*, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; and *mule*, from its combining the advantages of Hargreave's spinning jenny, and Arkwright's adaptation. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. He did not patent his invention, but gave it up in 1780. It produced yarn treble the fineness and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. Parliament voted him 5000*l*. in 1812, now considered a most inadequate compensation. Mr. Roberts invented the *self-acting mule* in 1825.

MULHOUSE or MULHAUSEN (in N.E. France), an imperial city, under Rodolph of Hapsburg; joined the Swiss confederation in 1515; annexed to France in 1798; conquered and annexed to Germany, 1870-1. The calico manufacture was introduced in 1746.

MUMMIES (from the Arabic *mum*, wax); see *Embalming*. The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1803. Mr. Alex. Gordon, in 1737, published an essay on three Egyptian mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1722 by capt. Wm. Lethieullier; two others came in 1734, one of which was retained by Dr. Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies."

MÜNCHENGRÄTZ (Bohemia) was taken by the Prussians under prince Frederick Charles, after a severe action, 28 June, 1866. The Austrians lost about 300 killed and 1000 prisoners, and the prince gained about 12 miles of country.

MUNDA (now Monda, S. Spain). Here Cneius Scipio defeated the Carthaginians, B.C. 216; and here Julius Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey, 17 March, 45, after a severe conflict.

MUNDANE ERAS. That of Alexandria fixed the creation at 5502 B.C. This computation continued till A.D. 284, Alex. era, 5786; but in A.D. 285 ten years were subtracted, and 5787 became 5777. This coincided with the Mundane era of Antioch (which dated the creation 5492 B.C.). *Nicholas*.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, founded by duke Henry of Saxony, 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632; by the Austrians, in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French under Moreau, 2 July, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The university was founded by king Louis in 1826. A Bavarian art-exhibition was opened here by prince Adalbert, 20 July, 1869. A congress of "Old Catholics" (*which see*) met here, 23 Sept. 1871.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, &c.; see *Corporations*.

MUNSTER (W. Prussia). The bishopric, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, 780, was secularised in 1802; seized by the French, 1806; part of the duchy of Berg, 1809; annexed to France, 1810; ceded to Prussia, 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Munster, held the city in 1534-5. Here were signed the preliminaries of the treaty of Westphalia (*which see*), or Munster, Jan. 1647; definitively signed 24 Oct. 1648.—**MUNSTER**, the southern province of Ireland, an ancient kingdom. In 1568 a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1588.

MURADAL, see *Toloso*.

MURCIA, a province, N. E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, 713; by Ferdinand of Castile, 1240; and divided between Castile and Aragon, 1305.

MURDER, the highest offence against the law of God. (*Genesis* ix. 6, 2348 B.C.) A court of Ephetæ was established by Demophoön of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason* (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways: by a servant killing his master, a wife her husband, and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III. 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely pardoned by our sovereigns. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed, 1836; see *Executions* and *Trials*.

Murders in England and Wales (from Coroners' Inquests):—

1856 .. 205	1861 .. 210	1866 .. 272	1871 .. 226
1857 .. 184	1862 .. 221	1867 .. 255	1872 .. 257
1858 .. 183	1863 .. 270	1868 .. 261	1873 .. 223
1859 .. 204	1864 .. 246	1869 .. 265	1874 .. 223
1860 .. 268	1865 .. 226	1870 .. 222	

MURET (S. France). Here the Albigenses, under the count of Thoulouse, were defeated by Simon de Montfort, and their ally Peter of Arragon killed, 12 Sept. 1213.

MURFREESBOROUGH (Tennessee, N. America) was the site of fierce conflicts between the federals under Rosencrans and the confederates under Bragg, from 31 Dec. 1862 to 3 Jan. 1863, when Bragg retired with great loss. This struggle is called also the battle of Stone River.

MURIATIC ACID, see *Alkali*.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS. The parent of the series, a "Handbook for Travellers on the Continent," appeared in 1836. Handbooks for France, Switzerland, South Germany, &c., soon followed; one for Algeria appeared in Oct. 1873.

MUSCAT, or **MASCAT**, an Arab state on the gulf of Oman, was conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1507, but recovered by the Arabs in 1648.

Ahmad bin Sa'id repelled a Persian invasion and founded present dynasty	1741
Sa'id, his son, succeeded	1775
Sa'id bin Sultan, his son	1803
Treaty with the British	1839
At his death his territories divided; after a conflict, his son Sa'id Thuwainy obtained Oman; and Majid, Zanzibar (*which see*)	1856
Syud Redin compelled to fly, and a chief, Azan bin Gheo, seized the government	Oct. 1868
The imaum endeavoured to regain his authority,	Aug. 1870
The city was taken by Sa'id Toorkee, and the chief killed	about 30 Jan. 1871
Sa'id Abdool Aseer said to be deposed by his brother, Sa'id Toorkee, end of	Dec. 1875

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library about 280 B.C. Besides the British Museum, Soane's Museum, and the Museum of Geology (*which see*), there are very many others in London. The opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday was long advocated in parliament: negatived by 271-68, 19 May, 1874.

MUSIC.* "Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ" (3875 B.C. *Gen.* iii. 21). The flute, and harmony, or concord in music, are said to have been invented by Hyagnis, 1506 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*. Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. See *Organ*, and other musical instruments. Prior to 1600, the chief music in England was masses, ballads, and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign, a music professorship was founded in the university of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Hychin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825.

MUSICAL NOTES, &c. See *Gamut*. The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about 1025. *Blair*. The notes as present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1555. Gafforio of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the 15th century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

The **MUSICAL PITCH** was settled in France in 1860. The middle C to be 522 vibrations in a second. At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts, on 23 Nov. 1860, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be 528 vibrations in a second. Mr. Hullah adopted 512 vibrations.

A lower pitch was adopted at concerts in London in Jan. 1869. 528 vibrations for C adopted for performances at the international exhibition of 1872, at a meeting, 20 Jan. 1872.

[Handel's tuning-fork, 1740, was 495; the Philharmonic Society's, 1813-43, was 515.]

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND. Dr. Bysse, chancellor of Hereford, about 1724, proposed to the members of the choirs, a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days; it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of in-

* Pythagoras (about 555 B.C.) maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, said to have enticed an angel from the celestial regions by her melody, is termed the patroness of music. She died in the second century.

troducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England; see *Handel* and *Crystal Palace*.

Study of music greatly increased by the teaching of John Hullah and others since 1840.

The Tonic *sol-fa* system, in which the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t,* (for *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti,* or *si*) are used instead of notes, was invented by Miss Glover, of Norwich, and improved by John Curwen, about 1847.

The Tonic Sol-fa college established 1876.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony.

Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed.

"Ancient concerts" began, 1776.

Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785.

Philharmonic Society's concerts began in 1813.

Royal Academy of Music, established 1822, (*which see*).

New Philharmonic Society established 1852.

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter hall, established 1831. 500th performance, 13 Dec. 1867.

Musical Union, founded by John Ella, 1845.

Musical Society of London, established 1858.

"Popular Monday Concerts" at St. James's Hall, founded by S. A. Chappell, commenced with a "Mendelssohn night," 14 Feb. 1859.

London Academy of Music founded in 1860.

Centenary of the "Noblemen's Catch Club" was kept in July, 1861.

Cecilian Society, London, founded about 1785; ceased in 1862.

"Musical Education Committee" of the Society of Arts, London, with the prince of Wales as chairman, held its first meeting 22 May, 1865. Its first report, dated 27 June, 1866, recommended the reconstitution of the Royal Academy.

National Training School for Music; building near the Albert-hall, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1873; opened by him 17 May, 1876.

"*Musical Association* for the Investigation and Discussion of subjects connected with the Art and Science of Music," founded 16 April, 1874, by Messrs. Spottiswoode, Wheatstone, Tyndall, G. A. Macfarren, J. Hullah, Sedley Taylor, Stone, Pole, Chappell, Barnby, and others.

Church Choral Society, London, incorporated as Trinity College, 1875.

National Opera-house, N. Thames embankment, first brick laid by Mlle. Tietjens, 7 Sept.; first stone by the duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1875.

The Wagner Society in London gave concerts to introduce R. Wagner's so-called "Music of the Future" (the due combination of music and poetry), Feb. 1873.

Wagner's *Lohengrin*, performed at Covent-garden, 8 May, at Drury-lane, 13 June, 1875. *Tannhäuser* performed at Covent-garden, 29 April, 1876.

Three series of performances of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," in four parts (*Rheingold, Walküre, Siegfried,* and *Götterverdämmerung*), at Bayreuth, in presence of the emperors of Germany and Brazil, the king of Bavaria, and many other sovereigns and princes, 13 Aug., *et seq.*, 1876.

MUSICAL CHARITIES. Royal Society of Musicians, established 1738; incorporated 1790.

Royal Society of Female Musicians, established 1839.

Choir Benevolent Fund, 1851.

EMINENT MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

	Born	Died
Tallis		1585
Palestrina	1529	1594
T. Morley		1604
Orlando Gibbons	1583	1624
H. Lawes	1600	1662
Lully	1633	1672
Purcell	1658	1695
J. Seb. Bach*	1685	1754
G. F. Handel	1684	1759
T. A. Arne	1710	1778
C. Glück	1714	1787
W. A. Mozart	1756	1791
Joseph Haydn	1732	1809
C. Dibdin	1748	1814
S. Webbe	1740	1817
J. W. Callcott	1766	1821
C. Weber	1786	1826
L. Beethoven	1770	1827
H. Bishop	1787	1855
M. Cherubini	1760	1842
F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy	1809	1848
L. Spohr	1783	1859
D. T. Auber	1784	1871
J. Meyerbeer	1794	1864
J. E. Halevy	1799	1862
J. Rossini	1792	1868
M. W. Balfe	1808	1870
S. Thalberg	1812	1871
J. Moscheles	1794	1871
R. Wagner	1813	
W. Sterndale Bennett	1816	1875

* He had eleven sons musicians; four of them distinguished.

MUSICAL GLASSES, see under *Harmonic*, and *Copophone*.

MUSKETS, see *Firearms*.

MUSKETRY SCHOOLS at Hythe and Fleetwood were established in 1854 under the superintendence of major-general C. C. Hay. He resigned in 1867. The school at Fleetwood was closed the same year.

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, from having a downy nap on its surface, resembling moss (French, *mousse*); according to others, because it was first brought from Moussol, in India. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670. *Anderson.* By means of the *Mule* (*which see*), British have very much superseded India muslins.

MUTA (Syria). Here Mahomet and his followers defeated the Christians in his first conflict with them, 629.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to *stand mute*, when being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was subjected to torture.

Walter Calverly, esq., of Calverly in Yorkshire, having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, 5 Aug. 1605. *Stow.*

Major Strangeway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell, 1657.

Judgment was awarded against mutes, as if they were convicted or had confessed, by 12 Geo. III. 1772.

A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778, and another on a charge of burglary at Wells, 1792.

An act passed by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead, 1827.

MUTINA (now Modena), N. Italy. Here Mark Antony, after defeating the consul Pansa, was himself beaten with great loss by Hirtius the other consul, and compelled to flee to Gaul, 27 April, 43 B.C.

MUTINIES, BRITISH. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war; admiral Colpoys, and his captain, were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny sub-

sided 10 May, 1797, when an act was passed to raise the wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers.

Mutiny of the Bounty, 28 April, 1789; see *Bounty*.
Mutiny at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on 27 May, 1797, and subsided 13 June, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed (including the ringleader, who had assumed the name of rear-admiral Richard Parker), 30 June, at Sheerness.
Mutiny of the *Danaë* frigate; the crew carried the ship into Brest harbour, 27 March, 1800.
Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec. 1801, and January following (see *Bantry Bay*).
Mutiny at Malta, began 4 April, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers (chiefly Greeks and Corsicans) blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.
Mutiny on the *Jefferson Borden*, U. S. schooner; two mates murdered; put down by the captain, 20 April; vessel arrived at Gravesend, May; 2 men condemned at Boston, U. S., 1 Oct., 1875.
Mutiny on the *Lennie*, British ship, bound for America, captain and two mates murdered by foreign seamen, 31 Oct. 1875. Van Hoydek, steward, managed to get the vessel to the Isle of Rhé; 11 men seized and conveyed to London, tried, 4 convicted, 4 May executed, 23 May, 1876.
Mutiny on the *Caswell*, Glasgow barque, Capt. G. Best: 4 Jan., on way home from Valparaiso; captain and 3 men killed; mutineers overcome by others, some killed; vessel brought to Queenstown, 13 May; Christos Baumbos sentenced to death, 31 July; executed at Cork, 25 Aug. 1876.
For *Indian Mutinies*, see *Madras*, 1806, and *India*, 1857.

MUTINY ACT (1 & 2 Will. and Mary, c. 5), for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed 12 April, 1689, and has since been re-enacted annually.

MYCALE (Ionia, Asia Minor), BATTLE OF, fought between the Greeks (under Leotychides, the king of Sparta, and Xantippus the Athenian) and the Persians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platæa by Pausanias. The Persians (about 100,000 men), who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burnt. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ, a division of the kingdom of Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidæ. Early history mythical.

	B.C.
Perseus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ,	1431, 1313, or 1282
Reign of Eurystheus	1289, 1274, or 1258
[Towards the close of his reign is placed the story of the labours surmounted by Hercules.]	
Ægisthus assassinates Atreus; Agamemnon succeeds to the throne; becomes king of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos	1201
He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces going to the Trojan war	about 1193
Ægisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in adultery with the queen Clytemnestra. On the return of the king they assassinate him; and Ægisthus mounts the throne	1183
Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and her paramour	1176
Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent	1106
The Achaians are expelled	"
Invasion of the Heraclidæ, and the conquerors divide the dominions	1103
Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives	468

Discoveries on the supposed site of Mycenæ made by Dr. Schliemann; reported March, 1874-6.

MYLÆ, a bay of Sicily, where the Romans, under their consul Duilius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, 260 B.C. Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, 36 B.C.

MYOGRAPHION, an apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current, invented by H. Helmholtz in 1850, and since improved by Du Bois Raymond and others.

MYSORE (S. India), was made a flourishing kingdom by Hyder Ali, who dethroned the reigning sovereign in 1761, and by his son, Tippoo Sahib, who considerably harassed the English. Tippoo was chastised by them in 1792, and on 4 May, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault, and himself slain. The English established a prince of the royal family as maharajah of part of Mysore in 1799; being without an heir he was permitted to adopt a child of four years of age, in Aug. 1867; who succeeded him at his death, 27 Mar. 1868. Tippoo's last surviving son, Gholam Mahomet, a British pensioner, died at Calcutta, 11 Aug. 1872.

MYSTERIES. "Mystery" is said to be derived from the Hebrew *mistar*, to hide. The *Sacred* mysteries is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, called the "mystery of godliness," 1 *Tim.* iii. 16, as opposed to the "mystery of iniquity," 2 *Thess.* ii. 7. The *Profane* mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honour of some deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C.—MYSTERY PLAYS; see *Drama*.

MYSTICS, a name given to those theologians who, in addition to the obvious meaning of the Holy Scriptures, assert that there are interpretations to be discovered by means of an emanation of the Divine Wisdom, by which the soul is enlightened and purified; for which purpose they advocate seclusion for contemplation and asceticism.

Mysticism taught at Alexandria by Clemens, Pantænus, Origen, and others, who mingled Christianity and Platonism, 2nd and 3rd centuries.
Much promoted by the works of the pseudo-Dionysius ("The Mystic Theology," &c), 6th century.
Introduced into the Western empire, 9th century.
Eminent Mediæval mystics (opposed by the schoolmen): Master Eckhart (1251-1329); John Tauler of Strasburg, where he acted heroically during the plague, termed the "black death (1290-1361); Henry Suso (1300-65). They aimed at a more spiritual religion than Romanism; but their followers were charged with immorality, pantheism, communism, and maintaining private inspiration.
Jacob Böhme or Behmen, the German mystic, published his "Aurora" (an alleged divine revelation) 1612; died, 18 Nov. 1624.
For modern mystics, see *Quakers, Quietists, Hutchinsonians* and *Swedenborgians*.

MYTHOLOGY (Greek *mythos*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

N.

NAAS (E. Ireland). Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of royal forces and the insurgent Irish, 24 May, 1798, during the rebellion. The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and many wounded.

NABONASSAR, ERA OF, received its name from the prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldæa. The years contain 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be Thursday, in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*), 26 Feb. 747 B.C.—3967, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

NACHOD (Bohemia). At this place the Prussians, under their crown prince, defeated the Austrians, after a severe conflict, 27 June, 1866. The Prussian Uhlans vanquished the Austrian cavalry.

NACOLEA (Phrygia). Near here the usurper Procopius was defeated, and soon afterwards slain by the emperor Valens, 366.

NAFELS (Switzerland). Here an Austrian army was defeated by a small body of Swiss, 1388.

NAGA HILLS MASSACRE, see *India*, 1875.

NAG'S HEAD STORY. Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, 17 Dec. 1559, by bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins. Many years after, the Romish writers asserted that Parker and others had been consecrated at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, by Scory. This fiction was refuted by Burnet.

NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF. Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 713 B.C.; the festival is the 24th of December.

NAÏSSUS (Mœsia). The Goths were defeated near here with great slaughter by the emperor Claudius II., 269.

NAJARA or **NAVARETE** (N. Spain). At Logroño, near these places, Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry de Trastamere, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, 3 April, 1367.

NAMES. Adam and Eve named their sons. *Gen.* iv. 25, 26. A Roman citizen had generally three names; *prænomen*, denoting the individual; *nomen*, the gens or clan; *cognomen*, the branch of the clan: sometimes he had the *agnomen* (*e. g.*, Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus). The popes change their names on their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was Swine-snout," 687. *Platina.* Onuphrius refers it to John XII., 956; stating that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France the name given at baptism was sometimes changed. The two sons of Henry II. of France were christened Alexander and Hercules; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns, at their entrance into monasteries, assume new *names*. See *Surnames*. Miss Yonge's "History of Christian Names," published 1863. M. A. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica," 1860.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 932; taken by the French, 1 July, 1692; by William of England, 4 Aug. 1695; ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. The city of Namur was ceded to Austria, 1713; taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1749. In 1782, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792 it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it in 1793; regained 1794; delivered up to the allies, 1814; assigned to Belgium, 1831. It was a site of a severe conflict in June, 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANCY (N.E. France), an ancient city, capital of Lorraine, in the 13th century. After taking Nancy, 29 Nov. 1475, and losing it, 5 Oct. 1476, Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated beneath its walls, and slain by the duke of Lorraine and the Swiss, 5 Jan. 1477; see *Lorraine*. Nancy was embellished by Stanislas, ex-king of Poland, who resided and died here Feb. 1766. It was captured by Blücher, Jan. 1814, and on the retreat of Mac-Mahon's army, and expecting the German army, surrendered to four Uhlans, 12 Aug. 1870. It was restored at the peace.

NANKIN, said to have been made the central capital of China, 420. It was the court of the Ming dynasty *from* 1369 till Yung-lo removed it to Pekin in 1410. On 4 Aug. 1842, the British ships arrived at Nankin, and peace was made. The rebel Tae-pings took it on 19, 20 March 1853. It was recaptured by the Imperialists, 19 July, 1864, and found to be in a very desolate condition.

NANTES (W. France), formerly capital of the Namnetes. The edict in favour of the Protestants issued here by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV., 22 Oct. 1685. Awful cruelties were committed here by the republican Carrier, Oct.-Nov, 1793; see *Drowning*.

NAPHTHA, a clear combustible rock oil, known to the Greeks, called "oil of Media," and thought to have been an ingredient in the Greek fire (*which see*).

NAPIER'S BONES, see *Logarithms*.

NAPLES, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.), which was afterwards divided into Palæopolis (the *old*) and Neapolis (the *new* city); from the latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, 326 B.C. Naples, after resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans,

was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes, and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, &c. In 1856, the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,886,030, of Sicily 2,231,020; total, 9,117,050. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy.

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth . . 493
The city retaken by Belisarius 536
Taken again by Totila 543
Retaken by Narses 552
Becomes a duchy nominally subject to the Eastern empire . . . . . 568 or 572
Duchy of Naples greatly extended 593
Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples 1059
Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard II. 1131
The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see *Germany*) obtains the kingdom by marriage, and rules 1194-1266
The pope appoints Charles of Anjou, king, who defeats the regent Manfred (son of Frederick II. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain) 26 Feb. 1266
Charles defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines), at Tagliacozzo, 23 Aug.: Conradin beheaded . . . . . 29 Oct. 1268
The massacre called the Sicilian vespers (*which see*) 30 March, 1282
Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I. murdered 18 Sept. 1345
His brother Louis, king of Hungary, invades Naples 1349
Queen Joanna put to death . . . . 22 May, 1382
Alphonso V. of Arragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II. seizes Naples 1435
Naples conquered by Charles VIII. of France . . 1494
And by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain, who divide it 1501
Expulsion of the French 1504
Naples and Sicily united to Spain . . . . . ,,
Insurrection of Masaniello, occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. An impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner, with whom the populace took part, headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city . . . . . June, 1647
Masaniello, intoxicated by his success, was slain by his own followers . . . . . 16 July, ,,
Another insurrection suppressed by don John of Austria . . . . . Oct. ,,
Henry II. duke of Guise, lands, and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards . . . . . April, 1648
Naples conquered by prince Eugene of Savoy, for the emperor 1706
Discovery of Herculaneum (*which see*) 1711
The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (26 May) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title of king of the Two Sicilies 1734
Order of St. Januarius instituted 1738
Charles, becoming king of Spain, vacates the throne in favour of his third son, Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759
Expulsion of the Jesuits . . . . . 3 Nov. 1767
Dreadful earthquake in Calabria . . . . 5 Feb. 1783
Enrolment of the Lazzaroni (*which see*) as pikemen or spontoneers 1793
The king flees on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic, 14 Jan. 1799
Nelson appears; Naples retaken; the restored king rules tyrannically . . . . . June, ,,
Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson . . . . . 29 June, ,,
The Neapolitans occupy Rome . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
Dreadful earthquake; thousands perish . 26 July, 1805
Treaty of neutrality between France and Naples ratified . . . . . 9 Oct. ,,
Ferdinand, through perfidy, is compelled to flee to Sicily, 23 Jan.; the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king . . . . . Feb. 1806
The French defeated at Maida . . . . 4 July ,,
Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain . . June, 1808
Joachim Murat made king (rules well) 15 July, ,,
His first quarrel with Napoleon 1811
His alliance with Austria . . . . . Jan. 1814
Death of queen Caroline of Austria . . 7 Sept. ,,
Joachim declares war against Austria . 15 March, 1815
Defeated at Tolentino . . . . . 3 May, ,,
He retires to France, 22 May, and Corsica: he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo: seized, tried, and shot . . 13 Oct. ,,
Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures . . . . . June, ,,
A plague rages in Naples, Nov. 1815 to June . . 1816
Establishment of the society of the Carbonari . . 1819
Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under gen. Pépé; the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution . . . . . 13 July, 1820
The Austrians invade the kingdom, at the king's instigation; general Pépé defeated . 7 March, 1821
Fall of the constitutional government . 23 March, ,,
Death of Ferdinand (reigned 66 years) . 4 Jan. 1825
[In 30 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]
Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed . Aug. 1828
Accession of Ferdinand II., Bomba (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) . . 8 Nov. 1830
Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade, 1838; settled . . . . . May, 1840
Attilio and Emilio Bandiero, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot 17 Jan. 1844
[The statement that lord Aberdeen had given notice of this attempt was contradicted by his lordship.]
Prospect of an insurrection in Naples; the king grants a new constitution . . . 29 Jan. 1848
Great fighting in Naples; the liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the lazzaroni . . . 15 May, ,,
A martial anarchy prevails; the chiefs of the liberal party arrested in . . . . . Dec. 1849
Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life . . . . . June, 1850
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn . . . 28 Oct. 1856
Attempted assassination of the king by Milano 8 Dec. ,,
The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian mail steamboat plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on 25 June, 1857, with thirty-three passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza . . . 25 June, 1857
[Here they landed, released some prisoners there, took them on board, and sailed to Sapri, where they again landed, and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples; but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England: and after much negotiation, the crew were released, the vessel given up to the British government, and 3000*l.* given as a compensation to the sufferers.]
Italian refugees, under count Pisaccane, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed, 27 June-2 July, 1857
Dreadful earthquake in the Apennines . 16 Dec. ,,
Amnesty granted to political offenders . 27 Dec. 1858
Poerio and sixty-six companions released and sent to N. America, Jan.; on their way, they seize the vessel, sail to Cork, 7 March; and proceed to London . . . . . 18 March, 1859
Death of Ferdinand II., after dreadful sufferings, 22 May, ,,
Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France . . . . . June, ,,
A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to 10,000*l.* . . . July, ,,

Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples, many shot, July 7; major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss confederation . . . 16 July, 1859
Army increased; defences strengthened . Oct. ,,
Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassadors collectively address a note to the king stating the necessity for reform in his states, 26 March; the count of Syracuse recommends reform and alliance with England . . April, 1860
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, 11 May; defeats the Neapolitan army at Calatafimi . . . 15 May, ,,
Revolutionary committee at Naples . 15 June, ,,
Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, &c. 26 June, ,,
Baron Brenier, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob . . . . 27 June, ,,
A liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commissariat of the police in 12 districts; state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen-mother flees to Gaeta . . . . 28 June, ,,
Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans at Melazzo, 20 July; enters Messina, 21 July; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily . . . . 30 July, ,,
The king of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance . . . . July, ,,
Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the constitution of 1848, 2 July; the army proclaim count de Trani king . . . . 10 July, ,,
Garibaldi lands at Melito, 18 Aug.; takes Reggio, 21 Aug. ,,
Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, 6 Sept.; Garibaldi enters Naples without troops . . . . 7 Sept. 1860
Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, 8 Sept.; gives up the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian admiral Persano, 11 Sept.; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners . Sept. ,,
He repulses the Neapolitans at Cajazzo, 19 Sept.; defeats them at the Volturno . . . 1 Oct. ,,
The king of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi's . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Naples unsettled through intrigues . . . Oct. ,,
Cialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, 17 Oct.; at Venafro . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
The plebiscite at Naples, &c.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont, (1,303,064 to 10,312) . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
Garibaldi meets Victor-Emmanuel, and salutes him as king of Italy . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
The first English Protestant church built on ground given by Garibaldi; consecrated . 11 March, 1865
Cholera raged at Naples . . . autumn, 1866
Great eruption of Vesuvius began . . 12 Nov. 1867
Land-slip at Naples; 20 persons engulfed 28 Jan. 1868
Victor-Emmanuel, prince of Naples (son of prince Humbert), born at Naples . . . 11 Nov. 1869
Maritime exhibition opened at Naples . 17 April, 1871
Manzo and his band of brigands, (said to be the last) destroyed by soldiers . . . . 20 Aug. 1873

[History continued under *Italy*.]

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1131. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130) *Norman*.
1154. William I. the Bad; son.
1166. William II. the Good; son.
1189. Tancred, natural son of Roger.
1194. William III. son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI. of Germany.
1197. Frederick II. of Germany (*Hohenstaufen*).
1250. Conrad; son.
1254. Conradin, son; but his uncle,
1258. Manfred, natural son of Frederick II., seizes the government; killed at Benevento, in 1266.
1266. Chas. of *Anjou*, brother of St. Louis, king of France. [Conradin beheaded, 29 Oct. 1268.]
1282. Insurrection in Sicily.

(*Separation of the kingdoms in* 1282.)

NAPLES.	SICILY.
1282. Charles I. of Anjou.	1282. Peter I. (III. of Arragon.)
1285. Charles II.; son.	1285. James I. (II. of Arragon.)
1309. Robert the Wise; brother.	1295. Frederick II.
1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45; with Louis of Tarento, 1349-62; Joanna put to death (22 May, 1382) by	1337. Peter II.
1382. Charles III., grandson of Charles II.: he becomes king of Hungary; assassinated there, 1386.	1342. Louis.
,, Louis I., titular, crowned.	1355. Frederick III.
1385. Louis II., son of Louis I.	1376. Maria and Martin (her husband).
1386. Ladislas of Hungary.	1402. Martin I.
1414. Joanna II., sister, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regnier of Anjou. They are acquired by	1409. Martin II.
	1410. Ferdinand I.
	1416. Alphonso I.

1435. Alphonso I. thus king of Naples and Sicily.

(*Separation of Naples and Sicily in* 1458.)

NAPLES.	SICILY.
1458. Ferdinand I.	1458. John of Arragon.
1494. Alphonso II. abdicates.	1479. Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain.
1495. Ferdinand II.	
1496. Frederic II. expelled by the French, 1501.	

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1503. Ferdinand III. (king of Spain).
1516. Charles I. (V. of Germany).
1556. Philip I. (II. of Spain).
1598. Philip II. (III. of Spain).
1621. Philip III. (IV. of Spain).
1665. Charles II. (of Spain).
1700. Philip IV. (V. of Spain), Bourbons.
1707. Charles III. of Austria.

(*Separation in* 1713.)

NAPLES.	SICILY.
1713. Charles III. of Austria.	1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy (exchanged Sicily for Sardinia, 1720.)

THE TWO SICILIES.

(*Part of the empire of Germany*, 1720-34.)

1735. Charles IV. (III. of Spain).
1759. Ferdinand IV. fled from Naples to Sicily, 1806.

(*Separation in* 1806.)

NAPLES.	SICILY.
1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.	1806-15. Ferdinand IV.
1808. Joachim Murat, shot 13 Oct. 1815.	

THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV., of Naples and Sicily.
1825. Francis I.
1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8 (termed king Bomba).
1859. Francis II., 22 May; born 16 Jan. 1836; last KING OF NAPLES; deposed; fled 6 Sept. 1860.
1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as KING OF ITALY; March; (see *Italy*, end).

NAPOLEON, CODE, see *Codes*.

NARBONNE (S. E. France), the Roman Narbo Martius, founded 118 B.C., made capital of a Visigothic kingdom, 462; captured by the Saracens, 720; re-taken by Pepin le Bref, 759. Gaston de Foix, the last vicomte (killed at Ravenna, 11 April, 1512), resigned it to the king in exchange for the duchy of Nemours. Many councils held here, 589-1374.

NARCEINE AND NARCOTINE, alkaloids obtained from *Opium* (*which see*). Narceine was discovered by Pelletier in 1832; and narcotine by Deposne, in 1803.

NARVA (Esthonia, Russia). Here Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, then in his nineteenth year, 30 Nov. 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedes affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes were about 20,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 18,000; 30,000 surrendered. He had several horses shot under him. He said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." Narva was taken by Peter in 1704.

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), the site of a decisive victory over Charles I. by the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The king fled, losing his cannon, baggage, and nearly 5000 prisoners, 14 June 1645.

NASHVILLE (Tennessee, N. America), was occupied by the confederates in 1861, and taken by the federals, 23 Feb. 1862. Near here the confederates under Hood were defeated by the federals under Thomas, 14-16 Dec. 1864.

NASSAU, a German duchy, made a county by the emperor Frederic I. about 1180, for Wolfram, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange*, and *Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. On 25 April, 1860, the Nassau chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the pope, and claimed liberty of faith and conscience. The duke adopted the Austrian motion at the German diet, 14 June, and after the war the duchy was annexed to Prussia by decree, 20 Sept., and possession taken, 8 Oct. 1866. Population of the duchy in 1865, 468,311.

1788. Count Frederic William made DUKE in 1806.
1814. William-George, 20 Aug.
1839. Adolphus-William-Charles, born 24 July, 1817.

NATAL (Cape of Good Hope). Vasco de Gama landed here on 25 Dec. 1497, and hence named it Terra Natalis. The Dutch attempted to colonise it about 1721. In 1823 lieut. Farewell and a small band of emigrants settled here. It was annexed to the British possessions in 1843; made a bishopric in 1853 (Dr. John Wm. Colenso bishop), and an independent colony in 1856. Attempts to depose bishop Colenso for unsound doctrine having failed, the rev. W. R. Macrorie was sent out as bishop of Moritzburg, to act with the clergy opposed to their bishop, Dec. 1868. A bishop of Zululand was appointed in 1871. Governor of Natal, Robt. Wm. Keate, 1866; Anthony Musgrave, 1872; Sir Benj. C. C. Pine, 1873; see *Church of England*, 1863-8.

Alleged insurrection of Caffres under Langalibalele, quickly suppressed . . . Nov. Dec. 1873
He and others were tried, it was said illegally, and severely punished . . . 1874.
Bishop Colenso came to England to advocate his case
Sir Garnet Wolseley sent as temporary Governor, Feb.; Langalibalele released, and placed under surveillance out of the colony; Sir Garnet returns . . . Aug. 1875
Sir H. Ernest Bulwer, Governor.

NATIONAL ANTHEM, see *God save the King*.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, FRENCH. Upon the proposition of the abbé Siéyes, the states-general of France constituted themselves the National Assembly, 17 June, 1789. On the 20th the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 22nd they met at the church at St. Louis. This assembly abolished the state religion, annulled monastic vows, divided France into *departments*, sold the national domains, established a national bank, issued assignats, and dissolved itself 21 Sept. 1792; see *National Convention*. In 1848 the legislature was again termed the National Assembly. It met 4 May, and a new constitution was proclaimed, 12 Nov. A new constitution was once more proclaimed by Louis Napoleon in Jan. 1852, after dissolving the National Assembly, 2 Dec. 1851. The present French national assembly was elected 8 Feb., and met 13 Feb. 1871; see *France*.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, GERMAN, see *Germany*, 1848.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. One was formed in 1584, headed by the earl of Leicester, to protect queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of various plots. Another for the defence of William III. against assassins was established in 1696, of which all persons holding office under government were required to be members; see *Aid to Sick and Wounded*, *Artillery*, *Colonies*, *Employers*, *Farmers*, *Social Science*, and *Volunteers* for other national associations.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, constituted in the hall of the Tuileries 21 Sept. and formally opened 21 Sept. 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, 1 Nov. 1795; see *Directory*. The Chartists (*which see*) in England formed a National Convention in 1839.

NATIONAL DEBT. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt may be said to have commenced in the reign of William III., 1689. It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude. The sole cause of the increase has been *war*. By an act passed 31 May, 1867, the conversion of 24,000,000*l.* of the debt into terminable annuities was provided for. The law is consolidated by the national debt act, passed 9 Aug. 1870; amended by act passed 2 Aug. 1875; see *Sinking Fund*.

		Debt.
1689.	William III.	£664,263
1702.	Anne	16,394,782
1714.	George I.	54,145,363
1763.	George III. (end of Seven Years' war), nearly	138,865,429
1786.	After American war	249,851,628
1793.	Beginning of French war	244,440,306
1802.	Close of French war	571,000,000
1817.	English and Irish Exchequers consolidated	848,282,477
1830.	Total amount	840,184,022
1840.	Ditto	789,578,720
1850.	Ditto	787,029,162
1854.	Ditto (31 March)	775,041,272
1855.	Ditto	793,375,199
1856.	Ditto	807,981,788
1857.	Funded debt	780,119,722
	Unfunded	27,989,000
1858.	Funded debt	779,225,495
	Unfunded	25,911,500
1859.	Funded debt	786,801,154
	Unfunded	18,277,400
1860.	Funded debt	785,962,000
	Unfunded	16,228,300
	(31 March)	
1861.	Funded debt	785,119,609
	Unfunded	16,689,000
1862.	Funded debt	784,252,338
	Unfunded	16,517,900
1863.	Funded debt	783,306,739
	Unfunded	16,495,400
1864.	Funded debt	777,429,224
	Unfunded	13,136,000
1865.	Funded debt	775,768,295
	Unfunded	10,742,500
1866.	Funded debt	773,313,229
	Unfunded	8,187,700
1867.	Funded debt	769,541,004
	Unfunded	7,956,800
1868.	Funded debt	741,190,328
	Unfunded	7,911,100
1869.	Funded debt	740,418,032
	Unfunded	8,896,100
1870.	Funded debt	741,514,681
	Unfunded	6,761,500
1871.	Funded debt	732,043,270
	Unfunded	6,091,000
1872.	Funded debt	731,756,962
	Unfunded	5,155,100
1873.	Funded debt	727,374,082
	Unfunded	4,829,100
1874.	Funded debt	723,514,005
	Unfunded	4,479,600
1875.	Funded debt	714,797,715
	Unfunded	5,239,000
1876.	Funded debt	713,657,517
	Unfunded	11,401,800

(Including Suez Canal bonds, 4,000,000*l.*)

[Exclusive of terminable annuities, estimated, 1867, 27,521,513*l.*; 1872, 55,749,070*l.*; 1876, 51,911,227*l.*]

Sir Stafford Northcote's act provides the annual charge of 28,000,000*l.*; the surplus to be devoted to the reduction of the debt—1876.

The annual interest in 1850 was 23,862,257*l.*; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 27,699,740*l.* On 1 Jan. 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was 769,272,562*l.*, the charge on which for interest and management was 27,620,449*l.* The total charge on the debt for interest and management, 1872, 26,839,601*l.*

ESTIMATED FOREIGN NATIONAL DEBTS, 1872.

France	£748,000,000	Holland	£80,000,000
Italy	360,000,000	Portugal	64,000,000
Russia	355,000,000	Belgium	27,000,000
Austria	306,000,000	Greece	18,000,000
Spain	261,000,000	Roumania	8,000
Turkey	124,000,000	Denmark	12,000

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON, began with the purchase, by the British government, of the Angerstein collection of 38 pictures, for 57,000*l.*, in 1824. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall-mall, on 10 May, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont (1826), Mr. Holwell Carr (1831), and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened 9 April, 1838. In July, 1857, a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures reported, in favour of their remaining in their present locality; and in 1860, 15,000*l.*, were voted to be expended in adapting the central part of the building to exhibition purposes. On 11 May, 1861, the National Gallery was reopened after having been closed eight months, during which time great improvements were made in the internal arrangements. On 19 June, 1865, the house of commons voted 20,000*l.* to buy land to enlarge the building, and an act for this purpose was passed 15 July, 1866. Visitors in 1866, 775,901; in 1871, 911,658; sum voted for year 1867-8, 15,895*l.*, for 1876, 20,098*l.*

Sir William Boxall succeeded sir Charles Eastlake as director, 1866; succeeded by Fred. W. Burton, 1874.

A parliamentary return gives a list of pictures presented to or purchased for the National Gallery—284 presented, 256 bequeathed, and 313 purchased. The cost of the 313 purchases, which has been spread over 45 years, has been 254,527*l.* Up to 1871, 337,195*l.* had been expended. The Peel collection (70 pictures), bought for 75,000*l.*, spring, 1871. The "Congress of Munster," a master-piece of Terburg (valued at 7280*l.* in 1868), presented by sir Richard Wallace, Oct. 1871.

Mr. Wynn Ellis (*a silk merchant, born July 1780; died 27 Nov. 1875*) bequeathed about 800 pictures to the National Gallery on certain conditions. Re-opened; new galleries erected by E. Barry; pictures re-arranged, Aug., 1876.

NATIONAL GUARD OF FRANCE was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on 13 July, 1789 (the day before the destruction of the Bastile), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colours were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralysed by the revolution, and it ceased altogether under the consulate and empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII., but was broken up by Charles X., after a tumultuous review in 1827. It was revived in 1830, and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of June, 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan. 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly it had many privileges, such as choosing their own officers, &c. In consequence of the defection of part of the National Guard and the incompetency of the rest during the outbreak in Paris in 1871, its gradual abolition was decreed by the national assembly at Versailles (488-154), 24 Aug. 1871. The peaceful disarmament began in September. National Guards have been established in Spain, Naples, and other countries, during the present century.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITIONS, proposed by the earl of Derby, earl Granville, and others, at a meeting in London, 13 July, 1865. They were held in what had been the refreshment room of the exhibition of 1862, at South Kensington. The 1st was opened 16 April; closed, 18 Aug. 1866: 2nd, opened 3 May; closed, 31 Aug. 1867: 3rd, opened 13 April; closed 22 Aug. 1868.

NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE, N. Thames Embankment; Mr. Mapleson, proprietor; Mr. F. H. Fowler, architect; Mr. Wm. Webster, contractor. First *brick* laid by Mlle. Tietjens, 7 Sept.; first *stone* laid by the duke of Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1875.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY was determined on in Feb. 1857, in pursuance of votes from both houses of parliament. The sum of 2000*l.* was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history. Donations are received under certain restrictions. The gallery, Gt. George-street, Westminster, was opened 15 Jan. 1859. The collection was removed to South Kensington Dec. 1869, and re-opened 28 March, 1870. A valuable collection of National Portraits appeared at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, see *Education*, and *Music*, 1873.

NATIONAL SOCIETY for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the established church of England, founded 1811, incorporated 1817. About 13,000 schools and a million scholars are connected with it. Office: Sanctuary, Westminster.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIALS (subscribed for) were presented to Rowland Hill (for his exertions in obtaining the penny postage), 17 June, 1846; and to Miss Florence Nightingale (for her beneficent exertions for the sufferers during the Crimean war), 29 Nov. 1855.

NATIONAL TRADE SOCIETY formed in June, 1871, to watch over and secure the interests of traders, and promote amendments in the law affecting commercial interests. President, W. H. Smith, M.P. Civil Service trading, the income tax, and international exhibitions have been considered by the committee.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL for Music, South Kensington, founded by the duke of Edinburgh, 18 Dec. 1873; opened by him, 17 May, 1876.

NATIONAL UNION was formed in 1869 to combine a number of associations supporting the Conservative party. Lecturers were employed and pamphlets circulated. The party was termed Nationalists in Aug. 1871. It included the dissatisfied of various parties.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION, see *United States*, 1866.

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS, see *Ateliers Nationaux*.

NATIONALITY; a word much used since 1848. In Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Germany, the struggle for nationality has been long and severe. In 1866 agitation for this principle began in Bohemia, Slavonia, and other parts of the Austrian empire. The nationality of Ireland is the alleged basis of the Fenian agitation; see *Ireland*, 1870, and *Home Government*.

NATIVITY. There are three festivals in the Roman and Greek churches under this name. The Nativity of Christ also observed by the Protestants on 25 Dec. (see *Christmas*); the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, established the latter, but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000; nor by the eastern Christians till the 12th century. The festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 24 June, Midsummer-day, is said to have been instituted in 488.

NATURAL HISTORY was studied by Solomon, 1014 B.C. (1 *Kings* iv. 33); Aristotle (384-322 B.C.); by Theophrastus (394-297 B.C.); and by Pliny (23-79 A.D.); see *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, see *Philosophy*.

NATURAL SELECTION, see *Species*.

NATURALISATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalisation passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time; several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalisation of the Jews passed May, 1753, but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England; see *Jews*, for the privileges since granted them. The act for the naturalisation of prince Albert passed 3 Vict., 7 Feb. 1840. A committee to inquire into the naturalisation laws, appointed May, 1868, earl of Clarendon chairman, met 25 Oct. 1868; reported about Feb. 1869; and new acts for this purpose were passed 12 May, 1870, and 25 July, 1872. In 1870 there were about 9500 Americans in England, and about 2,500,000 British subjects in the United States of America. By the new act the latter were enabled to renounce their allegiance; and by the convention signed 3 Feb. 1871, the nationality of British subjects was made dependent on choice and not on birth.

NATURE, a weekly illustrated journal of science, first appeared 4 Nov. 1869, editor Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.

NATURE PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Kniphoff of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards coloured by hand. In 1833, Peter Kyhl, of Copenhagen, made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842 Mr. Taylor printed lace. In 1847 Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt, of Vienna, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worring, obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heufler's work on the Mosses of Arpasch, in Transylvania; the second (the *first* in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley, the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury in 1855-56, who also in 1859-60 printed "The British Sea-weeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Croall. The process was applied to butterflies by Joseph Merrin of Gloucester, in 1864.

NAUVOO, Illinois, N. America, a city of the Mormonites (*which see*); founded 1840; left 1846.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE was established in Jan. 1860.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE. A scientific committee of fifteen appointed to consider the present state of naval architecture, and the requirements of naval warfare; 6 naval officers, 9 scientific men; lord Dufferin chairman; about 19 Dec. 1870. A royal school of naval architecture, established at South Kensington in 1864, merged into the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER FORCE, ROYAL, established by act passed 5 Aug. 1873.

NAVAL ASYLUM, ROYAL, begun at Paddington in 1801, was transferred to Greenwich in 1807. The interior of the central portion of the building was commenced in 1613 by Anne, queen of James I., and completed in 1635 by queen Henrietta-Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born, 1630.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition, undertaken by Jason, is the first upon record, B.C. 1263 B.C. *Dufresnoy.* The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, 664 B.C. *Blair.* The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements: for the details of which see *separate articles.*

	B.C.
Battle of Salamis (Greek victory) . . 20 Oct.	480
Battle of Eurymedon (ditto)	466
Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian	410
Battle of Arginusæ	406
Battle of Ægospotamos (Spartans victors) . . .	405
The Persian fleet, under Conon, defeats the Spartan, at Cnidos; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedemonians destroyed	394
Battle of Mylæ (Romans defeat Carthaginians) . .	260
The Roman fleet, off Trepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians	249
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius	241
Battle of Actium	31
The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships . . . . A.D.	269
Battle of Lepanto (Turks defeated) . . 7 Oct.	1571
Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch) . . . . 25 April,	1607
The Austrians defeat the Italians at Lissa (see *Lissa*) 20 July,	1866

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Alfred with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast. *Asser's Life of Alfred*	897
Edward III. defeats the French near Sluys 24 June,	1340
Off Winchelsea; Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 26 29 Aug.	1350
The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated	1371
Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail, and captures 80 . . . . . 24 March,	1387
Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships	1405
Off Harfleur; the duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 500 French ships . . . . . 15 Aug.	1416
In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick	1459
Bay of Biscay; English and French, indecisive, 10 Aug.	1512
Sir Edward Howard attacks the French under Prior John; repulsed and killed . . . . 25 April,	1513
The *Spanish Armada* destroyed . . . 19 July,	1588
Dover straits; the Dutch admiral Van Tromp defeated by admiral Blake 28 Sept. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, several of which are taken or destroyed, 28 Nov.; the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas . . . . . 29 Nov.	1652
The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral . 18-20 Feb.	1653
Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships taken; 11 sunk, and the rest ran into Calais roads 2 June,	"
Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle) . . . . Aug.	1653
At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by Blake . . . . Sept.	1656
Spanish fleet vanquished, and burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz by Blake . . . . . 20 April,	1657
English and French: 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York (afterwards James II.) 4 Dec.	1664
The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opdam, the Dutch admiral, blown up, with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed 3 June,	1665
The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships . . . . . 4 Sept.	"
A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships . . . . . 1-4 June,	1666
Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 seamen . . . . . 25, 26 July	"
The Dutch admiral de Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships . . . . . 11 June,	1667
Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg . . . . . 10 May,	1671
Battle of Southwold bay (see *Solebay*) 28 May,	1672
Coast of Holland; by prince Rupert 28 May, 4 June, and 11 Aug. sir E. Spragg killed; d'Etrees and Ruyter defeated	1673
Off Beachy Head; the English and Dutch defeated by the French . . . . . 30 June,	1690
Victory near Cape La Hogue . . . . 19 May,	1692
Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French, 16 June,	1693
Off Carthagena, between admiral Benbow and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought . . . . . 19 Aug.	1702

The other ships of the squadron falling astern, left Benbow alone to maintain the battle. A chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in Oct. following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a translation:—

"*Carthagena*, 22 Aug. 1702.

"SIR,—I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.

"DU CASSE."

Captains Kirby and Wade were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (*which see*) . . . . . 12 Oct.	"
Off Malaga: bloody engagement between the French, under the count of Thoulouse, and the English, under sir George Rooke . . . . 13 Aug.	1704
At Gibraltar: French lose 5 men-of-war . 5 Nov.	"
In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions . . . . 22 May,	1708
Spanish fleet of 29 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina . . . 31 July,	1718
Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here brave captain Cornewall fell with 42 men, including officers; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals 11 Feb.	1743-4
Off Cape Finisterre, the French fleet of 38 sail taken by admiral Anson . . . . . 3 May,	1747
Off Finisterre, when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French . . . . . 14 Oct.	"
Off Newfoundland, when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war . . . . . 10 June,	1755
Off Cape Françoise; 7 ships defeated by 3 English, 21 Oct.	1757
Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758, and again . . .	1759
Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos . . . . . 18 Aug.	"

Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England (see *Quiberon Bay*) . . . . . 20 Nov. 1759
Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen . . . . . 9 Oct. 1762
On Lake Champlain the provincial force totally destroyed by admiral Howe . . . . 11 Oct. 1776
Capt. Sam. Marshall, of "the saucy *Arethusa*," 32 guns (part of Keppel's fleet), summoned *La Belle Poule* to surrender off Ushant, and fired across her bow; after two hours' conflict, the French made sail and escaped . . . . . 16 or 17 June, 1778
Off Ushant; a drawn battle between Keppel and d'Orvilliers . . . . . 27 July, 1778
In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed . . . . . 30 July, 1779
Near Cape St. Vincent; admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral don Langara (see *Rodney*) . . . . . 16 Jan. 1780
At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnstone . . . . . 16 April, 1781
Dogger-bank, between admiral Parker and the Dutch admiral Zoutman: 400 killed on each side, 5 Aug. ,,
Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, Comte de Grasse, prisoner to England . . . . . 12 April, 1782
The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar . . . 13 Sept. ,,
East Indies: a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, viz.: 17 Feb. 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; 12 April they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, 6 July, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with loss of 1000 killed, 3 Sept. 1782; again . . . . . 20 June, 1783
Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant, took 6 ships of war, and sunk one . . . . 1 June, 1794
Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail; burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports . . . . 8 March, 1795
French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by admiral Hotham. Fought . . . 14 March, ,,
Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, convoyed by 3 French men-of-war. Fought . . . 7 June, ,,
Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the *Sceptre*, man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company . . . . . 19 June, ,,
L'Orient: the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken; see *L'Orient*, 23 June, ,,
Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone (see *Saldanha Bay*) . . . . . 17 Aug. 1796
Victory off Cape St. Vincent (*which see*) . 14 Feb. 1797
Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm . . . . 24 July, ,,
Victory of Camperdown (*which see*) . . 11 Oct. ,,
Of the Nile (*which see*) . . . . . 1 Aug. 1798
Off the coast of Ireland; a French fleet of 9 sail, full of troops, as succours to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken, 12 Oct. ,,
The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrenders to admiral Mitchell . . . . 30 Aug. 1799
Capture of the *Cerbère* (*which see*) . . . 29 July, 1800
Copenhagen bombarded (see *Copenhagen*), 2 April, 1801
Gibraltar bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, lost, 6 July, ,,
Off Cadiz; sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol . . . . . 22 July, 1805
Victory off Trafalgar (*which see*) . . . 21 Oct. ,,
Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships, off Cape Ortegal . . . 4 Nov. ,,
In the West Indies; the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore . . . . . 6 Feb. 1806
Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships, 13 March, ,,
Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles (see article *Dardanelles*) . 19 Feb. 1807
Copenhagen fleet captured . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British . . . . . 3 Sept. 1808
Aix or Basque Roads; 4 sail of the line, &c., destroyed by lord Gambier . . . . 11-12 April, 1809
Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez . . . July, ,,
French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (two of them burnt by the French next day) . . . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Bay of Rosas, where lieut. Tailour, by direction of captain Hallowell, takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels (see *Rosas Bay*) . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Basseterre; *La Loire* and *La Seine*, French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane . . 18 Dec. ,,
The *Spartan* frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the bay of Naples . . . 3 May, 1810
Action between the *Tribune*, captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought . . . . 12 May, ,,
Isle of Rhé; 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the *Armide* and *Cadmus* . . . . . 17 July, ,,
Captain Barrett, in the merchant vessel, *Cumberland*, with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 170 prisoners . . . . 16 Jan. 1811
Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the *Cerberus* and *Active* . . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Off Lissa (*which see*); brilliant victory gained over a Franco-Venetian squadron by capt. Wm. Hoste, 13 March, ,,
Amazon French frigate destroyed off Cape Barfleur 25 March. ,,
Sagone Bay; 2 French store-ships burnt by captain Barrie's ships . . . . . 1 May, ,,
The British sloop *Little Belt*, and American ship *President*: their rencontre . . 16 May, ,,
Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates under captain Schomberg, engage 3 French larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 2 . . . 20 May, ,,
The *Thames* and *Cephalus* capture 36 French vessels July, ,,
The *Naiad* frigate attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed praams; they were gallantly repulsed 21 Sept. ,,
French frigates *Pauline* and *Pomone* captured by the British frigates *Alceste*, *Active*, and *Unité* 29 Nov. ,,
Rivoli, 84 guns, taken by *Victorious*, 74, 21 Feb. 1812
L'Orient: 2 French frigates, &c., destroyed by the *Northumberland*, capt. Hotham . 22 May, ,,
Guerrière, British frigate, 46 small guns, captured by the American ship *Constitution*, 54 guns (an unequal contest) . . . . . 19 Aug. ,,
British brig *Frolic* captured by the American sloop *Wasp* . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
British frigate *Macedonian* taken by the American ship *United States*, large class . . 25 Oct. ,,
British frigate *Java* taken by the American ship *Constitution*, large class . . . . 29 Dec. ,,
British frigate *Amelia* loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate . 7 Feb. 1813
British sloop *Peacock* captured by the American ship *Hornet*; she was so disabled that she sunk with part of her crew . . . . 25 Feb. ,,
American frigate *Chesapeake* taken by the *Shannon*, captain Broke (see *Chesapeake*) . . 1 June, ,,
American ships *Growler* and *Eagle* taken by British gun-boats . . . . . 3 June, ,,
American sloop *Argus* taken by the British sloop *Pelicans* . . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
French frigate *La Trave*, 44 guns, taken by the *Andromache*, of 38 guns . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
French frigate *Cérès* taken by the British ship *Tagus* . . . . . 6 Jan. 1814
French frigates *Alcmene* and *Iphigenia* taken by the *Venerable* . . . . . 16 Jan. ,,
French frigate *Terpsichore* taken by the *Majestic* 3 Feb. ,,
French ship *Clorinde* taken by the *Dryad* and *Achates*, after an action with the *Eurotas*, 25 Feb. ,,
French frigate *L'Etoile* captured by the *Hebrus*, 27 March, ,,
American frigate *Essex* captured by the *Phœbe* and *Cherub* . . . . . 29 March, ,,
British sloop *Avon* sunk by the American sloop *Wasp* . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
Lake Champlain: the British squadron captured by the American, after a severe conflict, 11 Sept. ,,
American ship *President* captured by the *Endymion* 15 Jan. 1815

Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth; see *Algiers* 27 Aug. 1816
Navarino *(which see)* . . . . . 20 Oct. 1827
Action between the British ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth* and 29 Chinese war-junks, which were defeated . . . . . 3 Nov. 1839
Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners (see *Syria*) . . . . . 3 Nov. 1840
Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce, with a squadron consisting of the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and *Teazer*, war-steamers, and the *Philomel* brig of war . . 26-27 Dec. 1851

[For naval actions which cannot be called regular battles, see *China* and *Japan*.]

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN:—

Force.	In the French War, ending 1802.					In the French War, ending 1814.					
	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other Nations.	Total.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.	Total.
Of the line	45	25	11	2	83	90	27	23	4	0	124
Fifties	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	1	9
Frigates	133	31	20	7	191	77	36	24	6	5	148
Sloops, &c.	161	32	55	16	264	188	64	16	7	13	288
Total	341	89	86	25	541	342	127	64	17	19	569

NAVAL COLLEGE, ROYAL, established at Greenwich Hospital, and opened 1 Feb. 1873.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, see *Poor Knights*.

NAVAL REVIEWS, SALUTE, AND VOLUNTEERS, see under *Navy*.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), settled by the Arabs 6th century; taken by the Turks, 1500; by Venetians, 1686; by Turks, 1718; by Greeks, 1821; by Turks, 1825. Near here, on 20 Oct. 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, nearly destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterised by the duke of Wellington as an "untoward event."

NAVARRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered from the Saracens by Charlemagne, 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom, Garcias Ximenes, took the title of king in 857. In 1076, king Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramorez of Aragon seized Navarre. In 1134, Navarre became again independent under Garcias Ramorez IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, nephew of Sancho VII., became sovereign of Navarre; and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

1274. Jane I. and (1284) Philip-le-Bel of France.
1305. Louis X. Hutin of France.
1316. Philip V. the Long, of France.
1322. Charles I. the Fair, IV. of France.
1328. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.) and her husband Philip d'Evreux:
1349. Charles II., the Bad.
1387. Charles III., the Noble.
1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Aragon.
1441. John II., alone, who became king of Aragon, in 1458. He endeavoured to obtain the crown of Castile also.
1479. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter.
„ Francis Phœbus de Foix, her son.
1483. Catherine (his sister) and her husband John d'Albret. Ferdinand of Aragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512

LOWER NAVARRE (in France).

1516. Henry d'Albret.
1555. Jane d'Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1562.
1572. Henry III. who became in 1589 king of France, to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1609.

NAVIGATION began with the Egyptians and Phœnicians. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C. *Blair*.

Plane charts and mariner's compass used about 1420
Variation of the compass observed by Columbus 1492
That the oblique rhomb lines are spiral, discovered by Nonius 1537
First treatise on navigation 1545
The log first mentioned by Bourne 1577
Mercator's chart 1599
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about 1600
Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter 1620
Middle latitude sailing introduced 1623
Mensuration of a degree, Norwood 1631
Hedley's quadrant 1731
Harrison's time-keeper used 1764
Nautical almanac first published 1767
Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass . 1820
Quarterly Journal of Naval Science, edited by E. J. Reed, published . . . . . April, 1873

See *Compass, Latitude, Longitude, Steam, &c.*

NAVIGATION LAWS. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and further enactments were made by Richard II. in 1381.—In Oct. 1651, the parliament passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts, by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18, "an act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation" (1660). The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor; which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (1833). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation" (passed 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, 26 June, 1849, after much opposition), and which came into operation 1 Jan. 1850. The steam

navigation act passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 1851, came into operation 1 Jan. 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786.—In Feb. 1865 the emperor recommended the modification of the French navigation laws; in Feb. 1872, new restrictions were laid upon foreign ships, chiefly affecting British.

NAVIGATORS (or Navvies). These helpers in the construction of railways probably derived their name (about 1830) from formerly making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, &c., and are said to be descendants of the original Dutch canal labourers.

NAVY OF ENGLAND, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends," *Act for the government of the Navy.* See *Naval Battles.*

A fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, built by Alfred 897
The number of galleys greatly increased under Edgar, who claimed to be lord of the ocean surrounding Britain . . . . . about 965
A formidable fleet equipped by the contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II. when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes 1007
A fleet collected by Edward the Confessor to resist the Norwegians, 1042; and by Harold to resist the Normans 1066
Richard I. collected a fleet and enacted naval laws about 1191
[The Cinque ports and maritime towns frequently furnished fleets commanded by the king or his officers.]
Edward III.'s fleet defeat the French at the battle of Sluys, 24 June, 1340; and the Spanish off Winchelsea . . . . . 29 Aug. 1350
Henry V. made efforts to increase the navy . 1415-1422
Henry VII. built the *Royal Harry*; considered to be the beginning of the Royal Navy 1488
The Trinity house established and the Navy office appointed (see *Admiralty* and *Trinity house*) . 1512
[The navy then consisted of the *Great Harry*, 1200 tons, two ships, of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller.]
James I. and Charles I. improve the navy. The *Sovereign of the Seas* launched 1637
Frigates said to have been first built 1649
James II. systematises sea-signals and improves the navy 1685-8
Reign of George III.; dimensions of ships increased; copper sheathing adopted for ships of every class; establishments of naval stores provided at all dockyards and naval stations; and various improvements made in shipbuilding 1760-1820

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.
1546	58	12,455	8,546	no account.
1558	27	7,110	3,565	no account.
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account.
1688	173	101,892	42,000	no account.
1702	272	159,020	40,000	1,056,915
1760	412	321,134	70,000	3,227,143
1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1800	767	668,744	135,000	12,422,837
1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,496,047
1814	901	966,000	146,000	18,786,509

Great Britain had 901 ships; 177 of the line, in 1814; 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only; 148 sail employed on foreign and home service 1830
The screw propeller introduced in the Royal Navy, 1840
The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 183 . . . . . 1 Jan. 1841
The Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels 1850
Naval Coast Volunteers' act passed . . . Aug. 1853
Of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers . . . . . April, 1854
Review of the Baltic fleet at Spithead by the Queen, 10 March, 1854, and 23 April, 1856
Of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6582 guns; together 573 vessels, carrying 16,176 guns; also 155 gunboats, and 111 vessels on harbour service, July, ,,
Proclamation for manning the navy . . 30 April, 1859
Naval Reserve Force authorised . . . Aug. ,,
Flogging not to be inflicted on first-class seamen except after a trial . . . . . Dec. ,,
Great excitement respecting the French Government building the plated frigate *Gloire* (see next page) 1860
The *Warrior*, our first iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern* (see *Steam*), length, 380 ft. breadth, 58 ft.; iron-plate, 4½ inches thick; 6170 tons burthen; cost about 400,000*l.*; launched [censured in 1864], 29 Dec. ,,
A royal commission recommends the abolition of the board of admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the navy department . . March, 1861
Lord Clarence Paget, secretary of admiralty, states that England has 67 steam ships of the line; while France has 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, and Italy 1, 11 April, ,,
New act for the government of the navy (the Naval Discipline act) passes . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Four iron-plated vessels (400 ft. long; 59½ ft. wide; and cost about 600,000*l.* each) building . Dec. ,,
Coupla or Turret Ships. Capt. Cowper Coles' mode of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola or turret for firing from, the other parts of the vessel being nearly submerged, made known in 1855, and recommended to the admiralty in 1861; adopted by Ericson in the *Monitor*, 1862; proposed to be adopted by the British government, 1862
Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructing; E. J. Reed authorised to build the *Enterprise* as a specimen of an iron-plated seagoing vessel . . . . . April, 1862
Royal Oak, iron-clad steamer, launched at Chatham, 10 Sept. ,,
Twin or double screws for vessels of light draught introduced 1863
Mr. E. J. Reed appointed chief constructor in the Royal Navy . . . . . Jan. ,,
Navy consists of 1014 vessels of all classes; 85 line of battle ships; 69 frigates; 30 screw corvettes, Jan. ,,
Steam ram *Valiant* launched . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Minotaur iron-steamer launched . . 12 Dec. ,,
Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, established 1864
The turret-ship *Sovereign*, constructed on Coles' principle, put out of commission, and placed among reserved ships; this blamed by some, Oct. ,,
Naval models from the time of Henry VIII. collected early in the present century by sir Robert Seppings, removed to South Kensington Museum, Dec. ,,
29 iron-clad vessels building "to be ready for sea this year" . . . . . March, 1865
Bellerophon, iron-clad, by Mr. E. J. Reed; and the *Lord Warden*, iron-clad, launched . . May, ,,
A British fleet entertained at Cherbourg, Brest, &c., 15 Aug., &c.; and a French fleet at Portsmouth, 29-31 Aug. ,,
Royal Navy "consists of 735 vessels and steamships of all classes" (30 iron-clads ready for sea), (see under *Cannon*) . . . . . July, 1866
New Naval Discipline act, passed . . . Aug. ,,
Difficult launch of the *Northumberland* iron-clad, 17 March, *et seq.*; effected . . . . 17 April, ,,
Experimental cruise of the iron-clad fleet in stormy weather; general performance satisfactory (*Times*) Sept.-Nov. ,,
Acts for protection of naval stores passed, 1867 and 1869
150 wooden ships of all classes sold . . . 1859-67
Of these were 7 line of battle ships and 6 frigates, cost above 1,000,000*l.*, sold for 87,543*l.*]
Hercules, 12, armour-plated ship, 1200 horse-power, floated at Chatham . . . . . 10 Feb. 1868
The *Monarch*, our first armour-clad turret ship, launched at Chatham . . . . . 25 May, ,,

47 armoured vessels afloat, with 598 guns; 66 efficient unarmoured vessels; and a large number of vessels of the old type, constitute the navy, April, 1869

Satisfactory trial trip of the Navy Reserve squadron, July, ,,

Explosion of the boiler of the *Thistle* gun-boat, on trial trip; 10 killed . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,

Devastation, iron turret ship, first rivet of her keel clinched by Mr. Childers, the first lord, at Portsmouth . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,

Resignation of Mr. E. J. Reed, chief constructor, July, 1870

Adm. sir T. M. C. Symonds reports on the *Monarch* and *Captain* turret ships (the latter said to be overmasted and unfit to cruise under sail alone) Aug. ,,

H.M.S. iron-clad frigate, *Triumph*, launched at Jarrow . . . . . 27 Sept. ,,

The *Captain* founders near Finisterre about 12.15 A.M. . . . . 7 Sept. ,,

472 lives were lost, including the captain, Hugh Burgoyne, Captain Cowper Coles, the designer of the ship, Mr. Childers (a son of the first lord), and other officers, the *élite* of the service; 18 men of the crew were saved. "She capsized in a heavy squall shortly after midnight, and went down in three minutes."—*Gunner's report.* Her destruction was attributed to too low free-board, heavy top-weight, masts, and hurricane deck. She cost 440,000*l.* She was built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead.

A court-martial for the nominal trial of James May, the gunner, and 17 other survivors, was held 27 Sept. to 4 Oct.; Mr. E. J. Reed and other eminent authorities were examined; the verdict was, that the loss of the ship was due to instability from faulty construction: "a grave departure from her original design having been committed" 8 Oct. 1870

Report on the *Monarch* that her reserve of energy to prevent upsetting by a squall, is 16 to 1 of that of the *Captain*.—*Times*. . . . 10 Nov. ,,

Navy.—55 armoured vessels afloat; 9 constructing; effective force afloat, 354 vessels; and a large number of others 1871

Megœra troopship lost near Amsterdam island (see *Wrecks*) . . . . . 16 June,

The *Agincourt*, capt. Hamilton Beamish, 6621 tons, struck on the Pearl Rock near Gibraltar, 11 A.M. 11 July; got off by great skill and management by the *Hercules*, capt. lord Guildford . 4 July,

[After trial, admirals Wellesley and Wilmot ordered to strike flags; capts. Beamish and Well superseded; others censured; lord Guildford commended, Aug. 1871.]

Turret vessels of the *Monitor* type designed by E. J. Reed, launched: the *Glatton*, 6 March; *Devastation*, 12 July; *Cyclops* . . . 18 July, ,,

New rules respecting promotions, &c. published 9 Feb. 1872

The *Thunderer*, ocean-going turret ship, launched at Pembroke . . . . . 25 March, ,,

Lord Clyde, iron-clad, stranded off Pantellaria, 15 March; capt. Bythesea and staff-commander May dismissed the service . . . . May, ,,

A trial-trip of the *Devastation* reported successful, 15 April, 1873

Navy.—23 great iron-clads; 27 smaller . Aug. ,,

"We now carry 35-ton guns on board ships in turrets protected by 14-inch plates" (*Times*) 28 Aug. ,,

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer force established by act passed . . . . . 5 Aug. ,,

H.M.S. *Alexandra* launched at Chatham . 7 April, 1875

H.M.S. *Vanguard*, double-screw iron-clad (cost 350,000*l.*), sunk by collision with the *Iron Duke* during a fog off the Wicklow coast; crew (about 400) saved; 50 m. past noon . . . 1 Sept. ,,

Court-Martial on capt. Dawkins; assigned as causes: 1. That the squadron (under admiral Tarleton), of which the *Vanguard* was one, was going at too great a speed for a fog; 2. That captain Dawkins had left the deck before an ordered evolution was performed; 3. That the speed of the *Vanguard* had been injudiciously reduced; 4, 5, 6. The increased speed of the *Iron Duke*, her improper navigation, and want of signals; captain Dawkins reprimanded and dismissed; others reprimanded, 29 Sept.

Iron Duke nearly lost through a valve left open, 28 Nov. 1875

The *Admiralty Minute* considered the speed of the squadron no cause of the accident; censured part of admiral Tarleton's evidence on responsibility of officers; and removed lieutenant Evans of the *Iron Duke* from his command . . . . 12 Oct. ,,

The *Monarch*, iron-clad, injured by collision with Norwegian ship *Halden* in the Channel 28 Nov. ,,

The *Inflexible*, with 18-inch armour and four 81-ton guns, moveable by hydraulic power, launched by princess Louise at Portsmouth . . 27 April, 1876

The *Téméraire*, smaller iron-clad, launched at Chatham . . . . . 9 May ,,

The *Thunderer* (see 1872 *above*): explosion of a boiler through sticking of safety valves; 45 deaths ensued; about 50 injured; during a trial trip in Stoke's Bay, near Portsmouth: 14 July; inquest begun 27 July; (about 5,000*l.* subscribed for the sufferers); verdict, accidental deaths . 30 Aug. ,,

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.—1850, 6,942,397*l.*;—1854, 6,640,596*l.*;—1855 (to 31 March, *Russian war*), 14,490,105*l.*;—1856, 19,654,585*l.*;—1859, 9,215,487*l.*;—1861, 13,331,668*l.*;—1862, 12,598,042*l.*; — 1863, 11,370,588*l.*; — 1864, 10,821,596*l.*; — 1865, 10,898,253*l.*;—1866, 10,259,788*l.*;—1867, 10,676,101*l.*;—1868, 11,168,949*l.*;—1869, 11,366,545*l.*;—1870, 9,757,260*l.*;—1871, 9,456,641*l.*; —1872, 9,900,486*l.*;—1873, 9,543,000*l.*; — 1874, 10,279,900*l.*; — 1875, 10,680,404*l.*; — 1876, 10,285,194*l.*; 1877, 11,289,000*l.*

NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG began in Alfred's reign, and though sometimes disputed, may be said to have been continued ever since. The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colours in the British seas, in 1673. The honour of the flag salute at sea was also formally assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously exacted by England; see *Flag* and *Salutes at Sea*.

NAVAL UNIFORMS. The first notice of the establishment of a uniform in the British naval service, which we have met with, occurs in the *Jacobite's Journal* of 5 March, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms:—"An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress, suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy-office, and at the several dock-yards for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of 13 July, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the formal above mentioned, and which in fact is the year when a naval uniform was first established. James I. had indeed granted, by warrant of 8 April, 1609, to six of his principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth." The warrant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum; but king James's limited red livery is supposed to have been soon discontinued. *Quarterly Review.*

NAVY PAY OFFICE, organised in 1644, was abolished in 1836, when the army and navy pay departments were consolidated in the Paymaster General's office.

NAVY LIST was first officially compiled by John Finlaison, the celebrated actuary, and published monthly in 1814.

NAVAL REVIEWS. The queen reviewed the fleet at Spithead, near Portsmouth, 11 Aug. 1853; again, March, 1854, before it sailed to the Baltic, at the commencement of the Russian war; and again, at Portsmouth, on the conclusion of peace, in the presence of the parliament, &c. The fleet extended in an unbroken line of 5 miles, and consisted of upwards of 300 men-of-war, with a tonnage of 150,000, carrying 3800 guns, and manned by 40,000 seamen. There were about 100,000 spectators, 23 April, 1856.

A grand naval review (15 great wooden ships, 15 iron-plated, 26 gun-vessels and boats), was held at Spithead (the queen, the sultan, and the viceroy of Egypt present), 17 July, 1867; another at Spithead before the shah of Persia, 23 June, 1873.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS (or *Reserve*). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73 (1853), the admiralty were empowered to raise a body of sea-faring men to be called the "Naval Coast Volunteers," not to exceed 10,000, for the defence of the coast, and for actual service if required. On 13 Aug.

1859, an act was passed to enable the admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following, the admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve. The enrolment commenced on 1 Jan. 1860. The engagement is for five years, and the volunteers are entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term. At the prospect of war with the United States in Dec. 1861, a great number of seamen at Hartlepool, Dundee, London, Aberdeen, &c., offered their services.

First enrolled body of Royal Naval Volunteers inspected, about 18 Jan. 1873; see *Naval College*.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history, 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frisian fleet. The French fleet was almost annihilated by Edward III. at the battle of Sluys, 24 June, 1340. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was in its splendour about 1781; became greatly reduced in the wars with England; see *Naval Battles*. It was greatly increased by the emperor Napoleon III., and in 1859 consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449; including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. The new French iron-clad frigate *Gloire*, constructed by M. Dupuy de Lôme, launched in 1860, was generally considered as successful. The *Solferino* and *Magenta* were launched in June, 1861; other iron vessels since. The *Magenta* was destroyed by fire, 6 killed, 31 Aug. 1875.

NAZARENE, a name given to Jesus Christ, and his disciples; but afterwards to a sect who rejected the doctrine of Christ's divinity in the first century. A sect named Nazarenes, resembling the society of Friends in Britain, became prominent in Hungary in the autumn of 1867.

NEAPOLIS, see *Naples*.

NEBRASKA, a N.W. territory of North America (part of Louisiana), was organised 30 May, 1854. Capital, Omaha city.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, put forth by sir Wm. Herschel, 1811, supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulæ or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In Oct. 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinised the dumb-bell nebula, and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars. In 1865, Mr. Wm. Huggins reported that he had analysed certain nebulæ by their spectra, and believed them to be entirely gaseous.

NECROMANCERS, see *Magic*.

NECTARINE, the *Amygdalis Persica*, originally came from Persia about 1562. Previously, presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England from the Netherlands; and Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

NEEDLES. "The making of Spanish needles was first taught in England by Elias Crowse, a German, about the eighth year of queen Elizabeth, and in queen Mary's time there was a negro made fine Spanish needles in Cheapside, but would never teach his art to any." *Stow.* The manufacture was greatly improved at Whitechapel, London; Redditch, in Gloucestershire, and Hathersage, in Derbyshire. An exhibition of ancient needlework was formed at South Kensington Museum in 1873.

NEEDLE-GUN (*Zündnadelgewehr*), a musket invented by J. N. Dreyse of Sœmmerda, about 1827, and made a breech-loader in 1836, which was adopted by the Prussian general Manteuffel about 1846. It was found to be a most effective weapon in the war with Denmark in 1864, and in that with Austria in 1866. The ignition of the charge is produced by a fine steel rod or needle being pressed through the cartridge. The principle is claimed for James Whitley, of Dublin, 1823; Abraham Mosar, 1831, and John Hanson, of Huddersfield, 1843.

NEERWINDEN, see *Landen*.

NEGRO TRADE, see *Slavery*.

NEGUS (wine and water), said to be named after col. Francis Negus, about 1714. The sovereign of Abyssinia is termed *negus*.

NELSON'S VICTORIES, &c., see *separate articles*.

Horatio Nelson, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, 29 Sept.	1758
Sailed with captain Phipps to the North Pole	1773
Distinguished himself in the West Indies	1780
Lost an eye at the reduction of Calvi, Corsica	1794
Captured Elba, 9 Aug.	1796
With Jervis, at the victory off St. Vincent, 14 Feb.; knighted and made rear-admiral, 20 Feb.	1797
Lost his right arm at the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz, 25-26 July,	"
Gained the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug; created baron Nelson of the Nile, 6 Nov.	1798
Attacks Copenhagen, 2 April; created viscount, 22 May; attacks Boulogne flotilla, and destroys several ships, 3 Aug.	1801
Appointed to chief command in the Mediterranean, 20 May,	1803
Pursues the French and Spanish fleets, March to Aug.; returns to England, Aug.; re-appears at Cadiz, and defeats the fleets in Trafalgar Bay, where he is killed, 21 Oct.	1805
The *Victory* man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains, 4 Dec.	"
The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, 5 Jan.; removed to the Admiralty, 8 Jan.; funeral took place, 9 Jan.	1806
The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes; almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's: the military amounted to near 10,000, independent of volunteers.	
The *Nelson Column*, Trafalgar-square, London, completed, and the statue placed on it (see *Statues*) 4 Nov.	1843

NEMEAN GAMES, celebrated at Nemea, in Achaia, said to have been instituted by the Argives, in honour of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent; and revived by Hercules, 1226 B.C. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley. They were celebrated every third year, or, according to others, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C. *Herodotus.* They were revived by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362, but ceased in 396.

NEO-PLATONISM or **NEW PLATONISM,** see *Philosophy*.

NEPAUL (N. India) was conquered by the Ghoorkas, 1768, who made treaties with the British, 1791 and 1801; but frequently made incursions; and in consequence war with them commenced 1 Nov. 1814; terminated 27 April, 1815. A treaty of peace was signed between the parties, 2 Dec. 1815. War was renewed through an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan. 1816; and, after several contests, unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former

treaty was ratified, 15 March, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepaul to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, 25 May, and remained till Aug. 1850; it consisted of the Nepaulese prince, Jung Bahadoor, and his suite, to whom many honours were paid. He supported the English during the Indian mutiny in 1857. The prince of Wales was honourably received in Nepaul, 12 Feb. 1876.

NEPHALIA, sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burnt any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 B.C.

NEPHOSCOPE (*nephos*, Greek, a cloud). An apparatus for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, and reported to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, 27 July, 1868.

NEPTUNE, a primary planet, first observed on 23 Sept. 1846, by Dr. Galle at Berlin, in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured from the anomalous movements of Uranus, that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune is situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams, of Cambridge. A satellite of Neptune was discovered by Mr. Lassell on 10 Oct. following. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande, and thought to be a fixed star.

NERVII, a warlike tribe in Belgic Gaul, were defeated in a severe battle by Julius Cæsar 57, and subdued 53 B.C.

NERWINDEN, see *Landen*.

NESBIT, see *Nisbet*.

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (428-431), who is represented as a heretic for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, since no human creature could impart to another what she had not herself; he also held that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all. He was opposed by Eutyches, and died 439; see *Eutychians*. Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession. *Du Pin*. A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

NETHERLANDS, see *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Belgium*.

NETLEY HOSPITAL, near Southampton, for invalid soldiers. The foundation stone was laid by the queen, 19 May, 1856.

NEUFCHATEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality. The first known lord was Ulric de Fenis, about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1373, after which by marriages it frequently changed governors. On the death of the duchesse de Nemours, the last of the Longuevilles, in 1707, there were many claimants; among them our William III. He and the allies however gave it to Frederick I. of Prussia with the title of prince. In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the allies. They restored the king of Prussia with the title of prince with certain rights and privileges; but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation.

After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants repudiated their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neufchatel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation 1848
The king of Prussia protested against this; and a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria, recognising his claims 1852
Some of his adherents, headed by the count de Pourtalès, broke out into insurrection against the republican authorities, who, however, quickly subdued and imprisoned them, with the intention of bringing them to trial . . . . Sept. 1856
War threatened by the king of Prussia, and great energy and determination manifested by the Swiss. On the intervention of the English and French governments, a treaty was signed by which the king of Prussia virtually renounced his claims, on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up. He retains the title of prince of Neufchatel, without any political rights. 11 June, 1857
The prisoners of Sept. 1856 were released without trial 18 Jan. ,,

NEUSTRIA or WEST FRANCE, a kingdom allotted to Clotaire by his father Clovis, at his death in 511. His descendant, Charlemagne, became sole king of France in 771. It was conquered by the Northmen and hence named Normandy (*which see*).

NEUTRALITY LAWS. A commission, in a report issued in May, 1868, recommended changes. An act to make better provision for the preservation of neutrality was passed 9 Aug. 1870. John P. McDiarmid apprehended, for breach of neutrality laws, at Bow-street, 28 Oct. 1870.

NEUTRAL POWERS. By the treaty of Paris, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia, on 16 April, 1856, it was determined that privateering should be abolished; that neutrals might carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband were free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The president of the United States acceded to these provisions in 1861. A congress on international rights was held at Brussels, 27 July, 1874.

NEVADA, a western territory of the United States of N. America, organised 2 March, 1861; admitted a state, 31 Oct. 1864. Capital, Carson city. Virginia city was nearly destroyed by fire, 26 Oct. 1875; several lives were lost; property about 2,000,000 dols.; 10,000 persons rendered homeless.

NEVILLE'S CROSS or DURHAM, BATTLE OF, between the Scots under king David Bruce and the English it is said (probably incorrectly) under Philippa, consort of Edward III., and lord Percy, 12 or 17 Oct. 1346. More than 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner.

NEVIS (W. Indies), an island discovered by Columbus, planted by the English in 1628; taken by the French, 14 Feb. 1782; restored to the English in 1783. The capital is Charleston.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire). The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John, 19 Oct. 1216; here the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, 21 March, 1644; and here, 5 May, 1646, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI., and afterwards by Charles II.

NEW BRUNSWICK was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1785. It was united with Canada for legislative purposes by an act passed 29 March, 1867. Population of New Brunswick in 1865, 272,780; in 1871, 285,594. Lieut.-governor, Lemuel A. Wilmot, 1868; Samuel Leonard Tilley, 1874.

NEWBURY (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles—(1.) 20 Sept. 1643: between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament under Essex; it terminated somewhat favourably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious result was fought between the royalists and the parliamentarians under Waller, 27 Oct. 1644.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Cook on 4 Sept. 1774, was seized by the French, 20 Sept. 1853, and colonised. The French government in Dec. 1864, redressed the outrages committed upon the British missionaries at a station established here in 1854.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), the Roman Pons Ælia, the first coal port in the world,* and the commercial metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about 1234. The first charter granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239.

The castle built by Robert Courthose, son of William I.	1080
Taken by William II.	1095
St. Nicholas church built, about 1091; burnt in 1216; restored by Edward I., to whom John Baliol did homage here, 1292; rebuilt	1359
Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch	1640
Who here gave up Charles I. to the parliament	30 Jan. 1647
Occupied by general Wade in	1745
Antiquarian Society established	1813
Literary and Philosophical Society founded 1793; liberally endowed by Robt. Stephenson	1858-9
T. Bewick, the wood-engraver, dies	1828
The magnificent market erected by Richd. Grainger, who greatly improved the town	1835
British Association met here	1838
High level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson: and grand central station built	1846-50
1538 persons die of cholera 31 Aug. to 26 Oct.	1853
Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (*which see*) 5, 6 Oct.	1854
Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint-Stock Bank Nov.	1857
Richard Grainger dies, aged 63 4 July,	1861
Enthusiastic reception of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 7-9 Oct.	1862
British Association met here, second time 26 Aug.	1863
Great fire at Brown's flour mills, &c., near the new level bridge, which is injured; about 70,000*l.* loss 24 June,	1866
The Central Exchange destroyed by fire 11 Aug.	1867
Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, the town surveyor, and others, killed, while attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town-moor, to get rid of it 18 Dec.	"
Strike of about 9000 engineers, for day's work of nine hours; begun about 16 May,	1871
College of Physical Science in connection with the Durham University, opened Oct.	"
Engineers' strike closed: terms, nine hours a day, to begin on 1 Jan. 1872; men to work overtime when needed; wages to remain the same; arranged by Mr. R. B. Philipson and Mr. Joseph Cowen 6 Oct.	1871
Elswick estate purchased by a committee for a public park, announced Aug.	1873
New R. C. church built by the Dominicans, opened 10 Sept.	"

* In 1306 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about the city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION, formed April, 1754: resigned Nov. 1756; when the duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury.*
Henry Bilson Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Earl of Holdernesse and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), *secretaries of state.* The latter succeeded by Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland).
Lord Anson, *first lord of the admiralty.*
Earl Grenville, *lord president.*
Lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough 1755), *lord privy seal.*
Earl of Hardwicke, *lord chancellor.*
Duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, George Grenville, &c.

NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION (*see Chatham Administration*), formed June, 1757. After various changes it resigned May, 1762; lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury.*
William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), *secretary of state for the northern department, and leader of the house of commons.*
Earl of Holdernesse, *secretary of state for the southern department.*
Earl Granville, *lord president.*
Earl Temple, *privy seal.*
H. B. Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Duke of Devonshire, *lord chamberlain.*
Duke of Rutland, *lord steward.*
Lord Anson, *admiralty.*
Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), *ordnance.*
Sir Robert Henley, *lord keeper of the great seal.*
Henry Fox, George Grenville, viscount Barrington, lord Halifax, James Grenville, &c.

NEW CHURCH, see *Swedenborgians.*

NEW COLLEGE (St. John's Wood, London), erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1850-1, was formed by the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges. See *Oxford.*

NEW DEPARTURE DEMOCRATS, see *United States*, 1871.

NEW ENGLAND (N. America). The first settlement made in 1607, was named New England by captain Smith, in 1614. A band of 102 Puritans, now termed the "Pilgrim Fathers" (with 28 women) arrived here in the *May Flower*, and founded the settlement on Plymouth Rock, 25 Dec. 1620, which was named New Plymouth. This was the nucleus of Massachusetts; from whence were gradually developed New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In 1643 these settlements formed the first American confederation, a defensive union, with a constitution based on the Mosaic law, governed by a religious aristocracy, which lasted till 1693. Maine was made an independent state in 1820. See *Forests.*

NEW FOREST (Hampshire), was made ("afforested") by William the Conqueror, 1079-85. It is said that the whole country, for thirty miles in compass, was laid waste. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, 2 Aug. 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer

Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, 7 Aug. 1851. Agitation for the preservation of this forest, autumn, 1870.

NEWFOUNDLAND (N. America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, 24 June, 1497. It was formally taken possession of by sir Humphry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1577 there were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England. *Hakluyt.* But the English fishery in some years afterwards (1625) had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The sovereignty of England was recognised in 1713. Newfoundland obtained the privilege of a colonial legislature in 1832; and the bishopric was established in 1839; population about 130,000.—Appalling fire at St. John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, 9 June, 1846. On 14 Jan. 1857, a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, confirming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention. Newfoundland consented to union with the dominion of Canada, March, 1869. Lieut.-governor, col. sir Stephen J. Hill, 1870; sir John H. Glover, Jan. 1876.

NEW FRANCE, see *Canada.*

NEWGATE, LONDON. The PRISON derives its name from the gate which once formed part of it, and stood a little beyond the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey. It was used as a prison for persons of rank, as early as 1218; but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the executors of sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then reconstructed; but becoming an accumulation of misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots in 1780, the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 the interior was pulled down to be re-erected on a plan adapted to the reformatory system. Newgate MARKET, established in 1681, was ordered to be abolished by an act passed in 1861, which took effect when the meat and poultry market in Smithfield was opened, 1 Dec. 1868.

NEW GRENADA (S. America), discovered by Ojeda in 1499, and settled by the Spaniards in 1536. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia, 17 Dec. 1819; see *Colombia.*

President M. Ospina entered on office	1 April,	1857
After several reunions and dissolutions, the republic of New Grenada merged into the Grenadine Confederation, which includes Bolivar, Antioquia, Panamá, and other small states	15 June,	1858
Struggles between the conservatives, partisans of the old government, and the liberals	Jan.	1861
General Mosquera (liberal) deposes Ospina; and seizes the government	18 July,	,,
A congress of the states determine on union, under the name of the United States of Colombia,	20 Sept.	,,
Arboleda, chief of the conservatives, assassinated (succeeded by Cassal)	1 Nov.	1862
New constitution established	8 May,	1863
Mosquera invites Venezuela and Equator to join the confederation	Aug.	,,
Equator declines—war ensues	20 Nov.	,,
The troops of Equator defeated, 6 Dec.; peace ensues, and Equator remains independent	30 Dec.	1863
Coup d'état of Mosquera, who declares himself dictator	11 March,	1866
Mosquera deposed by Santos Acosta, who becomes provisional president	23 May,	1867
Mosquera, the ex-president, exiled	1 Nov.	,,
General Santas Gutierrez Vergara, the president, deposed and imprisoned, and general Ponce made provisional president. Ponce compelled to abdicate; succeeded by Correoso, 29 Aug., who defeated his opponents	12 Nov.	1868
The republic now named Colombia *(which see).*		

NEW GUINEA or **PAPUA**, a large island, Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese after their settlement of the Moluccas between 1512 and 1530. It was visited by Saavedra, a Spaniard, in 1528. It is said to have been named New Guinea by Ortiz de Retes, a Portuguese, 1549. Torres Straits, which divide New Guinea and Australia, were discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in 1606. It was frequently visited by the Dutch in the 17th century. They established a colony and erected a fortress, named Dubus, on the S.W. coast, in 1828, which was unsuccessful; and removed in 1835.

On 9 Oct. the New Guinea Colonizing Association proposed to lord Carnarvon, the colonial secretary, to send to New Guinea an expedition of 200 men with 50 officers, in a ship of 1200 tons burden; he declined to sanction it, and referred to dangers 30 Oct. 1875

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the early united states of N. America, was settled in 1623, placed under Massachusetts, 1641; separated, 1679. Capital, Concord.

NEW HARMONY, see *Harmonists.*

NEW HEBRIDES (S. Pacific Ocean), discovered by Quiros, who believing them to be a continent named them *Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo*, in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their present name.

NEW HOLLAND, see *Australia, New South Wales, &c.*

NEW JERSEY, one of the early United states of N. America, was settled by the Dutch from New York, 1620; and by Swedes in 1627. Capital, Trenton.

NEW LANARK (W. Scotland). Here Robert Owen endeavoured to establish socialism in 1801; and here the first infant school was set up, 1815.

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse-races. It is first mentioned in 1227; and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliament army was quartered in the neighbouring village of Kennet. Charles II., who was fond of racing, built a stand-house for the sake of the diversion, about 1667,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time; and many extraordinary races have been run; see *Races.*

* During the races, on 22 March, 1683, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye-house plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated; see *Rye-House Plot.*

NEW MEXICO (N. America), ceded to the United States in 1848, and organised as a territory, 9 Sept. 1850, admitted a State, 1876. Capital, Santa Fé.

NEW ORLEANS, capital of Louisiana, N. America (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eighths of the city were destroyed by fire. The British attacked New Orleans in Dec. 1814, and were repulsed with great loss, by the Americans under general Jackson, 8 Jan. 1815. New Orleans was surrendered to the Federals in April, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favour of the Confederates and against the Federals induced general B. Butler to rule them with military rigour, occasionally degenerating into brutal tyranny, especially towards females, May to October, 1862. He was replaced by general Banks, 16 Dec. 1862. Sanguinary riots; due to agitators, begun 30 July, 1866, only suppressed by martial law; about 40 persons, white and coloured, were killed, and about 160 wounded, similar riots occurred, 24 Oct. 1868, and often since.

New Orleans.—John McEnery elected governor of Louisiana by the southern whites, 4 Nov. 1872; but W. P. Kellogg, elected by the coloured people and their white friends, was recognised by the Federal government. To defend themselves against tyranny, the southerns formed the "white league," and collected arms, which they refused to surrender on demand on 15 Sept. 1874. They deposed Kellogg at New Orleans after some resistance, and established McEnery as governor, but submitted to the president's proclamation; and Kellogg was restored 18 Sept., much to the regret of the citizens.

The government troops eject members from the legislative assembly as unduly elected . . 4 Jan. 1875
After much discussion, a peaceful compromise was made . . . . . April "

NEW PLYMOUTH, see *New England*.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). Chartered by Edward III. and James I.

CHARTIST RIOTS.—About 10,000 chartists (*which see*) from the neighbouring mines, armed with guns, pikes, &c., arrived at Newport, 4 Nov. 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies—one, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street; whilst the other, headed by his son, took the direction of Stow-hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters broke the windows and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and dispersed the mob, which fled, leaving about 20 dead, and others wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal hussars arrived from Bristol, and the town became tranquil.

Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and others were tried and sentenced to death (afterwards commuted to transportation) . . . . . Jan. 1840
An amnesty was granted them, 3 May, and they returned to England . . . . . Sept. 1856

NEW RIVER, for the supply of London with water, was begun 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Myddelton, a London goldsmith, was knighted by James I. *Strype.* This artificial river, which rises in Hertfordshire,* and which, with its windings, then forty-eight miles long, was brought to London, and opened 29 Sept. 1613. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares, into which it was divided, netted only 5*l.* apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l.* A part of a share sold at the rate of 40,000*l.* the share, 14 May, 1873.

* Myddelton turned the first sod at Chadwell, a spring rising at the foot of a hill near Ware, 19 April 1609; the water issued out of a deep hole, and combined with another spring, Amwell; forming a river about 20 feet wide; he died poor, 10 Dec. 1631.

NEW ROAD, N. London (now Pentonville, Euston, and Mary-le-bone roads) was cut through verdant meadows, 1756-7, after much opposition.

NEW ROSS (Wexford), S. E. Ireland. Here general Johnston totally defeated the rebels under Beauchamp D. Bagenal Harvey, 4 June, 1798.

NEWRY (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by lord Conway. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when fleeing from Schomberg and the English army, and only the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689.

NEWS-LETTERS. News-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee-houses information, which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The *London Gazette*, then the only authorised newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the principal colony of Australia on the eastern coast of New Holland, was explored and taken possession of and named by captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Captain A. Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, 20 Jan. 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 54). The Intercolonial Exhibition was opened at Sydney, by the governor-general lord Belmore, 30 Aug. 1870. It consisted of two departments, agricultural and non-agricultural. A conference of delegates from the Australian colonies met at Sydney in Jan. 1873, to deliberate on a customs' union, postal and railway arrangements, &c. The ministry introduced a free trade budget near the end of the year. Industrial exhibition opened by the governor, 11 April, 1874. Population, in 1856, 269,722; in 1862, 367,495; in 1866, 411,388; in 1871, 519,163. The imports for 1859 amounted to 6,597,053*l.*; the exports to 4,768,049*l.* Governor, sir John Young, 1860; earl of Belmore, 1867; sir Hercules Robinson, April, 1872; sir Alfred Stephen, Nov. 1875. See *Australia* and *Sydney*.

NEWSPAPERS. The Roman *Acta Diurna* were issued, it is said, 691 B.C. In modern times, a *Gazetta*, which derived its name from its price, a small coin, was published in Venice (about 1536). The *Gazette de France*, now existing, first appeared in April, 1631, edited by Renaudot, a physician. It was patronised by the king, Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it, and by Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England* was established

* Some copies of a publication are in existence called *The English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, in 1588, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1766. The full title of No. 50 is "*The English Mercurie*, published by authoritie, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A journall of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her majestie's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord Highe Admiral, to the Lordes of council."

by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant;* and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers. The following are the titles of some of them:—

England's Memorable Accidents.
The Kingdom's Intelligencer.
The Diurnal of Certain Passages in Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.
The Scotch Intelligencer.
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or certain Information.
The Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer.
The Country's Complaint, &c.
The Weekly Accounts.
Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette*,* published 22 Aug. 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series, published first at Oxford, the Court being there on account of the plague, 7 Nov. 1665, and afterwards at London, 5 Feb. 1666.
Printing of newspapers and pamphlets prohibited, 31 Chas. I. 1680. *Salmon's Chron.*
The regular newspapers commenced on the abolition of the censorship of the press, in 1695.
Daily Courant said to have been first published in 1702.
The stamp duty imposed to check seditious papers . . . June. 1712
Sunday Newspapers began with *The British Gazette and Sunday Monitor*, 26 March 1780; followed by the *Observer*, 1791; *Bell's Messenger*, 1796; *Weekly Dispatch*, 1801, &c.
A penny charged for every sheet, and a halfpenny for every half sheet 1724
The duty made 1*d.* or 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* the 1000 1761
The duty raised to 1½*d.* in 1776; to 2*d.* in 1789; to 2½*d.* in 1794; to 3½*d.* in 1797; to 4*d.* in . . . 1815
Reduced to 1*d.*, and ½*d.* for a supplement in . . 1836
Abolished, the compulsory stamp being retained only for postal purposes 1855
This also ceased . . . . . 30 Sept. 1870
Newspapers first sent with a ½*d.* stamp affixed to the cover . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

1753	7,411,757	1820	24,862,186
1760	9,404,790	1825	26,950,693
1774	12,300,000	1830	30,158,741
1790	14,035,639	1835	32,874,652
1800	16,084,905	1840	49,033,384
1810	20,172,837	1843	56,433,977

In the year ending 5 Jan. 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 891,650 advertisements; 222 English provincial newspapers, having 875,631 advertisements.
In Scotland, same year, there were 110 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements.
In Ireland, there were 102 newspapers, having 236,128 advertisements.
In that year the number of stamps issued was—in England, 65,741,271 at 1*d.*, and 11,684,423 supplement stamps at 1*d.*; in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at 1*d.*, and 241,264 at ½*d.*; in Ireland, 6,302,728 stamps at 1*d.*, and 43,358 at ½*d.*
Reduction of newspaper duty from 4*d.* to 1*d.* took effect on 15 Sept. 1836.
The distinctive die came into use 1 Jan. 1837.
Duty on advertisements abolished, 1853.
By the act passed 15 June, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and to be employed henceforth only for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration.
In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan. 1860, 1060 newspapers; in Jan. 1862, 1165 newspapers; and in Jan. 1868, 1404 newspapers were published in the United Kingdom.

* On 22 May, 1787, a *London Gazette* Extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

On 1 Oct. 1861, when the paper duty came off, the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Morning Post* reduced their price to 3*d.* each copy unstamped.
"Penny a Week Country Daily Newspaper," single copy ¼*d.*; No. 1. 25 June 1873.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

The first was the *Dublin News-Letter*, by Joseph Ray, 1685; *Pue's Occurrences*, 1700 or 1703. *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers are *Saunders'* (then *Estaile's*) *News-Letter*, 1745; and *Freeman's Journal*, founded as the *Public Register*, by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1755. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, 1768.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Norwich Postman, 1706. *Worcester Postman*, 1709. *Newcastle-on-Tyne Courant*, 1711.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette de Vénise, early in 17th century; *Gazette de France* (now publishing), 1631.
The first newspaper set up in Germany, 1715.
The first published in America, the *Boston News-Letter*, in 1704; the first at Philadelphia in 1719; and the first in Holland in 1732.
"America, whose population is 23 millions and a half, supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris there exists 169 journals, literary, scientific, religious and political."—*Westminster Review*, 1830.
Galignani's Weekly Messenger, Paris, begun 1814.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.	1850.	1865.	1872.	1876.
London newspapers, daily	12	22	20	19
United Kingdom, daily	—	73	100	—
London newspapers, weekly	58	166	209	238
London newspapers generally	—	—	268	320
English provincial newspapers	222	750	903	956
Irish newspapers	102	132	134	138
Scotch newspapers	110	140	134	152
British isles	14	14	17	19
British newspapers	—	—	1456	1642

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS. (*Mitchell*)

DAILY (1876).

Lloyd's List	1726
Public Ledger (*commercial*)	1759
Morning Chronicle (*liberal*), 1770; *extinct*	1862
Morning Herald (*conservative*), 1780, *extinct* 31 Dec.	1869
Morning Post (*whig*)	1772
Times (*independent*) . . . . . 1 Jan.	1788
Sun (*liberal*) *extinct*	1792
Morning Advertiser (*liberal*) . . . . 8 Feb.	1794
Globe (*whig:* 1866 *conservative*) evening	1803
Standard (*conservative*) even. (morn. 29 June, 1857)	1827
Shipping and Mercantile Gazette . . . 4 Jan.	1836
Daily News (*liberal*) . . . . . 21 Jan.	1846
Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News	1855
Daily Telegraph* (*liberal*) . . . . 29 June,	,,
Morning Star (*liberal*), 1856; *extinct* . . Oct.	1869
International (*in French*)	1863
Pall Mall Gazette (*liberal*), even. (morn. Jan.-April, 1870)	1865
Glowworm (*liberal*), *extinct*	,,
Echo ½*d.* (*independent*) . . . . Dec.	1868
Financier . . . . . March,	1870
Hour (*conservative*) 24 March, 1873; *extinct* 11 Aug.	1876

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY, WEEKLY, ETC. (1876).

London Gazette . . . . . 7 Nov.	1665
St. James's Chronicle (*conserv.*), *united with* "Press"	1763
Mail	1789
Observer (*whig*)	1791
Bell's Messenger (*lib. conservative*)	1796
Weekly Dispatch (*liberal*)	1801
Examiner (*liberal*)	1808
Literary Gazette (*extinct*)	1817-62
John Bull (*conservative*)	1820
Bell's Life in London (*sporting*)	,,
Sunday Times (*lib. conservative*)	1822
Lancet (*medical*)	1823
Mechanic's Magazine (*merged into "Iron,"* 1873)	,,
Atlas (*liberal*) *extinct*	1826
Athenæum (*literary and scientific*)	1828

* 144,000 copies sold on 16th Dec. 1861. The prince consort died on the 14th.

Spectator (*liberal*) 1828
Record (*liberal conservative*) . . . . . ,,
Court Journal (*neutral*) 1829
Mark Lane Express 1832
United Service Gazette 1833
Naval and Military Gazette . . . . . ,,
Mining Journal 1835
Watchman (*Wesleyan*) . . . . . ,,
Musical World 1836
Magnet (*agricultural*) 1837
Railway Times . . . . . ,,
Era (*theatrical*) . . . . . ,,
Ecclesiastical Gazette 1838
Tablet (*Roman Catholic*) 1840
Courrier de l'Europe . . . . . ,,
Gardeners' Chronicle 1841
Nonconformist . . . . . ,,
Punch . . . . . ,,
Jewish Chronicle (*liberal*) . . . . . ,,
Illustrated London News (*liberal*) 1842
Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper (*radical*) . . ,,
Builder . . . . . ,,
English Churchman (*High Church*) 1843
News of the World (*liberal*) . . . . . ,,
Law Times . . . . . ,,
Economist (*liberal*) . . . . . ,,
Farmer (*agricultural*) . . . . . ,,
Musical Times 1844
Guardian (*High Church*) 1846
Educational Times 1847
Notes and Queries (*literary and antiquarian*) . 1849
Medical Times and Gazette 1850
Press (*conservative*) 1853
Field (*country gentlemen's*) . . . . . ,,
Saturday Review (*literary*) 1855
Overland Mail . . . . . ,,
Freeman (*Baptist*) . . . . . ,,
Engineer 1856
Court Circular . . . . . ,,
City Press (*neutral*) 1857
Chemical News 1859
Army and Navy Gazette 1860
National Reformer . . . . . ,,
Age We Live In . . . . . ,,
Beehive (*liberal*) 1861
Fun (*comic*) . . . . . ,,
Queen (*ladies'*) 1861
Reader (*lit. and sc.*) *stopt* 1866 1863
Owl (*satirical*) *stopt*— 1864
English Mechanic 1865
Engineering 1866
Law Journal . . . . . ,,
Land and Water (*nat. hist.*) . . . . . ,,
English Independent 1867
Rock (*Protestant*) 1868
Vanity Fair . . . . . ,,
Academy (*literary*) 1869
Architect . . . . . ,,
Nature (*scientific*) . . . . . ,,
Graphic (*illustrated*) . . . . . ,,
Empire 1870
Iron (*manufactures and science*) 1873
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News . . 1874
Englishman . . . . . ,,
Pictorial World . . . . . ,,
World . . . . . ,,
Accountant . . . . . ,,
British Architect . . . . . ,,
British Mail 1875
London and Provincial Illustrated Newspaper . ,,

NEW STYLE. Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted—5 Oct. 1582, becoming 15 Oct. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582, in Germany in 1584, in Switzerland in 1583 and 1584, in Hungary in 1587; and in Great Britain in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—3 Sept. being reckoned as 14 Sept. The difference between the old and new style up to 1699 was 10 days; after 1700, 11 days; after 1800, 12 days. In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East, the old style is still retained. The czar, Alexander II., was born on the 17th April, 1818, old style, 29 April, new style; see *Calendar*.

NEW TESTAMENT, see *Bible*.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, the doctrines respecting gravitation, &c., taught by sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687; see *Gravitation*. He was born 25 Dec., 1642; became master of the mint, 1699; president of the Royal Society, 1703; and died 20 March, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubiliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, 14 July, 1755, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, 21 Sept. 1858, when lord Brougham delivered a discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 1600*l.*, a sum obtained by public subscription.

NEWTOWNBARRY RIOT (S.E. Ireland). At a seizure of stock for tithes, a conflict ensued here between the yeomanry and the people, when thirty-five persons were killed or wounded, 18 June, 1831. The jury at the inquest were unable to agree on a verdict.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER (N. Ireland). On 30 July, 1689, the Enniskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton thoroughly defeated the adherents of James II. commanded by general Maccarty, taking him prisoner with his artillery, arms, and baggage.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, &c. The beginning of the Jewish year was changed and the passover instituted, 1491 B.C. A feast is said to have been instituted by Numa, and dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), 1 Jan. 713 B.C.

On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine; and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade: the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenæ, 747 B.C.

NEW YORK, the "empire state" of the United States of N. America, is said to have been discovered by Verrazano, a Florentine in the French service, about 1524, and rediscovered by Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, in 1609, and settled by the Dutch in 1614, the city being named Manhattan and New Amsterdam; but the English under colonel Nichols dispossessed them and the Swedes, 27 Aug. 1664, and changed its name. Population in 1860, 805,651; 1870, 942,292.

The city confirmed to England by the peace of Breda . . . . . 24 Aug. 1667
Taken by the Dutch, and named New Orange, 1673; surrendered 1674
The city a principal point of the struggle for independence. It surrendered to the British forces under general Howe . . . . . 15 Sept. 1776
The city was evacuated by the British; "Evacuation day" made one of rejoicing ever since, 25 Nov. 1783
Academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, established in 1804
Fire here; 674 buildings destroyed, and property valued at nearly 20,000,000 dollars . 16 Dec. 1835
Fire; 302 houses burnt . . . . . 19 July, 1845
The Park theatre destroyed by fire . . 16 Dec. 1848
Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American), actors, 10 May, 1849

The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of goods from all nations, was opened in the presence of the president of the United States and many other dignitaries . . . . . 14 July, 1853
New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "hunger demonstrations" took place during the panic . . . . . Nov. 1857
The Crystal Palace destroyed by fire . . . 5 Oct. 1858
A magnificent cathedral erected 1859
Great fire; about 50 lives lost . . . . 2 Feb. 1860
During the civil war of 1861 New York strongly supported the government of president Lincoln (republican, or abolitionist); but during 1862 a reaction gradually took place, and the opposition (democrat) candidates for congress were elected by large majorities . . . . . Nov. 1862
Fierce riots against conscription; many persons killed and much property destroyed 13-17 July, 1863
Barnum's museum burnt; great loss, 13 July, 1865; again . . . . . 2 March, 1868
Great loss and panic through James Fisk and others (the Erie Ring) buying up gold, 22-26 Sept. 1869
Riot through an Orange procession; about 30 killed, 12 July, 1871
Disclosure of great corruption in the municipal government (termed "Tammany frauds," from the council meeting in Tammany hall); public meeting to obtain prompt redress . 4 Sept. ,,
The Tammany party excluded from office by the elections . . . . . Nov. ,,
Demonstrations of the International Society of Workmen repressed . . . . . Dec. ,,
James Fisk, the railway and financial speculator, assassinated by Edw. Stokes, through jealousy; dies . . . . . 7 Jan. 1872
Collapse of the Erie railway ring, ruled by Fisk and Jay Gould; new directors elected (including generals Dix and M'Clellan) . . March, ,,
Much inconvenience by the horse disease . Oct. ,,
Legal proceedings against Gould suspended; he agrees to give up to the company 9,000,000 dollars, Dec. ,,
Stokes convicted of murder; 6 Jan.; new trial, sentenced to imprisonment . . . . 30 Oct. 1873
Barnum's museum again burnt; menagerie destroyed; reported . . . . . Jan. ,,
Financial excitement through the stoppage of Jay, Cooke, & Co. about . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
The *hon.* Wm. M. Tweed, of the Tammany Ring, convicted of embezzlement (sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment) . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
Tweed permitted to visit his own house, escapes 4 Dec. ,,
Death of W. B. Astor, very rich merchant 24 Nov. 1875
Great fire, with loss of life, 30 buildings destroyed 8 Feb., 1876
Death of Alex. T. Stewart, very rich merchant 10 April ,,
Tweed arrested at Vigo . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,

See under *United States.*

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean), discovered by Tasman in 1642. The country remained unknown, and was supposed to be part of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook. In 1773, he planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden seeds; and in 1777, he found some fine potatoes. European population in 1860, 84,294; Dec. 1865, 190,607; 1874, 310,895, natives, 46,016. Value of imports, in 1859, 1,551,030*l.*; 1874, 6,464,687*l.* Exports, 1859, 551,484*l.*; in 1874, 5,610,371*l.*

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognised at the peace in 1814
No constitutional authority placed over it until a resident subordinate to New South Wales . . 1833
New Zealand company established; Wellington founded 1839
Capt. Hobson, the first governor, landed, 29 Jan.; treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs cede a large amount of land . . . . 5 Feb. 1840
New Zealand an independent colony and a bishop's see . . . . . April, 1841
Capt. (aft. admiral) Fitzroy, governor, Dec. 1843 to Nov. 1845
Sir George Grey, governor 1846
A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative . . . . . 29 Dec. 1847
This charter was not acted on; a legislative council opened by the governor . . . . . 20 Dec. 1848
Foundation of Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Taranaki (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Canterbury 1850
New Zealand company relinquish charter . . . ,,
New constitution granted 1852
Col. Wynyard, governor . . . Jan. 1854 to Sept. 1855
Governor Browne . . . . . Oct. ,,
An earthquake; not much damage done, 23 Jan. ,,
Constitution modified 1857
New bishoprics established: Christ Church, 1856; Nelson and Wellington, 1858; Waiapu, 1859; Dunedin, 1860.
Insurrection of the natives (Maoris) under a chief named William King (Wirrimu Kingi), arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land; the bishop Selwyn and others consider the natives unjustly treated . . . . . March, 1860
Indecisive actions between the militia and volunteers and the Maoris . . . . 14-28 March, ,,
War breaks out at Taranaki; the British repulsed with loss . . . . . 30 June, ,,
Great excitement in Australia; troops sent to New Zealand, under gen. Pratt, land . . 3 Aug. ,,
Indecisive actions . . . 10, 19 Sept., 9, 12 Oct. ,,
Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Mahoetahi, and destroys their fortified places . . 6 Nov. ,,
New Zealand colonists in England justify the conduct of the governor . . . . . 22 Nov. ,,
The Maoris defeated, 29 Dec. 1860; 23 Jan., 24 Feb. 16-18 March, 1861
The war ends: surrender of natives . 19 March, ,,
Sir George Grey re-appointed governor . June, ,,
Gold discovered at Otago, &c. . . . . June, ,,
A native sovereignty proclaimed; 5000 British soldiers in the island . . . . . July, ,,
Loyalty of the natives increasing . . May, 1862
The Maori chiefs sign a poetical address of condolence to the queen on the death of the prince consort; received . . . . . Nov. ,,
Natives attack a military escort and kill 8 persons, 4 May, 1863
Waikato tribe driven from a fort . . 17 July, ,,
War spreads; natives construct rifle pits . Aug. ,,
Proposed confiscation of Waikato lands . . Sept. ,,
Gen. Cameron severely defeats the Maoris at Rangariri . . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Continued success of gen. Cameron; capitulation of the Maori king . . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
British attack on Galepa (the gate pah) repulsed with loss of officers and men . . 29 April, 1864
Loan of 1,000,000*l.* to New Zealand; guaranteed by parliament . . . . . July, ,,
Several tribes submit . . . . . Aug. ,,
Maori prisoners escape and form the nucleus of a new insurrection . . . . . Sept. ,,
Sir George Grey issues proposals of peace, 25 Oct.; the Aborigines Protection Society send religious, moral, and political advice to the Maoris (considered injudicious) . . . . . Nov. ,,
Change of ministry and policy; seat of government to be removed from Auckland to Wellington on Cook's Strait . . . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Maoris' attack on Cameron severely defeated, 25 Jan.; again . . . . . 25 Feb. 1865
Outbreak of the Pai Mariri or Hau-hau heresy, a compound of Judaism and paganism, amongst the Maoris; the rev. C. S. Volkner murdered and many outrages committed, 2 March; proclamation of governor sir George Grey against it; it is checked by the agency of a friendly native chief We-tako, April, ,,
William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori king . . 25 May, ,,
New Zealand still unsettled . . . July, ,,
The Han-haus beaten in several conflicts, Aug.; the governor proclaims peace, 2 Sept.; British troops about to leave . . . . . 15 Sept. ,,
The Maoris treacherously kill the envoys of peace, resignation of the Weld ministry; one formed by Mr. Stafford . . . . . Oct. ,,
Bishopric of Dunedin, Otago, founded . . . ,,
General Chute subdues the Hau-haus . . Jan.

Progress of peace measures . . . April, 1866
Murderers of Mr. Volkner executed . 17 May, ,,
Governor announces cessation of the war, 3 July, ,,
Death of William Thompson, the Maori chief, 28 Dec. ,,
Sir George F. Bowen appointed to succeed sir George Grey, gazetted . . . 19 Nov. 1867
Act relating to the government of New Zealand passed in the British parliament . . . 1868
Geo. Samuel Evans (an eminent colonist, 1838-9) dies 23 Sept. ,,
Te Kooti, a chief, and about 150 Maori convicts, escape from Chatham island to the mainland, 4 July; they repulse troops sent against them, 7 Sept.; massacre the whites at Poverty Bay, 10 Nov. ,,
Te Kooti and the rebels defeated by col. Whitmore; 130 Maoris killed . . . . 5 Jan. 1869
Massacre of settlers at Taranaki . . 12 Feb. ,,
Change of ministry: hon. Mr. Fox's proposal to pay for British troops declined by the home government . . . . Sept. ,,
Te Kooti, thrice defeated by the colonists and friendly natives, a fugitive . . . Oct. ,,
Despatch from earl Granville, insisting on the withdrawal of the British troops (18th regiment) causes much dissatisfaction . . 7 Oct. ,,
Friendly interview between Mr. McLean and the Maori king's minister . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Increased demand for the New Zealand fibrous plant, *phormium tenax* 1869-70
Departure of the last British troops . 22 Jan. 1870
Te Kooti, refusing to surrender at discretion, 24 Jan., narrowly escapes . . . 5 Feb. ,,
Te Kooti's party attacked and dispersed; his speedy capture anticipated . . . 31 July, ,,
The duke of Edinburgh, in the *Galatea*, at Wellington . . . . . 27 Aug. ,,
Increase of prosperity reported; loan of 4,000,000*l.* proposed . . . . Aug. ,,
Political union of the islands effected . . Aug. ,,
Murder of Mr. Todd, surveyor, by Maoris, 28 Dec. ,,
Te Kooti reported as living by plunder; acting as a fanatical potentate . . . Nov. 1871
Friendly meeting of Mr. McLean with Wirrimu Kingi and other chiefs, who submit to the British government . . . . March, 1872
Mr. Stafford's ministry resigns, succeeded by one under Mr. Waterhouse (the Fox party) about Oct. ,,
Sir James Fergusson appointed governor, March, 1873
The marquis of Normanby governor . . Nov. 1874
The Maori king submits to the British government . . . . Feb. 1875

NEY'S EXECUTION. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant of the marshals of France, was shot as a traitor, 7 Dec. 1815. On 7 Dec. 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

After the abdication of Napoleon I., 5 April, 1814, Ney took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, five horses having been shot under him; night and defeat obliged him to flee. Though included in the decree of 24 July, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was sought out, and on 5 Aug. taken at the castle of a friend at Urillac, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, 4 Dec. The 12th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour in vain.

NEZIB, Syria. Here Ibrahim and the Egyptians defeated the Turks, 24 June, 1839.

NIAGARA (N. America). At the head of this river, on the western shore, is Fort Erie, which was taken by the English, 24 July, 1759. It was abandoned in the war with the United States, 27 May, 1813, but was retaken, 19 Dec. following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 820 feet over the Niagara, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. It is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 feet on the American side.

About eighteen miles below Fort Erie are the remarkable falls. The river is here 740 yards wide; the half-mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara.
The falls visited by the prince of Wales, Sept. 1860.
Blondin crossed the falls on a tight rope, 17 Aug. 1859.
Professor Tyndall visited the falls, Nov., 1872, and lectured on them at the Royal Institution, 4 April, 1872.

NIBELUNGENLIED or **NIBELUNGEN-LIED,** a popular German epic of the 12th century, composed of various ancient mythical poems, termed sagas; which according to the poet Wm. Morris, should be to our race what Homer was to the Greeks.

The first critical edition, by K. Lachmann, appeared 1826 and 1846. The best translation in modern German, by Simrock, 1827; a useful edition, with translation and glossary, by L. Braunfels, 1846.
Richard Wagner's musical dramas, "The Ring of the Nibelungen," are based on this poem: the persons include the great Northern gods and goddesses, the giants, the dwarfs, and the daughters of the Rhine (see under *Music*).

NICÆA, see *Nice.*

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America (*which see*). The present constitution was established 19 Aug. 1858. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties: that of the president, Chamorro, who held Grenada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief, Castellon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker, the filibuster, to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state.* By

* William Walker was born at Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer, and journalist, and afterwards gold-seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castellon, with the promise of 52,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on 28 June landed at Realejo with 68 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed with loss. He then joined col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, 6 Sept. On 13 Oct. Walker captured Grenada by surprise when in a defenceless state, shot Mayorga, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army, Corral, but shot him on 7 Nov., on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general-in-chief: but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On 14 May, 1856, his envoy Vijil was recognised by the president of the United States, whence also he obtained reinforcements during his retention of power. Costa Rica declared war against him, 28 Feb. 1856; the other states of central America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May, 1857. On 25 Nov. 1856, Walker totally burnt Grenada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to gen. Mora on 1 May, 1857, on the intervention of capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, U.S. Himself, his staff, and 260 men, were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On 25 Nov., 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men; but on 8 Dec. was compelled to surrender to capt. Paulding, U.S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by *nolle prosequi* (2 June, 1858): but capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding orders, and blamed—

the united efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857. On 1 May, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection. Nicaragua railway, a transit route between the Pacific and Atlantic, proposed, and company formed Nov. 1866. President T. Martinez elected, 1859 and 1863; Fernando Guzman, elected 1 March, 1867; Vicente Quadra elected 1 Feb. 1871. Population increased to about 400,000.

Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor, proposed the making a ship canal by the lake Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between 1842—4; the government of Nicaragua proposed it in 1846; colonel Childs made a survey in 1851; a company was chartered for 85 years, and conventions were signed, but the capitalists declined their support.

The scheme was revived in Feb. 1875. See *Panamá*; and *Loans*.

NICE or NICÆA, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigoneia, which Lysimachus changed to Nicæa, the name of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 194, the emperor Severus defeated his rival, Pescennius Niger, who was again defeated at Issus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. The first general council was held here 19 June to 25 Aug. 325, which adopted the NICENE CREED and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the time for observing Easter. An addition was made to the creed, 381, was rejected, 431, (when it was decreed unlawful to make further additions), but accepted, 451. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1204, the Greek emperors removed to Nice and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople; see *Eastern Empire*, p. 237. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1330.

NICE (N. Italy), was the seat of a colony from Massilia, now Marseilles, and formed part of the Roman empire. In the middle ages it was subject to Genoa, and suffered from the frequent wars, being taken and re-taken by the imperialists and French. It was taken by the Austrians under Melas, 1800; seized and annexed to France 1792; restored to Sardinia in 1814. Nice was again annexed to France in virtue of the treaty of 24 March, 1860; the people having voted nearly unanimously for this change by universal suffrage. The French troops entered 1 April and definite possession was taken 14 June following. Garibaldi, a native, vehemently protested against this annexation. Population of the province, in 1857, 256,593.

NICIAS, PEACE OF, between Athens and Sparta for 50 years, 421 B.C., negotiated by that unfortunate Athenian general, who with his colleague, Demosthenes, was put to death after the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, 413 B.C.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstadt in 1751 discovered nickel in the mineral copper-nickel.

NICOBAR ISLES, Indian Ocean, S. of Bay of Bengal, given up by Denmark and occupied by Great Britain to suppress piracy; announced June, 1869.

NICOLAITANES, a sect mentioned in *Rev.* ii. 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons (*Acts* vi.), and to have advocated a community of wives, and to have denied the divinity of Christ.

NICOMEDIA, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W., founded by king Nicomedes I., 264 B.C., on the remains of Astacus; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115; and restored by the emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their eastern wars. Here Diocletian resigned the purple, 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighbourhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1338.

NICOPOLIS (now in Bulgaria), BATTLE OF, 28 Sept. 1396, between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing 20,000 slain, and as many wounded and prisoners.

NIELLO-WORK, believed to have been produced by rubbing a mixture of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax into engravings on silver, &c., an art known to the ancients was practised in the middle ages, and said to have given to Maso Finiguerra the idea of engraving upon copper, about 1460.

NIEMEN, or MEMEL, a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia, 22 June 1807, and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, 24 June, 1812, and re-crossed with the remains of his army, 28 Dec. Near it the Poles defeated the Russians 27 May, 1831.

NIGER EXPEDITION, see *Africa*, 1841.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On 21 Oct. 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari, 5 Nov. She rendered invaluable services to the army; and returned to London, 8 Sept. 1856. In honour of this, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on 29 Nov. 1855, to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt sang at Exeter Hall on 11 March 1856, and gave the proceeds (1872*l.*) to the fund. The subscriptions closed, 24 April, 1857, amounting to 44,039*l.* The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NIHILISM, a popular name for the school of philosophy which renounces all forms of Divine revelation and gives nothing in their place.

NIHILISTS, ultra-reformers in Russia, said to propose the destruction of all government, and to begin society afresh. They became known in 1872; their alleged leader, Zychareff. The government began to suppress them, Sept. 1875. One of the leaders, Michael Bakounin, died at Lugano, 1 July, 1876.

NIKA CONTESTS, see *Circus*.

yet excused by president Buchanan. On 5 Aug. 1860, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, and took the fort on the 6th. On the 7th he proclaimed that he made war on the government, not on the people of Honduras. On being summoned to surrender his booty by capt. Salmon, R. N., of the *Icarus*, he refused, and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras government, tried, and shot (12 Sept.). His followers were dismissed.

NIKOLSBURG (Moravia). Here were signed, 26 July 1866, the preliminaries of a peace between Austria and Prussia.

NIL DARPAN, see *India*, June 1861.

NILE (Egypt). This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat. and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile. He set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of November, 1770, discovered the source of the Blue Nile, and returned home in 1773. This river overflows regularly every year, from about the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when, having given fertility to the land, it begins to decrease. It must rise 16 cubits to ensure that fertility. The first Nilometer (a pillar) was set up by Solyman the Caliph, 715. In 1829, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1861 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. For recent discoveries, see *Africa* 1863. A bridge over the Nile (above 1300 feet) at Cairo, was completed by a French company, Aug. 1872.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE (or Aboukir), 1 Aug. 1798, near Rosetta, between the French fleet under Brueys, and the British under sir Horatio Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. The French ship, *L'Orient*, with Brueys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster Abbey!"

NIMEGUEN (Holland). Here was signed the treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, 28 Oct. 1794; were defeated by them 3 Nov.; but gained the place 8 Nov.

NINEVEH, the capital of the Assyrian empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and named this city Nineveh, 2069 B.C. *Abbé Lenglet.* Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Mr. Layard and others since 1839, in the neighbourhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital, have in a manner disinterred and repeopled a city which for centuries had ceased to figure on the page of history. Botta commenced his explorations at Khorsabad in 1843, and published his great work "Monuments de Ninive," 1849-50. In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 his "Discoveries," in his second visit in 1849-50. Mr. Hormusd Rassam, in 1854, discovered an ancient palace. Mr. George Smith described his excavations and their results in 1873-4, in "Assyrian Discoveries," 1875. He died at Aleppo, 19 Aug. 1876.

The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants stand before us as distinct as those of a living people; and by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned have increased the knowledge of Assyrian history. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum, may be mentioned, the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle pieces; and the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an *eagle* or *hawk*), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. 2 *Kings* xix. 37.

NIOBIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Hatchett in columbite, a black earth, and named columbium, 1801. It was pronounced to be identical with tantalum by Wollaston; but was rediscovered by H. Rose in 1846, and named niobium.

NISBET or **NESBIT** (Northumberland). Here a battle was fought between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field and in the pursuit, 7 May, 1402.

NISMES (Nimes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony, Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was injured by the English in 1417. The inhabitants embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence, and Nismes has frequently been the scene of religious and political contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nismes (14 July, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

NITRE, see *Saltpetre.*

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. H. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. *Nitrous acid* was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. *Nitrous oxide gas* (laughing gas) was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1776. The use of this gas as an anæsthetic began in America in 1864; at Paris, 1866; in London, 31 March, 1868, ingenious apparatus having been invented for its application.

NITROGEN or **AZOTE** (from the Greek *a*, no, and *zoo*, I live), an irrespirable elementary gas, and an important element in food, discovered by Rutherford about 1772. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia, so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NITRO-GLYCERINE (also called **NITROLEUM**), an intensely explosive amber-like fluid, discovered by Sobrero in 1847, is produced by adding glycerine (in successive small quantities) to a mixture of one part of nitric acid, and two parts of sulphuric acid. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, first attempted its application as an explosive agent, in 1864. It has caused several most disastrous accidents, with great loss of life. In attempting to bury some nitro-glycerine in the town-moor at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 17 Dec. 1867, an explosion took place, and seven persons lost their lives, including Mr. Mawson, the sheriff, and Mr. Bryson, town surveyor; see *Dynamite.* Mr. Alfred Nobel's nitro-glycerine manufactory, near Stockholm, blown up, 15 persons killed, many injured, 10 June, 1868. An act prohibiting its importation for a time, and regulating its transmission, was passed in 1869: see *Explosives.*

NIZAM, see *Hyderabad.*

NOBILITY. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles

of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquis of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV., 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June, 1773; see *Lords*, and the various orders of the nobility.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE preceded that of England. On 18 June, 1790, the National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquises, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries and armorial bearings also to be abolished. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., 25 June, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I., 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished 27 Dec. 1831; re-instituted by Napoleon III., 1852.

NOBLE, an English gold coin (value 6*s.* 8*d.*), first struck in the reign of Edward III., 1343 or 1344, said to have derived its name from the excellency of the metal of which it was composed.

"NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI," see *Bastards*, and *Merton*.

NOMINALISTS (or CONCEPTUALISTS), a scholastic sect, opposed to the Realists, maintain that general ideas have no existence outside our minds, and only exist by the names we give them. The founder of the sect, Jean Roscellin, a canon of Compiègne, was condemned by a council at Soissons, 1092, but the controversy was revived in the 12th century. Among the Nominalists are reckoned Abelard, Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, and Dugald Stewart. The Realists assert that general ideas are real things with positive existence.

NON-CONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists, or, churchmen and dissenters. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, 20 Nov. 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on 24 Aug. 1662 (termed "Black Bartholomew's day"), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments;" see *Puritans*, and *Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed by the Toleration act, 24 May, 1689.—The *Nonconformist* newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall, since M.P.) first appeared 14 April, 1841.

The non-conformists presented to Mr. Miall 10,000 guineas for his exertions on behalf of religious equality . . . . . 18 July 1873
Meeting of bishops and dissenting ministers at Lambeth Palace, to consider the alleged progress of irreligious thought . . . . . 24 July, 1876

NONES, in the Roman calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. in 1689. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy, who were deprived 1 Feb. 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to double taxation, and obliged to register their estates, May, 1723. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the beginning of the present century.

NON NOBIS, DOMINE! ("Not unto us, O Lord!" &c., *Psalm* cxv. 1), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Bird in 1618.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH (containing a declaration that it is unlawful to take arms against the king upon any pretence whatever), enforced by the Corporation act, 1661, was repealed in 1719.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver's Island), discovered by captain Cook in 1778, and settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards in 1789 captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

"NO-POPERY RIOTS," see *Gordon*. The cry was revived against the Catholic emancipation bill, 1829.

NORDLINGEN (Bavaria). Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, 27 Aug. 1634; and the Austrians and allies by Turenne in 1645.

NORE MUTINY, see *Mutinies*.

NORFOLK ISLAND (Pacific Ocean), discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809, but re-occupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June, 1856, from *Pitcairn's Island* (*which see*).

NORICUM, see *Austria*.

NORMAL SCHOOLS (from *norma*, a rule). One for the instruction of teachers, established at Paris by a law, 30 Oct. 1794, opened 20 Jan. 1795, under the direction of La Place, La Harpe, Haüy, and other eminent men, was soon closed. Another, established by Napoleon in 1808, was closed in 1822. The plan was revived in 1826, and has been developed in England and other countries.

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which, after various changes, was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the 9th century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, termed Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, 905. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It remained a province of England till the reign of king John, 1204, when it was reunited to France. It was re-conquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English still pos-

sess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

912. Rollo (or Raoul), baptized as Robert.
927. William I. Longsword.
943. Richard I. the Fearless.
996. Richard II. the Good.
1027. Richard III.
1028. Robert I. the Devil.
1035. William II. (I. of England).
1087. Robert II., Courthose (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother.
1106. Henry I. (king of England).
1135. Stephen (king of England).
1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
1151. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
1189. Richard IV. (I. of England).
1199-1204. Arthur and John of England.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION, formed by lord North, Jan. 1770, who resigned March, 1782. (Lord North entered into a league with the Whigs; which led to the short-lived Coalition ministry, 1783. He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792; see *Coalition*.)

Frederick, lord North, *first lord of the treasury*, and *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *lord president*.
Earl of Halifax, *privy seal*.
Earl of Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord Sandwich) and earl of Hillsborough, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Edward Hawke, *admiralty*.
Marquis of Granby, *ordnance*.
Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard," where the English totally defeated the Scotch armies, 22 Aug. 1138. The archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when they were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David.

NORTH AMERICA, see *America, United States, Indians, Canada*, &c.

NORTHAMPTON was burnt by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a parliament in 1269. On 10 July, 1460, a conflict took place between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the king was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. A fire nearly destroyed the town, 3 Sept. 1675. Riots here because Mr. C. Bradlaugh was not elected M.P., 6 Oct. 1874, were suppressed by the military.

NORTH BRITON, a newspaper, first published 29 May, 1762, supported by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, and a London alderman, and very bitter against the earl of Bute's administration, accusing him of unduly favouring the Scotch.

In No. 45 (termed "Wilkes's number"), the king was charged with uttering falsehood in his speech; published . . . . . 23 April, 1763
"General warrant" issued by lord Halifax against the authors, printers, and publishers 26 April, 1763
Wilkes and others arrested and committed to the Tower, and his house searched . . 30 April, "
Brought by writ of habeas corpus before chief-justice Pratt, and discharged, his arrest being regarded as illegal . . . . . 6 May, "
300*l.* damages granted to a printer for false imprisonment . . . . . 6 July, "
No. 45 declared to be "a scandalous and seditious libel" by parliament, and ordered to be burnt by the hangman . . . . . 15 Nov. "
Riot at the burning in Cheapside . . 3 Dec. 1763
"General warrants" declared illegal by chief-justice Pratt; 1000*l.* damages awarded to Wilkes for seizure of his papers . . . . . 6 Dec. "
4000*l.* damages obtained by Wilkes in an action against lord Halifax . . . . 10 Nov. 1769
Wilkes elected lord mayor, 8 Oct.; elected fifth time M.P. for Middlesex . . . . . Oct. 1774
Allowed to take his seat . . . . . Jan. 1775
Elected chamberlain of London, 1779; died, 26 Nov. 1797

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH GERMAN, see *Carolina, German*.

NORTHMEN or **NORSEMEN**, see *Scandinavia*, and *Normandy*.

NORTH-EAST AND WEST PASSAGES. The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, about 1500. In 1585, a company was formed in London called the "Fellowship for the discovery of the North-West Passage." From 1743 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000*l.* for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 5000*l.* should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed: one of which payments was made to sir E. Parry. For their labours in the voyages enumerated in the *list below*, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson, were knighted.

Sebastian Cabot's voyages to the arctic regions, 1498, 1517
Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a *north-east* passage to China, sailed from the Thames 20 May, 1553
Reported to have been entangled in the ice off Lapland, and thus perished 1554
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a N.W. passage to China 1576
Capt. Davis's expeditions to find a N.W. passage, 1585, 1586, 1587
Barentz's Dutch expeditions (by N.E.) . . . 1594-5
Waymouth and Knight's expedition 1602
Hudson's voyages (see *Hudson's Bay*) . . . 1607-10
Sir Thomas Button's 1612
Baffin's (see *Baffin's Bay*) 1616
Foxe's expedition 1631
[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries followed.]
Behring's voyages 1728, 1729, 1741
Middleton's expedition 1742
Moore's and Smith's 1746
Hearne's land expedition 1769
Captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition 1773
Capt. Cook, in the *Resolution* and *Discovery* July, 1776
Mackenzie's expedition 1789
Captain Duncan's voyage 1790
The *Discovery*, captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America . . . . . Sept. 1795
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition . . . . . Oct. 1815
Captain Ross and lieut. Parry in the *Isabella* and *Alexander* 1818
Captain Buchan's and lieut. Franklin's expedition in the *Dorothea* and *Trent* . . . . . "
Franklin's 2nd expedition 1819-22
Lieuts. Parry and Liddon, in the *Hecla* and *Griper*, 4 May, 1819
They return to Leith . . . . . 3 Nov. 1820
Capts. Parry and Lyon in *Fury* and *Hecla*, 8 May, 1821-23
Parry's third expedition with the *Hecla* . 8 May, 1824
Capts. Franklin* and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool, 16 Feb. 1825
Capt. Parry* again in the *Hecla*, sails from Deptford, and reaches a spot 435 miles from the North Pole, 22 June; returns . . . . 6 Oct. 1827
Capt. Ross* arrived at Hull, on his return from his

* Sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847 (see *Franklin*); sir E. Parry died 8 July, 1855, aged 65; and sir John Ross died 30 Aug. 1856, aged 80.

Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned * . . . . . 18 Oct. 1833

Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition (1833), after having visited the Great Fish River and examined its course to the Polar Seas 8 Sept. 1835

Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command of his majesty's ship *Terror*, on an exploring adventure to Wager River . . . . . 21 June, 1836

[The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to capt. Back for his polar discoveries and enterprise, Dec. 1835.]

Sir John Franklin, and capts. Crozier and Fitzjames, in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, leave England, (see *Franklin*) . . . . . 24 May, 1854

[The NORTH-WEST PASSAGE was discovered by sir John Franklin and his companions, who sailed down Peel and Victoria Straits, since named Franklin Straits. On the monument in Waterloo-place is inscribed—"*To Franklin and his brave companions, who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the north-west passage*, A.D. 1847-8." Lady Franklin received a medal from the Royal Geographical Society.]

Commanders Collinson and M'Clure, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, sailed eastward in search of sir John Franklin † . . . . . 20 Jan. 1850

A north-west passage discovered by capt. M'Clure, 26 Oct. ,,

A German arctic expedition (the *Germania* and the *Hansa*) sailed, 15 June; arrived at Pendulum bay, Greenland, 18 July, 1869; the vessels parted; the *Germania* arrived at Bremen, 11 Sept. 1870; the *Hansa* was frozen and sank, Oct. 1869; the crew escaped with provisions, and reached Copenhagen 1 Sept. 1870

A Norwegian arctic expedition sailed in the spring 1872

A Swedish expedition under professor Nordenskjöld, sailed from Trömso, 21 July, 1872; unsuccessful; returned summer 1873

Capt. Hall sailed from New York in the U.S. ship *Polaris*, 29 June, 1871; frozen in, Sept.; died, 8 Nov. After much suffering, the crew reached Newfoundland . . . . . 9 May, 1873

Mr. B. Leigh Smith sailed to lat. 81° 24′, and discovered land to the N.E. of Spitzbergen, 1871; in other voyages he discovered under-currents of warm water flowing into the polar basin; he relieved the Swedish expedition 1872-73

An Austro-Hungarian expedition in the *Admiral Tegethoff*, and the *Ishörjnen*, under Weyprecht and Payer, sailed from Trömso, in Norway, 14 July, 1872; the ships parted company, and the *Tegethoff* sailed northward and discovered Franz-Joseph Land, 31 Aug. 1873; frozen in, abandoned ship, May, 1874; reached Vardoe, Norway, by sledges, 3 Sept.; arrived at Vienna . 25 Sept. 1874

Mr. Disraeli consents to a new British arctic expedition, 17 Nov. 1874; 38,620*l.* voted for the expedition . . . . . 5 March, 1875

Capt. G. S. Nares, of the *Challenger*, appointed to command the *Alert*, and capt. H. F. Stephenson to command the *Discovery*.

Telegram from the queen to capt. Nares before starting: "I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions every success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken."

In the reply, "Her majesty may depend on all doing their duty."

The ships sailed from Portsmouth 29 May, 1875; despatches received from Disco (all well) 15 July; again . . . . . 22 July, 1875

Expedition of capt. Allen Young in the *Pandora* (aided by lady Franklin), sailed 25 June; returned 19 Oct. 1875; sailed again . . . . 2 June, 1876 (Charts of the latest discoveries are published in Petermann's "Mittheilungen der Geographie.")

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. The new street opened 18 March, 1876.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, built on the site of a hospital dedicated to the Virgin, by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, was finished 1605; named Suffolk House by his nephew, Thomas, earl of Suffolk; and received its present name from his descendant, Elizabeth, marrying Algernon, earl of Northumberland, by whom it was partially rebuilt.

The house was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works; 497,000*l.* being paid for it, June. The lion (set up 1749) taken down, 3 July, to be put up at Sion-house; and the house sold for building materials and pulled down during the autumn 1874

NORTHUMBRIA, a Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547; see *Britain*, p. 117.

NORWAY, until the 7th century, was governed by petty rulers. About 630, Olaf Trætelia, of the race of Odin termed Ynglings or youths, expelled from Sweden, established a colony in Vermeland, the nucleus of a monarchy, founded by his descendant, Halfdan III. the Black, a great warrior and legislator, whose memory was long revered.

Olaf Trætelia, 630; slain by his subjects . . . 640

Halfdan I., 640; Eystein I., 700; Halfdan II., 730; Gudrod, 784; Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III. . 824

Halfdan recovers his inheritance from his brother, whom he subdues, together with the neighbouring chiefs, 840; accidentally drowned . . . 863

The chiefs regain their power during the youth of his son, Harold Härfager, or fair-haired, who vows neither to cut nor comb his hair till he recovers his dominion 865

He defeats his enemies at Hafsfiord, 872; dies . 934

Eric I. (the bloody axe), his son, a tyrant, expelled, and succeeded by

Hako (the Good), 940; he endeavours in vain to establish Christianity; dies 963

Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric, succeeds . . . ,,

Killed in battle with Harold of Denmark . . 977

Hako Jarl, made governor of several provinces; becomes king, 977; his licentiousness leads to his ruin; deposed by Olaf I., Trygvæson; and slain by his slave 995

Olaf I., 995; establishes Christianity by force and cruelty 998

Defeated and slain, during an expedition against Pomerania, by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, who divide Norway between them . . . 1000

Olaf II., the Saint (his son), lands in Norway . . 1017

Defeats his enemies and becomes king . . . 1015

Fiercely zealous in the diffusion of Christianity 1018-21

Successful invasion of Canute, who becomes king 1028-9

Olaf expelled; returns and is killed in battle . . 1030

Sweyn, at the death of Canute, succeeds as king of Norway, but is expelled in favour of Magnus I., bastard son of Olaf II. 1035

Magnus becomes king of Denmark, 1036; dies . 1047

Harold Hardrada, king of Norway . . . . ,,

Invades England; defeated and slain by Harold II. at Stanford-bridge . . . . . 25 Sept. 1066

* In 1830 he discovered Boothia Felix: on 31 June, he came to a spot which he considered to be the true magnetic pole, in 70° 5′ 17″ N. lat., and 96° 46′ 45″ W. long.

† Capt. M'Clure sailed in the *Investigator* in company with com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of sir John Franklin, 20 Jan. 1850. On 6 Sept. he discovered high land, which he named Baring's land; on the 9th, other land, which he named after prince Albert; on the 30th the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's straits, he set out on 21 Oct., with a few men in his sledge, to test his views. On 26 Oct. he reached Point Russell (73° 31′ N. lat., 114° 14′ W. long.), where from an elevation of 600 feet he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans he named after the prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar sea from Behring's straits to Behring island. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by com. Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published 14 Oct. 1853. Capt. M'Clure returned to England, Sept. 1854. In 1855, 5000*l.* were paid to capt. (afterwards sir Robert) M'Clure, and 5000*l.* were distributed among the officers and crew. On 30 Jan. 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1818 to 1855.

Olaf III. and Magnus II. (sons), kings, 25 Sept. 1066;
Olaf alone (pacific) 1069-1093
Olaf III. founds Bergen 1070
Magnus III. (Barefoot), son of Olaf 1093
Invades the Orkneys and Scotland 1096
Killed in Ireland 1103
Sigurd I., Eystein II., and Olaf IV. (sons) . . . ,,
Sigurd visits the Holy Land as a warrior pilgrim 1107-10
Becomes sole king, 1122; dies 1130
Magnus IV. (his son) and Harold IV. . . . . ,,
Magnus dethroned 1134
Harold IV. murdered; succeeded by his sons, Sigurd II., &c.; civil war rages 1136
Nicolas Breakspear (afterwards pope Adrian IV.), the papal legate, arrives, reconciles the brothers, and founds the archbishopric of Trondheim . . 1152
Numerous competitors for the crown: civil war; Inge I., Eystein III., Hako III., Magnus V. . 1136-62
Magnus V. alone 1162
Rise of Swerro, an able adventurer, who becomes king; Magnus defeated; drowned 1186
Swerro rules vigorously; dies 1202
Hako, his son, king, 1202; Guthrum, 1204; Inge II. 1205
Hako IV., bastard son of Swerro 1207
Unsuccessfully invades Scotland, where he dies . 1263
Magnus VI., his son (the legislator), dies . . 1280
Eric II., the priest-hater, marries Margaret of Scotland; their daughter, the Maid of Norway, becomes heiress to the crown of Scotland . . . 1286
Hako V., his brother, king 1299-1319
Decline of Norwegian prosperity.
Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden), king . . 1319-43
Hako VI. 1343-80
Olaf V. of Norway (II. of Denmark) 1380-87
Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Margaret 1389
At an assembly at Calmar the three states are formally united 1397
Sweden and Norway separated from Denmark, 1448; re-united 1450
Denmark and Norway separated from Sweden . 1523
Christiania, the modern capital, built by Christian IV. 1624
Norway given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel; Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark 14 Jan. 1814
The Norwegians declare their independence, 17 May, 1814
The Swedish troops enter Norway . . 16 July, ,,
Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein, elected king of Norway; abdicates . . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king by the National Diet (Storthing) assembled at Christiania; he accepted the constitution which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden . . 4 Nov. ,,
Nobility abolished 1821
The national order of St. Olaf instituted by king Oscar I. 1847
Millennial festival of the establishment of the kingdom, kept . . . . . 18 July, 1872
The king Oscar II. crowned at Drontheim . . . . . 17 July, 1873
Statue of Charles John XIV. unveiled at Christiania 7 Sept. 1875

See *Denmark* and *Sweden*.

NORWICH (Norfolk), mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, 1004.

Artisans from the Low Countries establish here the manufacture of baizes, &c., about 1132
Cathedral first erected in 1088, by bishop Herbert Losinga; completed by bishop Middleton, about 1280
A great plague 1348
Church of the Blackfriars, now St. Andrew's-hall, erected 1415
Norwich nearly consumed by fire 1505
Public library instituted 1784
The Norwich new canal and harbour were opened, 3 June, 1831
Church congress met . . . . . 3-7 Oct. 1865
The musical festival was attended by the prince of Wales . . . . . 31 Oct. 1866
Norwich and Norfolk Industrial exhibition opened in St. Andrew's-hall . . . . . Aug. 1867
British Association met here . . . 20-26 Aug. 1868
Mutilated remains of a human body discovered near Norwich, 21-25 June, 1851; William Sherward, a publican of the place, confessed that they were the remains of his wife murdered by him, 1 Jan. 1869; he recanted, but was tried and condemned, and executed . . . . . 20 April, 1869
Norwich crown bank stopped; much distress occasioned; sir Robert H. J. Harvey, the chief partner, commits suicide; died . 19 July, 1870
Election commission; much corruption disclosed Aug.-Sept. 1875

NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF, originally East Anglia; the first bishop was Felix, a Burgundian, sent to convert the East Anglians about 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 673. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, insomuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Arfastus removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich 1094. This see has given to the church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* per annum. Present income, 4500*l.*; see *Bishoprics*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1790. George Horne; died 17 Jan. 1792.
1792. Charles Manners Sutton; translated to Canterbury, 1 Feb. 1805.
1805. Henry Bathurst; died 5 April, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipation, and for a long time the only liberal bishop in the house of peers.
1837. Edward Stanley; died 6 Sept. 1849.
1849. Samuel Hinds; resigned 1857.
1857. Hon. John T. Pelham, May.

NOTABLES, French assemblies of nobles, bishops, knights, and lawyers. An assembly of the notables was convened by the duke of Guise, 20 Aug. 1560, and by other statesmen. Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., summoned one which met on 22 Feb. 1787, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances, and again in 1788, when he opened his plan: but as any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted, Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. The notables were re-assembled on 6 Nov. 1788. In the end, the states-general were convoked 5 Dec.; and from this assembly sprang the national assembly (*which see*). The notables were dismissed by the king, 12 Dec. 1788.—The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, 25 May, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs in the 1st century. *Du Fresnoy.* This office was afterwards changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. A statute to regulate public notaries was passed in 1801, and statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

"NOTES AND QUERIES," a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers, founded and edited by W. J. Thoms; first published on 3 Nov. 1849; bought by sir C. W. Dilke, about Aug. 1872.

NOTRE DAME, the cathedral at Paris, was founded in 1163. It narrowly escaped destruction by the communists, May, 1871. It has been beauti-

fully and judiciously restored, at a cost of about 250,000*l.*, under the superintendence of Viollet-le-Duc, 1866, *et seq.*

NOTTINGHAM. The castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who re-took it, 868. It was rebuilt by William I. 1068; and ultimately became a strong fortress. The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, &c., commenced 14 Nov. 1811, and continued to Jan. 1812. Much similar mischief was done in April, 1814. The Watch and Ward act was enforced, 2 Dec. 1816. Nottingham was burnt by rioters during the Reform excitement, 10 Oct. 1831. Fierce election riots with "lambs" and others took place in July, 1865. The British Association met here, 22 Aug. 1866. The church congress met here, Oct. 1871.

Suffragan bishop—Henry Mackenzie, D.D. . . 1870
A gentleman gives 10,000*l.* to educate the working classes . . . . . Jan. 1875

NOVARA (N. W. Italy). Near this town the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army, 23 March, 1849. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 27 cannons, and 3000 prisoners. The king soon after abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel.

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; visited by Verrazzani, 1524, and named Acadia; settled in 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, and was not confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1763. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784, and was erected into a bishopric in Aug. 1787. King's College, Windsor, was founded in 1788; see *Baronets*. Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1861. By an act passed 29 March, 1867, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united with Canada for legislative purposes. On the agitation for secession Mr. John Bright presented a petition in the commons 15 May; his motion for a royal commission of inquiry negatived 16 June, 1868. The agitation soon subsided. Lieut.-governor, sir Charles H. Doyle, 1867. Joseph Howe died soon after his appointment, 1 June, 1873. Adams George Archibald, 1873.

NOVATIANS, a sect which denied restoration to the church to those who had relapsed during persecution, began with Novatian, a Roman presbyter, in 250; see *Cathari*.

NOVELS (Novellæ), a part of Justinian's Code, published 535. See *Romances*.

NOVEMBER (*novem*, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.C., it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen* Cæsars?"

NOVEMBER METEORS, see *Meteors*.

NOVGOROD (central Russia), made the seat of his government by Ruric, a Varangian chief, in 862, is held to be the foundation of the Russian empire. In memory of the event the czar inaugurated a national monument at Novgorod, on 20 Sept. 1862. Novgorod became a republic about 1150. Visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 20-27 Aug. 1875.

NOVI (N. Italy). Here the French, commanded by Joubert, were defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, 15 Aug. 1799. Among the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and other distinguished officers.

NOVUM ORGANON, the great work of lord Bacon, containing his system of philosophy, was published 1620.

NOXIOUS VAPOURS, see *Alkalies and Chemical Works*.

NOYADES, see *Drowning*.

NUBIA, the ancient Æthiopia *supra Ægyptum*, said to have been the seat of the kingdom of the Meroë, received its name from a tribe named Nubes or Nubates. The Christian kingdom, with Dongola, the capital, lasted till the 14th century, when it was broken up into Mahometan principalities. It is now subject to the viceroy of Egypt, having been conquered by Ibrahim Pacha in 1822.

NUCLEUS THEORY IN CHEMISTRY, see *Compound Radicles*.

NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT; passed 1848; amended 1849; see *Sanitary Legislation*.

NUITS. A small fortified town, near Dijon, in Burgundy, N.E. France, chartered in 1212; frequently captured and ravaged, specially in 1569, 1576, and 1636. It was taken by the Badenese under Von Werder, 18 Dec. 1870, after five hours' conflict, in which above 1000 French are said to have been killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners taken. The German loss was also heavy. A depot of arms and ammunition was gained by the victors.

NUMANTINE WAR. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro) began, 143 B.C., on account of the latter having given refuge to their allies the Sigidians, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, an unprotected city, withstood a long siege, in which the army of Scipio Africanus, 60,000 men, was opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The Numantines fed upon horse-flesh, and their own dead, and then drew lots to kill one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and destroyed themselves, so that not one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror, 133 B.C.

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province; see *Mauritania*.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789), published works on medals. Pellerin's "Recueil des Médailles," 9 vols. 4to, (1762). Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840).—The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*.—

Mr. Yonge Akerman's Numismatic Manual (1840) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO, an envoy from the pope of Rome to catholic states. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., July, 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNEHAM COLLEGE, see *Girton*.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the 3rd century. The first founded in France, near Poictiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, 360. *Du Fresnoy.* The first in England was at Folkestone, in Kent, by Eadbald, or Edbald, king of Kent, 630. *Dugdale;* see *Abbeys* and *Monachism.* The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785; in France, in Jan. 1790. In Feb. 1861, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, compensation being made to the inmates. For memorable instances of the fortitude of nuns, see *Acre*, and *Coldingham.*

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city in 1219. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1532 secured religious liberty to the Protestants. It was annexed to Bavaria in 1805. Albert Dürer was born here in 1471.

NYSTADT, S.W. Finland. By a treaty, signed here 30 Aug. 1721, Sweden ceded Livonia, Esthonia, and other territories to Russia.

O.

OAK, styled the monarch of the woods, and an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. That produced in England is considered to be the best calculated for ship-building. In June, 403, the "*Synod of the oak*," was held at Chalcedon. The constellation Robur Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651; see *Boscobel*, and *Races*.

The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, brought from the south of Europe before 1581
The scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*, brought from North America before 1691
The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prunus*, from North America before 1730
The Turkey Oak, *Quercus Berris*, from the south of Europe 1735
The agaric of the oak was known as a styptic in . 1750
Herne's oak, Windsor Park, mentioned in Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor, finally destroyed by the wind . . . . . 31 Aug. 1863

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates, at one time chaplain of a ship of war, was dismissed for immoral conduct, and became a lecturer in London. In conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. He made it known 12 Aug. 1678, and in consequence about eighteen Roman Catholics were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them the aged viscount Stafford, 29 Dec. 1680. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and being found guilty, was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May, 1685. On the accession of William and Mary he was pardoned, and a pension of 3*l*. a week granted to him, 1689.

OATHS were taken by Abraham, B.C. 1892 (*Gen.* xxi. 24), and authorised (B.C. 1491) *Exod.* xxii. 11. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, 600. *Rapin.* That administered to a judge was settled 1344.

Icelandic Oath. "Name I to witness that I take oath by the ring, law-oath, so help me Frey and Niördh, and almighty Thor, as I shall this suit follow or defend, or witness bear, or verdict or doom, as I wit rightest and soothe stand most lawfully," &c. about 925
Of Supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen. VIII. (*Stow's Chron.*) 1535
Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until 1550
The ancient oath of allegiance, which contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him without defending him therefrom," was modified by James I., a declaration against the pope's authority being added 1603
It was again altered 1689
The affirmation of a Quaker was made equivalent to an oath, by statute, in 1696, *et seq.*
Of Abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III. . . . 1701
The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 9 Geo. IV. (see *Tests*) 1828
Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV. 1831
Affirmation, instead of oath, was permitted to Quakers and other dissenters by acts passed in 1833, 1837, 1838, and 1863 (see *Affirmation*).
In 1858 and 1860, Jews elected M.P. were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance (see *Jews*).
By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 66, a solemn declaration may be substituted for an oath by persons conscientiously objecting to be sworn in criminal prosecutions . 1861
A bill for modifying the oath taken by Roman Catholics (passed by the commons), was rejected by the lords . . . . . 26 June, 1865
The oath to be taken by members of parliament was modified and made uniform by an act passed 30 April, 1866
New oath of allegiance provided by the 31st and 32nd Vict. c. 72 (1868), to be taken by the members of the new parliament:—"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her majesty queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law, so help me God."

OBELISK. (Greek *obelos*, a spit, *monolithos*, a single stone.) The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians called them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes, especially Sixtus V. In London are three obelisks: first in Fleet-street, at the top of Bridge-street, erected to John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775 (see *North Briton*); and immediately opposite to it at the south end of Farringdon-street, stands another of granite to the memory of Robert Waithman, lord mayor in 1824, erected 25 June, 1833; the third at the south end of the Blackfriars-road marks the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet-street. An obelisk from Luxor was set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in Oct. 1836.

OBLIVION. In 1660 was passed an act of "free general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion for all treasons and state offences" committed between 1 Jan. 1637, and 24 June, 1660. The regicides and certain Irish popish priests were excepted. A similar act was passed 20 May, 1690. See *Amnesty*.

OBSERVANCE, FATHERS OF THE (or **OBSERVANTS**), a name given to certain members of the Franciscan order, about 1363, who voluntarily undertook the observance of their rule in its pristine rigour. This reformation was after a time enforced by the pope.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is said to have been erected on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandyas, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200

feet in diameter; that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C. erected by Ptolemy Soter.

First modern meridional instrument by Copernicus	1540
First observatory at Cassel	1561
Tycho Brahe's, at Uranienburg	1576
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	1657
Royal (French)	1667
Royal observatory at Greenwich (*which see*)	1675
Observatory at Nuremberg	1678
At Utrecht	1690
Berlin, elected under Leibnitz's direction	1711
At Bologna	1714
At St. Petersburg	1725
At Pekin, about	1750
Oxford, *Dr. Radcliffe*	1772
Calton Hill, Edinburgh	1776
Dublin, *Dr. Andrews*	1783
Armagh, *Primate Robinson*	1793
Cambridge, England	1824
Pulkowa, Russia	1839
Cambridge, U.S.	1840
Washington, U.S.	1842
Liverpool, England	1844

OBSERVER, Sunday paper (liberal), established 1791.

OCAÑA (central Spain), near which the Spaniards were defeated by the French, commanded by Mortier and Soult, 19 Nov. 1809.

OCCULT SCIENCES (from *occultus*, concealed), see *Astrology*, *Alchemy*, *Magic*, &c.

OCEANA, an imaginary republic, described in a book written by James Harrington, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell, and published in 1656.

OCEAN MONARCH, an American emigrant ship, left Liverpool, bound for Boston, 24 Aug. 1848, having nearly 400 persons on board. When within six miles of Great Ormshead, Lancashire, she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge, and 178 persons perished.

The Brazilian steam-frigate, *Alfonso*, happened to be out on a trial trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Aumale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers. The crews and passengers of the *Alfonzo* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean* saved 156 persons, and 62 others escaped by various means.

OCTARCH, the chief of the kings of the heptarchy, was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Hengist was the first octarch, 455, and Egbert the last, 800; see *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its first name, although the senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor; and Commodus called it *Invictus*, and *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

OCTROIS (from the low Latin *auctorium*, authority), a term applied to concessions from sovereigns, and to the taxes levied at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791; re-established, 1797, and reorganised in 1816, 1842, and 1852. In 1859, the octrois of Paris produced above 54 million francs. The Belgian government became very popular in July, 1860, by abolishing the *Octrois*.

ODES are very ancient; amongst the Greeks they were extempore compositions sung in honour of the gods. Anacreon's odes were composed about 532; Pindar's, 498 to 446; and Horace's from 24 to 13, all B.C. Anciently odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; see *Poets Laureate*, and *Lyric Poetry*.

ODESSA, a port on the Black Sea, built by the empress Catharine of Russia, 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British, 21 April, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, 6 April. On 12 May the English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

ODOMETER (from the Greek *odos*, way, and *metron*, measure), see *Pedometer*.

ODONTOLOGY (from the Greek *odontes*, teeth), the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of professor Richard Owen, who in 1839 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. His comprehensive work, "Odontography" (illustrated with beautiful plates), was published 1840-45.

ODRYSÆ, a people of Thrace. Their king Teres retained his independence of the Persians, 508 B.C. Sitalces, his son, enlarged his dominions, and in 429, aided Amyntas against Perdiccas II., of Macedon, with an army of 150,000 men. Sitalces, killed in battle with the Triballi, 424, was succeeded by Seuthes, who reigned prosperously; Cotys, another king (382-353), disputed the possession of the Thracian Chersonesus with Athens. After 9 or 10 years' warfare, Philip II. of Macedon reduced the Odrysæ to tributaries, and founded Philippopolis and other colonies, 343. The Romans, after their conquest of Macedon, favoured the Odrysæ, and in 42 their king Sadales bequeathed his territories to the Romans. The Odrysæ, turbulent subjects, and often chastised, were finally incorporated into the empire by Vespasian, about A.D. 70.

ODYL, the name given in 1845 by baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new "imponderable, or influence," said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odylic force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. The baron's "Researches on Magnetism, &c., in relation to the Vital Force," translated by Dr. Gregory, were published in 1850. Emanuel Swedenborg (died 1772) described similar phenomena.

ŒCUMENICAL BISHOP (from the Greek *oikoumenē*, the habitable, *globe* understood), "universal bishop;" a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 587.

ŒNOPHYTA (Bœotia, N. Greece). Here Myronides and the Athenians severely defeated the Bœotians, 456 B.C.

OFEN, see *Buda*.

OFFA'S DYKE, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, king of Mercia, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, 779.

OGULNIAN LAW, carried by the tribunes Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, increased the number of the pontiffs and augurs, and made plebeians eligible to those offices, B.C. 300.

OGYGES, DELUGE OF (which laid Attica waste for more than 200 years afterwards, and until the arrival of Cecrops), is stated to have occurred 1764 B.C.; see *Deluge*.

OHIO, a western state of North America, settled by the French in 1673, was ceded to the British with Canada, in 1763; extensively settled in 1788, and admitted into the Union, 29 Nov. 1802. Capital, Columbus.

OHM'S LAW, for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the Voltaic battery, was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric-telegraphy.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalm* cxxxiii. 2; 1 *Sam.* x. 1; xvi. 13. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messss. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale, 1815.—OIL SPRINGS; see *Petroleum*. OIL FRESCOS; see under *Painting*.

OLBERS, the asteroid, now termed *Pallas*, discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS COURT is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer* and *terminer*. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1773, and enlarged in 1808; see *Central Criminal Court*.

During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died . . . . May, 1750
This disease was fatal to several 1772
Twenty-eight persons killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers at the Old Bailey . 22 Feb. 1807

OLD CATHOLICS, the name assumed in Germany by the members of the Roman Catholic church opposed to the dogma of papal infallibility, headed by professor Döllinger of Munich. After three days' conference at Munich, Sept. 1871, they decided to set up independent worship, first meeting in a church given them by the town council of Munich. The abbé Michaud began a similar movement in Paris in Feb. 1872. Dr. Döllinger preached in favour of union with the church of England, March, 1872. Père Hyacinthe, (Charles Loyson,) president of the party at Rome, issued a programme, respecting the Vatican decrees, recognising ecclesiastical authorities, demanding reform, yet opposing schism, about 5 May, 1872. The bishops of Lincoln (Wordsworth) and Ely (Browne) and the dean of Westminster (Dr. Stanley), by invitation attended the conference at Cologne, and delivered addresses, 20-22 Sept. 1872. The Old Catholics elected their first bishop, Dr. Joseph Reinkens, 1 June, 1873, who was recognised by the emperor and other powers.

Congress of old Catholics held at Constance, 18 Sept. 1873; at Freiburg . . . . 6 Sept. 1874
First synod held in Germany at Bonn, opened 27 May, "
Dr. Döllinger received delegates from eastern and western churches at Bonn, with a view for union with the old Catholics: and after much discussion certain preliminaries were agreed on; much result was not expected . . . 14 Sept. "
First old Catholic church in Berlin opened 30 Nov. "
In Prussia about 20,000 old Catholics (about 8,000,000 Romanists) 1875
Congress at Bonn: bishop of Winchester, canon Liddon, and several oriental clergy present, 12 Aug.; agreement respecting the *filioque* clause 16 Aug. "
Circular put forth by the old Catholics at Bonn asking for a church for their worship: (they declare opposition to the Vatican decrees of 18 July, 1870; they do not secede from the Catholic church, but desire Catholicism free from debasing doctrines; repudiate infallibility and supremacy of the pope; sanction reading of the Bible, and divine worship in the vulgar tongue; and marriage of priests) . . . . . Dec. 1875
Congress at Bonn; strong opposition to celibacy of clergy; question deferred, early in . . June 1876

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1448; in 1773, Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. The duke joined the North German confederation, 18 Aug. 1866, and obtained a slight increase of territory from Holstein, 27 Sept. following. Population in 1864, 301,812; in 1871, 314,591.

DUKES.

1773. Frederick Augustus.
1785. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his empire in 1811; but restored in 1814

GRAND-DUKES.

1829. May 21. Augustus.
1853. Feb. 27. Peter, son; born 8 July, 1827.
Heir: Augustus, son; born 16 Nov. 1852.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, see *Assassins*.

OLD STYLE, see *New Style*.

OLEFIANT GAS, a combination of hydrogen and carbon, which burns with much brilliancy. In 1862, Berthelot formed it artificially by means of alcohol.

OLERON, LAWS OF, relating to sea affairs, are said to have been enacted by Richard I. of England, when at the island of Oleron of France, 1194; which is now doubted.

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. They were first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. The olive has been cultivated in England since 1648 A.D.; the Cape olive since 1730.

OLMÜTZ, the ancient capital of Moravia. Here the emperor Ferdinand abdicated, on behalf of his nephew, Francis Joseph, 2 Dec. 1848; and here the latter promulgated a new constitution, 4 March, 1849. A conference was held here, 29 Nov. 1850, under the czar, Nicholas, when the difficulties between Austria and Prussia respecting the affairs of Hesse-Cassel were arranged.

OLTENITZA. A Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pasha, established themselves at Oltenitza, in spite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, 2 and 3 Nov. 1853. On the 4th a desperate attempt to dislodge the Turks by general Danneberg with 9000 men, was defeated with great loss.

OLYMPEIUM (near Peloponnesus) the great temple of Jupiter, erected by Libon, of Elis, at the charge of the Eleans, after their conquest of the country, 572-472 B.C. For this temple Phidias made the colossal statue of the god, in gold and ivory, 437-433 B.C.

The German explorations by Messrs. Hirschfeld and Böttticher, planned by prof. Ernst Curtius, the historian, began in Oct. 1875. Torsos and other relics were found.

OLYMPIADS, the era of the Greeks, dating from 1 July, 776 B.C., the year in which Corœbus was successful at the Olympic games. This era was reckoned by periods of four years, each period being called an Olympiad, and in marking a date the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The computation of Olympiads ceased with the 305th, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES, so famous among the Greeks, said to have been instituted in honour of Jupiter by the Idæi Dactyli, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C., revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats; the conquerors being highly honoured. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The festival was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 394. In 1858 M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece.—Olympic Theatre, London, opened 1806; see *Theatres*.

OLYNTHUS, a city, N. Greece, subdued in war by Sparta, in 382-379 B.C. It resisted Philip of Macedon, 350 B.C., by whom it was destroyed, 347. Demosthenes delivered three orations on its behalf, 349.

OMENS, see *Augury*. Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great are said to have studied omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together, two splendid comets; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life. *Justin.*

OMMIADES, a dynasty of Mahometan caliphs, beginning with Moawiyah, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, 661–750; and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 755-1031. Their favourite colour was green.

OMNIBUS (from *omnibus*, Latin "for all"). The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal, about 1662, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 11 April, 1828; and introduced into London by a coach proprietor named Shillibeer. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the Bank of England on Saturday, 4 July, 1829. Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). See *Cabriolets* and *Hackney Coaches*. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan. 1856. The saloon omnibuses ran in 1857-60. In Sept. 1865, it was stated that there were then running about 620 omnibuses belonging to the General Omnibus Company, and 450 belonging to private proprietors; in 1867, about 1050 omnibuses, with 13,000 drivers and conductors. *Sir R. Mayne.* In 1873 about 1400 omnibuses.

OMNIMETER, a new surveying apparatus (combining the theodolite and level, and comprising a telescope and microscope), invented by Eckhold, a German engineer, to supersede chain measuring: announced Sept. 1869.

ONE POUND NOTES issued by the Bank of England, 4 March, 1797, withdrawn for England, 1823; re-issued for a short time, 16 Dec. 1825.

ONEIDA, collision with the *Bombay*; see *United States*, 1870.

ONTARIO, formerly Canada West, or Upper Canada; capital, Toronto. Population, 1861, 1,396,091; 1871, 1,600,000.

O. P. (old prices) **RIOT** began on the opening of the new Covent Garden Theatre, London, by J. P. Kemble, with increased prices of admission, 18 Sept., and lasted till 16 Dec. 1809, when the old charges were restored. Of the play, *Macbeth*, not one word was heard, and great injury was done to the theatre.

OPERAS. Adam de la Hale, a Trouvère, surnamed "le Bossu d'Arras," born in 1240, is, as far as has yet been ascertained, the composer of the first comic opera, *Li Gieus* (Le Jeu) *de Robin et de Marion*. The Italian opera began with the *Il Satiro* of Cavalière, and the *Dafne* of Rinuccini, with music by Peri, about 1590. Their *Eurydice* was represented at Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Marie de Medicis with Henry IV. of France. *L'Orfeo, Favola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. About 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera in Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*. Rossini's *Barbière*, and *Otello*, appeared 1816; *Gazza Ladra*, 1817; *Semiramide*, 1823; *Guillaume Tell*, 1829. Weber's *Der Freischütz*, 1821; *Oberon*, 1826. Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, 1840. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, 1831; *Huguenots*, 1836; *Prophète*, 1849. Richard Wagner, reformer of the opera, and author of *Tannhäuser*, *Lohengrin* and the *Ring des Nibelungen*, was born 22 May, 1813: see under *Music*.

OPERAS IN ENGLAND. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings in 1692. The first at Drury Lane was in 1705. Handel's opera, *Radamistus*, was performed in 1720, and others by him were frequently performed a few years after. Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, first performed in 1727 at the Lincoln's Inn theatre. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused a licence for the performance of a second part of it entitled "Polly." By Gay's friends' subscription, his profits on its publication amounted to 1200*l*., whereas the *Beggar's Opera* gained him only 400*l*. See *Theatres*.

OPERA COMIQUE, a new theatre, 299 Strand, opened 29 Oct. 1870, by Mdlle. Déjazet and a French company.

OPERA-HOUSE, THE ITALIAN, or **QUEEN'S THEATRE.** The original building is generally supposed to have been constructed by sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr. Pennant attributes it

to sir Christopher Wren. It was built according to this authority, in 1704, opened 9 April, 1705; and burnt down 17 June, 1789. The foundation of the new theatre was laid 3 April, 1790; and the house was opened 22 Sept. 1791, on an improved plan; a new exterior was erected in 1820, from designs by Mr. Nash. This theatre was totally destroyed by fire (cause unknown) on the night of 6-7 Dec. 1867. The loss of the lessee, Mr. Maplesson, was about 12,000*l.*, and that of Madlle. Titiens (valuable jewels and dresses), was valued at 2000*l.*; rebuilt, but internal arrangements not completed. Moody and Sankey's revival meetings were held here, 12 April, 31 May, 1875. Said to be bought by government for another central post-office, Jan. 1876; see *Theatres*.—The ENGLISH OPERA (or Lyceum) was opened 15 June, 1816. It was entirely destroyed by fire 16 Feb. 1830. The new English Opera-house, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened in July, 1834; see *Theatres and National Opera-house*.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, see *Hospitals*.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye, invented by professor H. Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851.

OPIUM, the juice of the white poppy, was known to the ancients, its cultivation being mentioned by Homer, and its medicinal use by Hippocrates. It is largely cultivated in British India, and was introduced into China by our merchants, which led eventually to the war of 1839, the importation being forbidden by the Chinese government. The revenue derived from opium by the Indian government in 1862 was about 7,850,000*l.* in 1874, 8,000,000*l.* Laudanum, a preparation of opium, was employed early in the 17th century. A number of alkaloids have been discovered in opium: narcotine by Derosne, and morphia by Sertürner, in 1803.

OPORTO (W. Portugal), the ancient *Calle*, one of the most impregnable cities in Europe, and the mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the port-wine trade was established in 1756. The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought 12 May, 1809. The Miguelites besieged Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedroites, with considerable loss, 19 Sept. 1832. The Oporto wine company was abolished in 1834, but re-established by a royal decree, 7 April, 1838. An international exhibition was opened here by the king, 18 Sept. 1865; see *Portugal*.

OPTICS, a science studied by the Greeks; and by the Arabians about the 12th century. See *Light*.

Burning lenses known at Athens	B.C.	424
A treatise on optics doubtfully attributed to Euclid,	about	300
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca,	about A.D.	50
Treatise on optics by Ptolemy	about	120
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists		300
Greatly improved by Alhazen, who died		1038
Hints for spectacles and telescopes, given by Roger Bacon	about	1280
Spectacles said to have been invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa	before	1300
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta		1560
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges	about	1571
Kepler publishes his "Dioptrice"		1611
Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope), about 1609, and independently, by Galileo	about	1630
Microscope, according to Huyghens, invented by Drebbel	about	1621
Law of refraction discovered by Snellius	about	1624
Inflection of light discovered, and the undulatory theory suggested by Grimaldi	about	1665
Reflecting telescope, Jas. Gregory, 1663; Newton		1666
Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini		1667
[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]		
Double refraction explained by Bartholinus		1669
Cassegrainian reflector		1672
Newton's discoveries in colours, &c.		1676
Telescopes with a single lens by Tschirnhausen	about	1680
Polarisation of light and undulatory theory discovered by Huyghens	about	1692
Structure of the eye explained by Petit	about	1700
Aberration of light discovered by Bradley		1727
Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in		1733
Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's telescope		1757
Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough		1789
Dr. T. Young's discoveries (undulatory theory, &c.)		1800-3
Camera lucida (Dr. Wollaston)		1807
Malus (polarisation of light by reflection)	about	1808
Fresnel's researches on double reflection, &c.		1817
Optical discoveries of Wheatstone	1838	*et seq.*
Large telescope constructed by lord Rosse		1845
Arago (colours of polarised light, &c.)		1811-53
Sir D. Brewster, optical researches (see *Kaleidoscope, Photography*)		1814-57
The spectroscope constructed and used by Kirchhoff and Bunsen		1861
Dr. Tyndall's Lectures on Light first illustrated by Duboscq's electric lamp, at the Royal Institution, London		1856
Researches of Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode on polarised light		1871-6

See *Telescope, Microscope, Stereoscope, Pseudoscope, Spectrum, Photography, &c.*

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about 1538. *Nouv. Dict.*

OPTIMISM (from *optimus*, the best), the doctrine that everything which happens is for the best, in opposition to Pessimism (from *pessimus*, the worst). The germ of optimism is to be found in Plato, and in St. Augustin, and other fathers; and has been especially propounded by Malebranche and Leibnitz, and adopted by Pope, Bolingbroke, Rousseau, and others.

"OPTION," a term given at the time to the permission given to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine by the German government to choose, before 30 Sept. 1872, whether they would quit their country or become German subjects. Great numbers emigrated into the French territories.

ORACLES, a term applied to revelations made by God to man. They were given to the Jews at the Mercy-seat in the tabernacle; see *Exod.* xxv. 18-22. The Holy Scriptures are the Christian "oracles," *Rom.* iii. 2; 1 *Pet.* iv. 11. King Ahaziah sent to consult the oracle of Baalzebub at Ekron about 896 B.C. The Greeks consulted especially the oracles of Jupiter and Apollo (see *Dodona* and *Delphi*); and the Italians those of Faunus, Fortune, and Mars.

ORAN, Algeria (N. Africa), a Moorish city several times captured by the Spaniards; definitively occupied by the French in 1831: who have since added docks, &c.

ORANGE, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the 9th or 10th century. It has been ruled by four houses successively: that of Giraud Adhemar (to 1174); of Baux (1182 to 1393); of Chalons (to 1530); and of Nassau (1530 to 1713); see *Nassau*. Philibert the Great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Chalons, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V., to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, 3 Aug. 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law, René of Nassau; see *princes of Orange* under *Holland*. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled the prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713. See *Arausio*.

ORANGEMEN. The "Battle of the Diamond," 21 Sept. 1795 (see *Diamond*), and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence, and the first Orange lodge was formed in Armagh; but the name of Orangemen already existed. An Orange lodge was formed in Dublin; the members published a declaration of their principles (the maintenance of church and state) in Jan. 1798. After 1813 Orangeism declined; but revived again in 1827, when the duke of Cumberland became grand-master; and it is stated that in 1836 there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland. After a parliamentary inquiry Orange clubs were broken up in conformity with resolutions of the house of commons; but were revived in 1845. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860. Mr. Wm. Johnston, a grand master, convicted of violating the Party Processions Act, was elected M.P. for Belfast, Nov. 1869. See *Belfast*.

ORANGE RIVER TERRITORY, a free state in South Africa. The British government proclaimed its authority over this territory, on 3 Feb. 1848, but transferred (by sir George Clerk) its powers to a provisional government, 29 March, 1854. A Volksraad (legislative council) and governor were appointed. Disputes arose respecting the ownership of the diamond fields in 1868.

ORANGES. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success in 1595; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. The duty on imported oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORATOR HENLEY. An eccentric English gentleman of some talents, in 1726, opened his "oratory," a kind of chapel in Newport-market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him many hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage. He removed his oratory to Clare-market, and sank into obscurity previously to his death, in 1756.

ORATORIANS (from the Latin *orare*, to pray), a regular order of priests established by St. Philip Neri, about 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they prayed. They had a foundation in France, commenced by Guillaume Gibieuf and Pierre de Berulle (afterwards cardinal), 1612, approved by pope Paul V. 1613.—The rev. Frederick Faber and others, as "Fathers of the Oratory," established themselves first in King William-street, Strand, in 1848, and afterwards at Brompton.

ORATORIO, a kind of musical sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures. The origin of oratorios (so named from having been first performed in an oratory), is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-inn theatre in Portugal-street, in 1732. Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1738, and the "Messiah" in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in 1837, and "Elijah" in 1846; Costa's "Eli," 1865; "Naaman," 1864; Benedict's "St. Peter," 1870; MacFarren's "John the Baptist," 1873; and "Resurrection," 1876.

ORCHOMENUS, a small Greek state in Bœotia, was destroyed by the Thebans, 368 B.C.; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354; and given up by him to Thebes, 346.

ORDEAL was known among the Greeks and Jews (*Num.* v. 2). It was introduced into England by the Saxons. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only. The trial by ordeal was abolished in 1218.

ORDERS, see *Knighthood*.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government 7 Jan. and 11 Nov. 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French, being reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decree* (*which see*). They greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1814.

ORDINANCES, see *Ordonnances*, *Self-Denying Ordinances*.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and his apostles; see *Mark* iii. 14, and *Acts* vi. and xiv. 23. In England in 1549 a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. Before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer, the crossbowyer, the galeater, or purveyor of helmets, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master-general, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. The master-general was chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life; but since the restoration, was held *durante bene placito*, and not unfrequently by a cabinet minister. *Beatson*. The letters patent for this office were revoked 25 May, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Panmure. The last master-general was lord Fitzroy-Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by gen. Roy, in 1783, continued by col. Colby, and completed by col. (aft. sir Henry) James in 1856. The publication of the maps commenced in 1819, under the direction of col. Mudge, and was completed in

1862; a large part of these maps have been coloured geologically. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published; that of Scotland is still going on. By the survey act, passed 12 May, 1870, the ordnance survey was transferred to the Board of Works. Major-Gen. John Cameron succeeded sir Henry James in 1875, as superintendent.

ORDONNANCES, the laws enacted by the Capetan kings of France previous to 1789. They began with "in the name of the king," and ended with "such is our good pleasure." The first in French is dated 1287 (Phillip IV.) The publication of these "ordonnances," ordered by Louis XIV., 1706, is still in progress. The "ordonnances" of Charles X., promulgated 26 July, 1830, led to the revolution.

OREGON TERRITORY (N. America). A dispute respecting boundaries arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States, which was settled by treaty, 12 June, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state, Feb. 1859.

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS, see *Chemistry*.

ORGANS. Their invention is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B.C.; and to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was applied to religious devotions in churches, about A.D. 657. *Bellarmine.* Organs were used in the western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658. *Ammonius.* It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I. 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 110 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND that at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, was the largest; next in order that at York minster, and that in the music-hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest was, perhaps that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ Church was nearly as extensive. The erection of the famous Temple organ was competed for by Schmidt and Harris; after long disputes, the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferies, afterwards chief justice, gave the casting vote in favour of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June, 1857. The organ, by Willis, at the Royal Albert Hall, is now said to be the largest in the world; 187F. A noble organ (by Bryceson), with many appliances, opened in the hall, Primrose-hill-road, London, N. Jan. 1876.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in 1326, by Adam de Brome archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement called *l'Oriole*, on the site of which the building stands.

ORIENTALISTS. The first International Congress of these scholars was held at Paris, 1 Sept. 1873; M. Léon de Rosny, the founder, president. The second Congress met at the Royal Institution, in London, 14—19 Sept. 1874; Dr. S. Birch, president. The second Congress met at St. Petersburg, 1 Sept. 1876; the third will be at Florence, see *Asiatic Societies*.

ORIFLAMME, see *Auriflamma*.

ORIGENISTS pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen, who lived 185-253. They maintained that Christ was the son of God no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament, have souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall, after a time, be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's work was forbidden. *Burke.* These doctrines were condemned by the council of Constantinople in 553.

"ORIGIN OF SPECIES, BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION," by Charles Darwin, F.R.S., first published, 24 Nov. 1859. See *Species*.

ORION STEAM-SHIP. On 18 June, 1850, this splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock, northward of Portpatrick, within a stone's throw of land, and instantly filled. Of two hundred passengers more than fifty were drowned.

ORISSA, a province of N. W. Bengal, India, with an area of 74,413 square miles, and a population of 20,000,000. It was conquered by Clive in 1755, and nearly all acquired by the company in 1765. It suffered much by famine in 1770, and 1792-3, and more especially from the end of 1865 to Nov. 1866, when it is said about 750,000 persons perished. The government and officials were censured for neglect and want of forethought. It is also said that during a hurricane in Oct. 1836, 22,500 persons were drowned.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES (North of Scotland), were conquered by Magnus III. of Norway, 1099, and were ceded to James III. as the dowry of his wife Margaret, in 1469. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcades; united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney, founded by St. Servanus early in the 5th century, some affirm by St. Colm, ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689; see *Bishops*.

ORLEANS (a city in central France), formerly *Aurelianum;* gave title to a kingdom, 491, and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. Attila the Hun, besieging it, was defeated by Aetius and his allies, 451. It was besieged by the English under earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, 12 Oct. 1428, bravely defended by Gaucour (as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI. king of France), and relieved by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, 29 April, 1429, and the siege was raised 18 May; see *Joan of Arc.* (The 439th anniversary was celebrated 10 May, 1868; the emperor and empress being present.) During the siege of Orleans, Feb. 1563, the duke of Guise was assassinated.

After nine hours' severe fighting, Orleans captured by the Germans, under general Von der Tann. More than 4000 prisoners were taken. The loss on both sides was heavy. About 35,000 on each side were engaged. The city was made to pay a war contribution of 60,000*l.* . . . 11 Oct. 1870

Von der Tann and the Bavarians defeated by generals D'Aurelle de Paladines and Pallières, and Orleans re-taken. The Germans acknowledged the loss of about 700 men and 1000 prisoners, chiefly wounded. The French asserted the numbers of both to be higher, and were much cheered with their victory. The French loss was heavy. The chief conflict took place between Coulmiers and Bacon or Baccon . 9, 10 Nov. 1870

Severe conflicts at Bazoche and Chevilly, near Orleans, between a part of the army of the Loire and prince Frederick-Charles and the grand-duke of Mecklenburg . . . . 2-4 Dec. „

A battle, during which the suburbs were stormed, and about 10,000 unwounded prisoners, 77 guns, and four gunboats taken. The French retired; Orleans re-taken by the Germans . 5 Dec. ,,

DUKES.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407.
Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1440; died, 1465.
Louis, became Louis XII. of France in 1498, when the duchy merged in the crown.
Bourbon Branch.—Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born, 1640; died, 1701.
Philip II., son, born, 1673; REGENT, 1715; died, 1723.
Louis, son, born, 1703; died, 1752.
Louis Philippe, son, born, 1725; died, 1785.
Louis Philippe Joseph, son, born, 1747; opposed the court in the French revolution; took the name *Egalité*, 11 Sept. 1792; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was guillotined, 6 Nov. 1793.
Louis Philippe, son, born, 6 Nov. 1773; chosen king of the French, 9 Aug. 1830; abdicated, 24 Feb. 1848; died, 26 Aug. 1850. His queen, Marie Amélie, died, 24 March, 1866 (see *France*).
Ferdinand Philippe, son, duke of Orleans, born, 3 Sept. 1810; died, through a fall, 13 July, 1842.
Louis Philippe, son, count of Paris, born, 24 Aug. 1838, married Maria Isabella, daughter of the duke of Montpensier, 30 May, 1864. A daughter, Maria Amelia, born, 28 Sept. 1865.
The demand of the Orleans princes to return to France, 19 June, refused by the legislative assembly after discussion . . . . 2 July, 1870
Their request to serve in the army after the fall of the empire declined . . . . . Sept. ,,
(The duc de Chartres served *incognito*.)
After discussion, the duc d'Aumale and the prince de Joinville permitted to take their seats as members of the national assembly . . 19 Dec. ,,
After much discussion, the comte de Paris at a personal interview recognized the comte de Chambord as the legitimate head of the Bourbon family and king of France . . . . 5 Aug. 1873
For consequent proceedings see *France* . 1873, *et seq.*
The bodies of king Louis Philippe and others of his family removed from England and buried in the mausoleum at Dreux . . . . 9 June, 1876

ORLEANS, NEW, see *New Orleans*.

ORMULUM, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by Orm, an ecclesiastic, in the 12th century, printed at Oxford in 1852, from a MS. in the Bodleian.

ORNITHOLOGY, see *Birds*.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, the duck-billed platypus, or water-mole, a singular compound of the mammal and the bird, a native of Australia, was first described by Dr. Shaw, in 1819.

OROQUIETA, Navarre, N. Spain. Here don Carlos, calling himself king Carlos VII., grandson of don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., commanding about 4000 men, was suddenly attacked by general Moriones with about 2000, and defeated after a short conflict, 4 May, 1872. He fled, leaving 757 prisoners, and 38 dead.

ORPHAN-HOUSES. The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his Panegyric that he had caused 5000 free-born children to be sought out and educated, about A.D. 105. Orphan-houses properly so called, are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium the office of inspector of orphans, *orphanotrophos*, was so honourable that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV. in the 11th century; see *Foundling Hospitals*.

The Orphanotrepheon at Halle, established by August Francké 1698-9
The Orphan Working Asylum for 20 boys was established at Hoxton in 1758. It is now situated at Haverstock-hill, and contains 350 boys and girls.
Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth; removed to Beddington, near Croydon; instituted . . 1758
London Orphan Asylum founded, 1813; removed to Clapton, 1823; new building at Watford, founded by the prince of Wales, 13 July, 1869; opened, 20 July, 1871
British Orphan Asylum, Clapham-rise, established, 1827; removed to Slough, Bucks; re-opened, 25 June, 1863
The Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead (1827); and the Asylum for Fatherless Children (in 1844: settled at Reedham, Surrey), established mainly through the exertions of a congregational minister, the rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.
Orphan-houses, Ashley-down, Bristol, founded by George Müller, a Prussian, supported entirely by voluntary contributions. (He began in a house in Bristol, 11 April, 1836.) 2050 orphans were maintained, 1873; reported prosperous . 1876
Erdington Orphanage and Alms-houses, near Birmingham, erected and endowed (with 250,000*l.*) by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of Birmingham, . 1860-69
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, at Bagshot, established, 1864; additional buildings founded by the queen, 29 June, 1867.
Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Holloway, 1864; foundation of building laid, 6 July, 1867.
Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham-road, founded by Rev. C. Spurgeon, aided by legacy of Miss Hillyard 1867

ORPHEONISTS, see *Crystal Palace*, 1860.

ORPHEUS, STEAMER, see *Wrecks*, 7 Feb. 1863.

ORRERY, a planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the clepsydra. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about 130. The planetary clock of Finée was begun 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The planetarium, now termed the Orrery, it is said, was constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clock-maker, George Graham, at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715. A large "planetarium" was constructed by the rev. Wm. Pearson, for the Royal Institution, London, about 1803.

ORSINI'S PLOT against the emperor Napoleon III.; see *France*, Jan. 1858.

ORTHES or **ORTHEZ** (S. France), once capital of the principality of Bearn. Near it the British and Spanish armies, commanded by Wellington, defeated the French, under Soult, 27 Feb. 1814. The battle of Toulouse soon followed.

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight), was purchased by the queen in 1845, and rebuilt by Mr. Cubitt.

OSMIUM, the heaviest known metal, discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1803.

OSNABURG (N. Germany), made the seat of a bishopric, by Charlemagne, near the end of the 8th century. After the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the bishop was a Roman Catholic and protestant alternately, the latter being chosen from the house of Brunswick. Frederick, duke of York, the last bishop, resigned in 1803, when the lands were annexed to Hanover. He died 5 Jan. 1827.

OSSORY (S. E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF, was first planted at Saiger, about 402; translated to Aghadoe, in Upper Ossory, in 1052; and to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. It was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1835.

OSTEND (Belgium), sustained a siege by the Spaniards, from July, 1601, to Sept. 1604, when it honourably capitulated. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, but regained in 1794. The English destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they surrendered to the French, 19 May, 1798. See *Cuba, note.*

OSTRACISM (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; others ascribe it to Cleisthenes, about 510 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put in an urn or box and presented to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished from his altar and hearth. 6000 votes were required. Aristides, noted for his justice, and Miltiades for his victories, were thus ostracized. The custom was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person, about 338 B.C.

OSTRICH (the *struthios* of the ancients), a native of Africa (see *Job* xxxix. 14). Ostriches were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Florence, 1859-60; and at Tresco abbey, the seat of Augustus Smith, in the Scilly isles, 1866.

OSTROGOTHS, or EASTERN GOTHS, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553; see *Italy*.

OSTROLENKA (Poland). Near here the French defeated the Prussians, 16 Feb. 1807. In another battle here between the Poles and Russians the slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field, 26 May, 1831.

OTAGO, see *New Zealand*, 1848, 1861, 1866.

OTAHEITE or TAHITI, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited in 1767 by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months; he visited it twice afterwards. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought to England by Cook, and carried back in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to put herself under the protection of France, 9 Sept. 1843. She retracted, and Otaheite and the neighbouring islands were taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1843. The French imprisoned Mr. Prichard, the English consul, 5 March, 1844, but the act was censured in France.

OTTAWA (formerly BYTOWN), on the river Ottawa, was appointed to be the capital of Canada by the queen in August, 1858. The executive council met here 22 Nov. 1865, and the Canadian parliament was, for the first time, opened here by the governor-general, lord Monck, on 8 June, 1866. Mr. Darcy McGee, M.P. for Montreal (once an Irish agitator, but latterly exceedingly loyal), was assassinated on his return from parliament, 7 April, 1868. Fenians were suspected, and the town was put in a state of siege. Whelan, convicted of the murder, 15 Sept. 1868, was executed Feb. 1869. Population in 1861, 14,669 in 1874, 21,545.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland). In 1388 the Scotch besieged Newcastle and were driven off by Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland. Percy pursued them to Otterburn, where a battle was fought on 10 Aug., in which the earl of Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner. On this battle the ballad of *Chevy Chase* is founded.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, see *Turkey*.

OUDE or OUDH (North India), formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the great mogul. About 1760, it was seized by the vizier Sujah-ud-Dowlah, ancestor of the late king.

Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer Cossim, are totally defeated, and the British become virtually masters of Oude . . 23 Oct. 1764
Reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who cedes Benares, &c., to the East India Company, who place troops in Oude (see *Chunar*) 1775-81
[The annual subsidy to the company in 1787 was 500,000*l.*; in 1794, 760,000*l.*; in 1801, 1,352,347*l.*]
More territories ceded to the company . . . 1801
Ghazee-ud-deen becomes *king*, with the consent of the British 1814
Dreadful misgovernment of Nusser-ud-deen 1827-37
[At his death, the British resident, Colonel Lowe, promptly suppresses an insurrection.]
Mahomed Ali governs well 1837-42
But his son Umjeed Ali Shah 1842-7
And grandson, Waud Ali Shah, exceed all their predecessors in profligacy 1847-56
In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801) Oude is annexed to the British territories, by decree, proclaimed . . . . 7 Feb. 1856
The queen and prince of Oude, &c., arrive in London to appeal . . . . 20 Aug.
Oude joins the Indian mutiny; ex-king of Oude imprisoned (on suspicion) . . . 14 June, 1857
The queen dies at Paris, 24 Jan.; and the prince at London . . . . 26 Feb. 1858
[For the war, see *India*, 1857-8.]
Triumphal entry of the governor-general into Lucknow; the Talookdars (landowners) receive a free grant of their estates . . . 22 Oct. 1858
Grand durbar held at Lucknow by the viceroy, sir John Lawrence . . . . 12 Nov. 1867
Oude is said to be prospering under British rule.

OUDENARDE (Belgium). Here the English and allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene thoroughly defeated the French besiegers, 11 July, 1708.

OULART (S.E. Ireland). Here 5000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops, in small numbers, 27 May, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, five men only escaping. *Musgrave.*

OUNCE (from *uncia*), the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. Its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who

decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

OURIQUE (Portugal), where Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, is said to have encountered five Saracen kings and a great army of Moors, 25 July, 1139, and signally defeated them; and then to have been hailed the first king. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was crowned.

OUTLAW, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the sovereign's protection: a punishment for such as being called in law do contemptuously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III. all the judges agreed that none but the sheriff only, having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed. *Cowel.*

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. In 1700, the case of the *Ouzel Galley*, a ship in the port of Dublin, excited great legal perplexity, and was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose prompt decision was highly approved. This led to the present society, founded in 1705.

OVATION, an inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. Publius Posthumius Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C. A sheep (*ovis*) was offered by the general instead of a bull.

OVERLAND MAIL, see *Waghorn*. The overland mail travelled first through the Cenis tunnel to Brindisi, saving 24 hours, 5 Jan. 1872.

OVERSEERS of the poor for parishes were appointed in 1601; see *Poor Laws*.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester, founded by means of a bequest of 100,000*l.* by John Owens, merchant, who died in 1846. A new constitution was obtained in 1870, and the duke of Devonshire, president, laid the first stone of the new building, 23 Sept. 1870; and opened it, 8 Oct. 1873. Mr. E. R. Langworthy bequeathed 10,000*l.* to develop the chair of experimental physics, 1874. The college proposed as a university, July 1876.

OWHYHEE or **HAWAII**, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered Dec. 1778, by capt. Cook. On 14 Feb. 1779, he here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed. Great progress has been recently made in civilisation here; and an order of nobility and a representative assembly were instituted in 1860. The population then was about 120,000; see *Sandwich Isles*.

OWNERS OF LAND, see *Domesday*.

OXALIC ACID, which exists in several plants, especially in sorrel, is now abundantly obtained, for use in the arts, from sawdust acted upon by caustic potash or soda, according to Dr. Dale's process, patented in 1862.

OXFORD, an ancient city, restored by king Alfred, who resided here and established a mint, &c., about 879.

Canute held a national council here	1018
Stormed by William I.	1067
Charter by Henry II., the city granted to the burgesses by John	1199
Henry III. holds the "mad" parliament here	1258
Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt here, 16 Oct. 1555; and archbishop Cranmer 21 March,	1556
Fatal (or Black) Oxford Assizes,—when the high sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly of an infection from the prisoners	1557
Charles I. took Oxford, 1642, and held a parliament here	1644
Taken by the parliament 24 June,	1646
Charles II. held parliaments here 1665 &	1681
Visit of the allied sovereigns	1814
British Association met here 1832, 1847,	1860
Oxford Military College opened 20 Sept.	1876

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION, formed 29 May, *1711*.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon. Robert Harley), *lord treasurer*.
Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, *lord keeper*.
John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, *lord president*.
John, bishop of Bristol (aft. London), *privy seal*.
Henry St. John (afterwards viscount Bolingbroke), and William, lord Dartmouth, *secretaries of state*.
Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley), *chancellor of the exchequer*.
The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on 30 July, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.

OXFORD BISHOPRIC, established by Henry VIII., formed out of Lincoln, first placed at Osney in 1542; removed to Oxford cathedral (formerly St. Frideswide, now Christ Church), 1545. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1807. Charles Moss; died, 16 Dec. 1811.
1812. William Jackson; died, 2 Dec. 1815.
1815. Edward Legge; died, 27 Jan. 1827.
1827. Charles Lloyd; died, 31 May, 1829.
1829. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath, Nov. 1845.
1845. Samuel Wilberforce; translated to Winchester, Nov. 1869.
1869. John Fielder Mackarness.

OXFORD DECLARATION, see *Church of England*, 1864.

OXFORD MARBLES, see *Arundelian*.

OXFORD UNION SOCIETY, established as a debating club, in 1823; amongst its early members, are or were Gladstone, bp. Wilberforce, lord Stanhope, abp. Manning, Sidney Herbert, abp. Tait, &c. It held a jubilee festival, 22 Oct. 1873, the lord chancellor Selborne in the chair.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. An academy here is described as ancient by pope Martin II. in a deed, 802. Alfred founded "the schools" about 879.

Charter granted by Henry III.	1248
Charter of Edward III. 1355; of Henry VIII.	1510
The university incorporated by Elizabeth	1570
Receives the elective franchise (to send two members to parliament)	1604
Bodleian Library opened, 8 Nov. 1602; building completed	1613
The botanic garden, &c., established by the earl of Danby	1622

Radcliffe Library opened, 13 April, 1749; the Radcliffe observatory completed 1786
A commission appointed (31 Aug. 1850) to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues;" reported . . . . . 27 April, 1852
Acts making alterations passed 1854, 1856
University Museum opened . . . . . July, 1860
Examination statutes passed . 1801, 1807, 1850, 1862
Extension of the university proposed at a meeting held . . . . . 16 Nov. 1865
University tests abolished by act passed 16 June, 1871
Royal commission to inquire respecting university property, &c., appointed . . . . 6 Jan. 1872
Income in 1871, reported to be: university, 47,589*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, colleges and halls, 366,253*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, total, 413,842*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* . . . . Oct. 1874
Hebdomadal board reported that about 100,000*l.* was needed for education in science . June, 1875
New commission appointed (lords Selborne and Redesdale, Montague Bernard, sir M. W. Ridley, dean Burgon, and Mr. Justice Grove); announced . . . . . 27 March, 1876
Oxford University Bill withdrawn . . July ,,

COLLEGES.

University, said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about 1232
Balliol; founded by John Balliol, knt. (father to Balliol, king of the Scots), and Deborah, his wife 1263
Merton College, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester 1264
Hertford College 1312 (dissolved in 1805; and a Hertford scholarship appointed) 1805; revived, and Magdalen Hall incorporated with it . . 1874
Exeter, by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter . 1314
Oriel College, by king Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe 1326
Queen's College, by Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. 1340
New College, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester. 1386
All Souls' College, by Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury 1437
Magdalen, by William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester 1456
Lincoln College, by Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln . . . 1479
Brazenose, by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton 1509
Corpus Christi, by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester 1516
Christ Church, by cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII. 1532
Trinity, by sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution, called Durham College . . 1554
St. John's, by sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London 1555
Jesus College, by Dr. Hugh Price and queen Elizabeth 1571
Wadham, by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife 1613
Pembroke, by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick, clerk 1624
Worcester, by sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College 1714
Keble College (see *Keble College*); first stone laid by archbishop of Canterbury 25 April, 1868; consecrated . . . . . 23 June, 1870

HALLS (not incorporated).

St. Edmund's 1269
St. Mary's 1333
New Inn Hall 1392
St. Mary Magdalen (incorporated with Hertford college 1874) 1487
St. Alban's 1547

[*Oxford University Calendar.*]

First Professorships — Divinity (Margaret), 1502; Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, 1540, &c.

RECENT CHANCELLORS.

1809. William, baron Granville.
1834. Arthur, duke of Wellington.
1852. Edward, earl of Derby; *d.* 23 Nov. 1869.
1869. Robert, marquis of Salisbury, elected 12 Nov.

OXFORD, PROVISIONS OF, for several political reforms; enacted by "the mad parliament," June 1258; several times annulled and confirmed during the "barons' war."

OXFORD'S ACT, BISHOP OF, see *District Churches.*

OXFORD'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. Edward Oxford, a youth who had been a servant in a public-house, discharged two pistols at queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution-hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham palace, 10 June, 1840. He stood within a few yards of the carriage but neither her majesty nor the prince was injured. Oxford was tried at the Old Bailey (10 July), and was adjudged to be insane, and sent first to Bethlehem hospital, next to Broadmoor; and set at liberty in 1868, on condition of going abroad.

OXYGEN, a gas (named from the Greek *oxus*, sharp, as being generally found in acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one-third of the solid earth, and forming about nine-tenths of water and one-fifth of the atmosphere. It was first separated from red oxide of mercury by Priestley, 1 Aug. 1774, and by Scheele, who was ignorant of Priestley's discovery, in 1775. It is a supporter of animal life (in respiration), and of combustion. An oxygen gas company was announced in Dec. 1864; its object being the cheap manufacture of oxygen for its application to the production of perfect combustion in lamps, stoves, furnaces, &c.; see *Ozone.*

A statue of Priestley, by F. J. Williamson, at Birmingham was unveiled by professor T. H. Huxley, 1 Aug. 1874, the centenary of the discovery of oxygen. This was also celebrated at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he was buried, Feb. 1804. The following telegram was sent 31 July: "The brethren at the grave to the brethren at the home of Priestley send greeting on this centennial anniversary of the birth of chemistry."

OYER AND TERMINER, a commission directed to the judges of the courts, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c., 1285.

O YES! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The ancient term still used by a public crier and by the usher of courts of justice to enjoin silence and attention.

OYSTER (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*). British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat. iv. 140) about 100. The robbery of oyster-beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (1827). About 15,000 bushels of oysters were said to be produced from the Essex beds alone. In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany, and his plan has been found successful. An act for promoting the cultivation of oysters in the United Kingdom was passed Aug. 1866, and one for the preservation of oyster fisheries 3 May, 1867. Certain restrictions of the Oyster Fisheries Act, 1862, removed by the Fisheries Act of 1868.

Oysters, formerly the commonest of food, are now becoming scarcer and carcer, although their reproduction is about half a million-fold. A committee recommend a close time for dredging, viz., 1 May to 1 Sept., deep-sea fishing to be restricted, as at present, from 15 June

to 15 Aug, no oyster to be sold under 2½ inches in diameter. The Whitstable beds in 1875 are said to have produced about 79,564,000 oysters; value about, 55,140*l.*
American oysters are now largely imported (1876).

OZOKERIT, a mineral hydro-carbon found in Moldavia and Wallachia. From it is distilled a substance suitable for making candles, introduced in the autumn of 1871.

OZONE (from the Greek *ozein*, to yield an odour), was discovered by Schönbein, of Basel, in 1840, when experimenting with the then newly-invented battery of sir Wm. Grove, and was recognised by him successively as a minute constituent of the oxygen gas resulting from the electrolysis of water effected by a current of high tension; of air or oxygen through which electric discharges have taken place; and of air in which moist phosphorus has been undergoing slow oxidation.

Marignac determined the action of ozone on various substances to be due to their oxidation . . 1845
Ozonometers constructed 1858
M. Schönbein announced his discovery of another modification of oxygen, which he termed *antozone*, hitherto found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.) . 1859
The French Academy of Sciences appointed a committee of eminent philosophers to inquire into the nature and relations of ozone . 4 Dec. 1865
Andrews and Tait demonstrated ozone to be a condensed form of oxygen . . . . 1860, "
This further established by Soret and Brodie, by quantitative reactions. (Odling suggested and Brodie proved ozone to be 3 parts of oxygen compressed into the space of 2) 1872
Ozone, generated by a current produced by Wilde's magneto-electric machine, employed to bleach sugar, by Edward Beane's patent . . Aug. 1868

P.

PACIFICATION, EDICTS OF, the name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the protestants; see *Ghent.*

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm . . . . Jan. 1562
The reformed worship permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons, March, 1563
These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days 1568
Edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns 1570
[In Aug. 1572, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew (see *Bartholomew*).]
Edict of Pacification by Henry III., April; revoked, Dec. 1576; renewed for six years Oct. 1577
[Several edicts were published against the protestants after the six years expired.]
Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577 . 1591
Edict of Nantes (*which see*), by Henry IV., 13 April, 1598
Pacification of Nismes (*which see*) . . 14 July, 1629

PACIFIC OCEAN, see *Magellan; Steam,* 1851; *Wrecks,* 1856; *Kidnapping Acts.*

PACIFIC RAILWAY, North America, from Omaha city, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, 1700 miles, opened 12 May, 1869. By a collision near San Francisco, about 15 persons were killed, 14 Nov. 1869.

PADLOCKS are said to have been invented by Beecher at Nuremberg, 1540, but are mentioned much earlier.

PADUA, the Roman Patavium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor, soon after the fall of Troy, 1183 B.C. It flourished under the Romans. Patavian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, and a member of the Lombard league, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318 with a short interruption till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The university was founded about 1220. It was closed through disturbances, 1848-50.

PAGANS, the heathen, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief. Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, 331; his nephew, Julian, attempted their restoration, 361; but Paganism was renounced by the Roman senate in 388, and finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391.

PAI MARIRE, a name given to the dogmas of the Hau-hau sect; see *New Zealand,* 1865.

PAINS AND PENALTIES, see *Queen Caroline.*

PAINTING. Osymandyas (in Egypt) caused his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C. *Usher.*

Polygnotus, said to be the first portrait and historic painter, lived about . . . . B.C. 450
Zeuxis of Heraclea and Parrhasius of Ephesus, about 400
Apelles . . . . . about 332
Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory . . . . . about 360-330
Antiphilus, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque. *Pliny.* 332
The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, styled *Pictor. Livy.* 291
Excellent pictures brought from Corinth by Mummius 146
After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last . . . . . about A.D. 14
Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, knew something of the art, died 735
It revived about the end of the 13th century, and to Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honour of its restoration; died 1300
John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil 1415
Uccello first studied perspective; died 1432
Henry VIII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court . . . . . about 1523
In Aug. 1860, the sale of lord Northwick's pictures occupied eighteen days. It produced 95,725*l.* A Carlo Dolci fetched 2010*l.*, and a Murillo 1400*l.*
The Bicknell collection, sold in April, 1863, produced 25,600*l.*
Mr. Wm. Noy Wilkins invented a process of using oil with mineral colours for frescoes in 1853; published his "Durability in Art" 1875
Gainsborough's picture of Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire, bought by Messrs. Agnew for 10,100*l.*, stolen from their house in Bond-street, London, 24-25 May, 1876

EMINENT PAINTERS.

	School.	*Born.*	*Died.*
Cimabue	Florentine	1240	1300
Giotto	Ditto	1276	1336
J. Van Eyck	Flemish	1366	1441
Giorgione	Venetian	1477	1511
Leonardi da Vinci	Florentine	1452	1520
Raphael d'Urbino	Roman	1483	1520
Paolo Perugino	Ditto	1446	1524
Albert Durer	German	1470	1528
Quentin Matsys	Flemish	1460	1529
Correggio	Lombardian	1494	1534
Parmegiano	Ditto	1503	1540
Giulio Romano	Roman	1492	1546
Sebastian del Piombo	Venetian	1485	1547
Hans Holbein	German	1495	1543
Michael Angelo Buonarotti	Florentine	1474	1564
Titian	Venetian	1477	1576
Paul Veronese	Ditto	1532	1588
Tintoretto	Ditto	1512	1594
Annibal Caracci	Lombardian	1568	1609
Breughel	Flemish	1565	1625
P. P. Rubens	Ditto	1577	1640
Domenichino	Bolognese	1581	1641
Vandyck	Flemish	1599	1641
Guido	Lombardian	1575	1642
Wm. Dobson	English	1610	1646
Both	Dutch	1600	1650
P. Potter	Ditto	1625	1654
Le Seur	French	1617	1655
Spagnoletto	Spanish	1589	1656
Snyders	Flemish	1579	1657
Velasquez	Spanish	1599	1660
N. Poussin	French	1594	1665
Guercino	Bolognese	1590	1666
Hobbima	Flemish	1611	1670
A. Cuyp	Dutch	1606	1672
A. Vander Velde	Ditto	1638	1672
Salvator Rosa	Neapolitan	1615	1673
Rembrandt	Dutch	1606	1674
Gerard Douw	Ditto	1613	1680
Sir Peter Lely	German	1617	1680
Mieris	Dutch	1635	1681
Ruysdael	Ditto	1636	1681

	School.	Born.	Died.
Claude Lorraine	French	1600	1682
Ostade	Dutch	1610	1685
Murillo	Spanish	1618	1685
Berghem	Dutch	1624	1685
Carlo Dolci	Florentine	1616	1686
Wouvermans	Dutch	1620	1688
Le Brun	French	1619	1690
Teniers, junr.	Flemish	1610	1694
W. Vander Velde	Dutch	1633	1707
Watteau	French	1684	1721
Sir Godfrey Kneller	German	1648	1723
Sir J. Thornhill	English	1676	1732
Huysum	Dutch	1682	1749
Hogarth	English	1697	1764
Canaletti	Venetian	1697	1768
J. Mortimer	English	1739	1779
R. Wilson	Ditto	1714	1782
Gainsborough	Ditto	1727	1788
C. J. Vernet	French	1714	1789
Sir J. Reynolds	English	1723	1792
Romney	Ditto	1734	1802
George Morland	Ditto	1763	1804
Barry	Ditto	1741	1806
Opie	Ditto	1761	1807
Paul Sandby	Ditto	1725	1809
Bourgeois	Ditto	1756	1811
Copley	Ditto	1738	1815
West	Ditto	1738	1820
H. Raeburn	Ditto	1786	1823
Fuseli	Ditto	1741	1825
David	French	1748	1825
Lawrence	English	1769	1830
Northcote	Ditto	1746	1831
Thos. Stothard	Ditto	1755	1834
A. C. H. Vernet	French	1758	1836
Beechey	English	1753	1839
Wm. Hilton	Ditto	1786	1839
Wilkie	Ditto	1785	1841
Hayden	Ditto	1786	1846
Collins	Ditto	1788	1847
Etty	Ditto	1787	1849
Turner	Ditto	1775	1851
Martin	Ditto	1789	1854
Aug. Egg	Ditto	1816	1863
Wm. Mulready	Ditto	1786	1863
J. E. H. Vernet	French	1789	1863
F. V. E. De la Croix	Ditto	1798	1863
Wm. Hunt	English	1790	1864
D. Roberts	Ditto	1796	1864
W. F. Witherington	Ditto	1786	1865
Clarkson Stansfield	Ditto	1798	1867
P. Von Cornelius	German	1787	1867
J. D. A. Ingres	French	1781	1867
Sir E. Landseer	Ditto	1802	1873
E. W. Cooke	Ditto	1810	
Thos. Creswick	Ditto	1811	1869
F. Overbeck	German	1789	1869
D. Maclise	Ditto	1811	1870
Sir George Hayter	Ditto	1792	1871
W. von Kaulbach	German	1805	1874

PALACE COURT, see *Marshalsea*, and *Green Cloth*.

PALACES, see *Buckingham*, *St. James's*, *Parliament*, *Escurial*, *Tuileries*, *St. Cloud*, *Versailles*, &c.

PALÆOGRAPHY, ancient writing; see *Diplomatics*, *Writing*.

PALÆOLOGI, a family which reigned as emperors of the east from 1260 to 1453. George Palæologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. Andrew, the last Palæologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mahometan at Constantinople about 1533. A person who called himself John Anthony Palæologus Lascaris, died at Turin, Sept. 1874. His claims were doubted.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of geology (*which see*). Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palæontographical society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. Professor Owen's "Palæontology" was published in 1860. "Nearly 40,000 species of animals and plants have been added to the Systema Naturæ by palæontological research." *Huxley*. See *Man*.

PALÆOPOLIS, see *Naples*.

PALAIS ROYAL, Paris, originally Palais Cardinal, built for cardinal Richelieu, by Lemercier, 1620-36, received its present name when occupied by Louis XIII., to whom the cardinal gave it shortly before his death in 1642. Louis XIV., in 1692, gave it to his nephew Philippe, duke of Orleans, and it became the residence of his successors. It was confiscated by the republic in 1793, after the execution of Philippe Egalité. Louis Philippe resided in it, 1814-31. It suffered much injury at the revolution in 1848. Under the second empire it became the residence of prince Jerome and his son Napoleon. The buildings were much injured by fire by the communists, 24 May, 1871.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany, It was long united to Bavaria, but was separated in 1294.—Frederic V., the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus was an ancestor of queen Victoria; see *Hanover*. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia, but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688. Several thousands of the ruined peasantry were sent to America by the British government and people. The elector palatine, Charles Theodore, inherited Bavaria in 1778; since when the two electorates have been united; see *Bavaria*.

PALATINE. William the conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1539; see *Lancaster, duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (963) and Durham were also made counties palatine. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 Henry VIII. c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 Will. IV. c. 19, 21 June, 1836.

PALE, the name given to the part of Ireland colonised by the English—viz., parts of the counties of Louth, Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. Anglo-Irish rulers were termed lords of the pale. Their arbitrary exactions led to a royal commission of inquiry in 1537. The defection of the lords of the pale in 1641 was followed by a general insurrection, and the royal cause was ruined in 1647. In 1652 Ireland was committed to the rule of four commissioners.

PALERMO (N. W. Sicily), the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, 415 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 254 B.C.; by the Saracens, A.D. 832; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned king of Sicily, 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers

(*which see*), 30 March, 1282. It suffered from earthquake in 1726 and 1740. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II. 12 Jan. 1848. It was attacked by general Filangieri, 29 March, 1849, and surrendered on 14 May. It was taken by Garibaldi, 6 June, 1860. An insurrection against the abolition of the monastic establishments broke out in Palermo on 13 Sept. 1866, and was suppressed by the royal troops with much bloodshed; order was restored by 22 Sept.

PALESTINE, see *Jews*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken from the 7th to the 10th century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (*which see*), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516. See *Bible* (note), *Holy Places*, and *Syria*.

Palestine visited by the prince of Wales, March and April, 1862
"The Palestine exploration fund" was founded by many eminent persons as a society "for the investigation of the archæology, topography, geology, and manners and customs of the Holy Land;" at the first meeting the archbishop of York was in the chair . . . . . 22 June, 1865
By its means captain Wilson and a party left England for Palestine in Nov. 1865; they arrived at Damascus, Dec. 20; and in the following spring explored Jezreel, Nazareth, and many other parts of the Holy Land.
The report was read, and further exploration recommended, 10, 11 July, 1867; carried on under lieut. Warren 1868-69
Great exertions to support the undertaking were made by its friends, especially Mr. Geo. Grove, secretary of the Crystal Palace company . . 1868-73
Exhibition of relics from Palestine opened at Dudley Gallery . . . . . 11 June, 1869
The systematic trigonometrical survey of Palestine commenced by capt. Stewart . . . Dec. 1871
A similar fund established at New York . . . ,,
The ordnance survey of Sinai by capts. Wilson and Palmer, published 1872
The surveying party attacked by natives, rescued by soldiers, after much suffering . 10 July, 1875

PALESTRO (N. Italy). Here the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, 30, 31 May, 1859.

PALIMPSEST (from the Greek, *palin*, again; and *psao*, I efface), parchments written on after the previous writing had been partially effaced. Cardinal Mai, by removing the second writing in some MSS., recovered the original. This was the case with Cicero's "De Republicâ," published by Mai in 1821. It had been covered by a treatise of Lactantius.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. By a decretal of pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152, when Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland.

PALLADIUM, the statue of Pallas, said to have fallen from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium, which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. The Greeks are said to have obtained it by craft during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C.; but some writers assert, another statue was taken, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta.—PALLADIUM is a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston, in 1803.

PALLAS, the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, 28 March, 1802.

PALLISER'S CHILLED SHOT, see *Cannon*.

PALL MALL, a street near St. James's palace, London, is named from a French game at ball (*paille-maille*, being a wooden mallet), resembling the modern croquet, having been played there about 1621. Among eminent inhabitants were Nell Gwyn and Dr. Thomas Sydenham. The PALL MALL GAZETTE, a daily independent political and literary journal, first appeared in 1865.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.* The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced 1 Feb. 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under lord Palmerston, lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavoured to form an administration. On 22 Feb. Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned 13 July. Lord Canning was appointed governor-general of India, 4 July, 1855. This cabinet resigned 20 Feb. 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon it for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill, and was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.
Lord chancellor, lord Cranworth.
President of the council, earl Granville.
Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll; next, earl of Harrowby; afterwards the marquis of Clanricarde.
Secretaries—home, sir George Grey; *foreign*, earl of Clarendon; *colonial*, Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22); afterwards lord J. Russell (resigned July 13); sir William Molesworth (died 22 Oct. 1855); next Henry Labouchere; *war*, lord Panmure.
Chancellor of the exchequer, W. E. Gladstone (resigned 22 Feb.); next, sir G. Cornewall Lewis.
First lord of the admiralty, sir James Graham (resigned 22 Feb.); next, sir Charles Wood.
Board of control, sir Charles Wood; next, R. Vernon Smith.
Public works, sir Wm. Molesworth; next, sir B. Hall (appointed 22 July, 1855).
Postmaster-general, viscount Canning (appointed governor-general of India, 4 July); next, duke of Argyll.
President of the board of trade, lord Stanley of Alderley.
Marquis of Lansdowne, without office.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, earl of Harrowby; next, M. T. Baines (appointed 24 Nov. 1855).

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION. The second Derby administration (*which see*) resigned 11 June, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of lord Palmerston, but not of lord John Russell: the two last then agreed to form a cabinet, which came into office

* Henry John Temple was born 20 Oct. 1784; was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; succeeded his father, viscount Palmerston, 1802; became M.P., and a junior lord of the admiralty, 1807; was secretary-at-war, 1809-28, and a secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830-34, April, 1835 to Sept. 1841, and July, 1846 to Dec. 1851, and home secretary, Dec. 1852 to March, 1855, when he became first lord of the treasury. He was created lord warden of the cinque ports, 31 March, 1861; and master of the corporation of the Trinity house, 16 June, 1862. He sat for Tiverton, 1835-65. He died 18 Oct., and was buried in Westminster abbey, 27 Oct. 1865. His statue at Romsey, by M. Noble, was uncovered by earl Russell, 21 July, 1868. Lady Palmerston died 11 Sept. 1869, aged 82.

18 June, 1859. On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell became premier; see *Russell.*

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.
Lord high chancellor, John lord Campbell (died 23 June, 1861); succeeded by sir Richard Bethell, made Lord Westbury, who resigned 4 July, 1865; succeeded by lord Cranworth.
Lord president of the council, earl Granville.
Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll.
Secretaries—foreign affairs, lord John (afterwards earl) Russell; *colonies,* duke of Newcastle; succeeded by Edward Cardwell, 8 April, 1864; *home,* sir G. Cornewall Lewis; succeeded by sir George Grey; *war,* Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; succeeded by sir G. C. Lewis (died 13 April, 1863), and by earl de Grey (1 May); *India,* sir Charles Wood.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.
First lord of the admiralty, duke of Somerset.
President of the board of trade, Thos. Milner Gibson.
[This office was offered to Mr. R. Cobden, and declined by him.]
Secretary of state for Ireland, Edward Cardwell; succeeded by sir R. Peel (not in the cabinet).
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, sir George Grey, bart.; succeeded by Edward Cardwell; and by earl Clarendon, 8 April, 1864.
Postmaster-general, earl of Elgin (proceeded to China in April, 1860); succeeded by lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept. 1860.
Poor-law board, T. Milner Gibson; succeeded by Charles P. Villiers (9 July, 1860).

PALM-SUNDAY. When Christ made his entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, 33. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm-Sunday.

PALMYRA (Syria) was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen Zenobia. At the death of Odenatus, Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in 267. Aurelian defeated her at Emesa, in 272, and made her captive, 273, and killed Longinus, the philosopher, her friend. Palmyra is now inhabited by a few Arab families. The ruins were visited in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Bruce also visited Palmyra.

PAMPELUNA (N. E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain), was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, 27 and 29 July, 1813. It surrendered to the British, 31 Oct. in that year.

PAMPHLETS. Their first appearance amongst us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets began in Edward VI.'s time, and were very numerous in the 17th century. Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions. Certain enactments respecting pamphlets removed by an act passed July, 1869.

PANAMÁ, the isthmus which joins the two Americas; see *Darien.* Across this a ship canal was proposed by the *Bulwer-Clayton treaty,* 19 April, 1850. A treaty for the construction of a ship canal through the isthmus by the United States was signed by representatives of that government and that of Colombia 26 Jan. 1870. A railway was opened in 1855. In that year a new state, New Granada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named PANAMÁ. A revolution took place in Panamá, on 9 March, 1865; the government was deposed, and don Jil Colunje became president; succeeded by Vincent Olarte, 1 Oct. 1866. Panamá is now subject to Colombia (*which see*). The government overthrown by Columbian troops without bloodshed, about 12 Oct. 1875.

PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD, the popular name of a conference of 75 bishops, British, colonial, and American, who met at Lambeth-palace, 24-27 Sept. 1867. They issued an address, published their resolutions, of a very general character, and formally closed their conference on 10 Dec. Another synod proposed for July, 1878.

PANDECTS, a digest of the civil law, made by order of Justinian, 533. It is stated that a copy of these Pandects was discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, 1137; removed from Pisa in 1415, and preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinæ.*

PANDOSIA (Bruttium, S. Italy). Here Alexander, king of Epirus, was defeated and slain by the Bruttians, 326 B.C. Lævinus, the Roman consul, was defeated at Pandosia, in Lucania, by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 280 B.C.

PANEAS or **PANIUS** (Syria). Here Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas, the Egyptian general, and his Greek allies, 198 B.C.

PANICS, COMMERCIAL, generally the result of over-speculation; see *Bubbles, South Sea, Law's.*

Through French war: government issued 5,000,000*l.* exchequer bills	1793
Through Irish rebellion, &c. (3 per cents. at 44⅝)	1797
Through bubble companies, 770 banks stopped	winter, 1825-6
Through railway mania	Oct. 1847
Through American failures	Nov. 1857
Through fear of European war	April, 1859
Through over-speculation in limited liability companies	May, 1866
Through Franco-Prussian war	10 July, 1870

PANNONIA, part of Illyria, now Hungary, was finally subdued by Tiberius, A.D. 8.

PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, in Leicester-square, erected in 1852-3 for a chartered company, by Mr. T. H. Lewis, the architect; was opened in 1854 for lectures, musical performances, &c. It had a very large electrical machine, battery, &c. The speculation did not succeed; the building was sold in 1857, and in Feb. 1858, was opened for concerts and horsemanship, and called the Alhambra.

Jeremy Bentham's book "Panopticon, or the Inspection House," an establishment in which persons may be kept under inspection, published 1791; see *Milbank.*

PANORAMAS, invented by Robert Barker, are bird's eye views painted round the wall of a circular building. In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London in 1789, having adopted the name "*Panorama,*" and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. (He died in April, 1806.) J. P. Loutherbourg, a painter, termed the panoramist, invented the "Eidophusikon," natural phenomena represented by moving pictures, exhibited at Lisle-street, Leicester-square, 3 April, 1781. "This was certainly not a panorama." *Dr. Rimbault.*

PANORMUS, see *Palermo.*

PANTAGRAPH (from the Greek *panta*, all things, and *graphein*, to write, and incorrectly termed *Pentagraph*), an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, &c., invented by Christopher Scheiner, about 1603, and improved by professor Wallace, and called "Eidograph," about 1821.

PANTALEON, a musical instrument (a drum with tuned strings), invented by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, about 1735.

PANTECHNICON, a range of buildings, Motcombe-street, Knightsbridge, London, W., erected by Seth Smith, as a receptacle for paintings, jewellery, furniture, carriages, &c., 1830; was destroyed by fire 13—14 Feb. 1874, when much property was lost: re-built, 1874.

PANTHAYS, Mahometans in the Chinese province, Yunan, became independent under a sultan, during the Tae-ping revolt, 1851-64. After its suppression, the Panthays, after a severe struggle, were also subdued. Their capital, Talifoo, was captured, and its inhabitants cruelly massacred in Feb. 1873. The Panthays sent an embassy to England in 1872, without effect. Sultan Suleiman committed suicide.

PANTHEISM, the formula of which is "everything is God, and God is one," was especially taught by Xenophanes, who died 500 B.C. The doctrine is attributed to Spinoza, Kant, Fichte, and other modern philosophers.

PANTHEON, at Rome, a circular temple built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, 27 B.C. It had niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and all the saints, by the name of S. Maria della Rotunda, or "ad Martyres," A.D. 608.—The PANTHEON IN LONDON was erected by subscription, and opened 25 Jan. 1772; formed into an opera house; burned down 14 Jan. 1792; rebuilt in 1795 and 1812; made a bazaar in 1834. The bazaar was closed in 1867, and the premises taken by Gilbey and Co., wine merchants, who lent the south part for a temporary church.

PANTOGEN, see *Atomic Theory*.

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B.C. Comic masques were introduced here from Italy about 1700. The first regular English pantomime is said to have been "Harlequin executed," produced by Rich at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 26 Dec. 1717.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION." In a consistory holden in Rome, 30 Sept. 1850, the pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among them was Dr. Nicholas Wiseman, vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time nominated lord archbishop of Westminster.

Dr. Ullathorne enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad's cathedral 27 Oct. 1850
A pastoral letter from Dr. Wiseman read in all the Roman catholic chapels of his see (all England parcelled out into Romish dioceses). . 27 Oct. "
The answer of the bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the protestant clergy of Westminster, against a Romish hierarchy in this country, was followed by the "Durham" letter from lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown, to the bishop of Durham, in which he severely censured, not only the papal aggression, but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England . . . 4 Nov. 1850
Immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured in to her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist the usurpation; 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to 31 Dec. "
Dr. Briggs, created Roman catholic bishop of Beverley, was enthroned in St. George's chapel at York, 13 Feb. 1851
Dr. Browne, created bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Burgess, bishop of Shrewsbury: both consecrated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark 27 July, "
The Ecclesiastical Titles act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of 100*l*. Aug. "
It was not acted upon, and was repealed 24 July, 1871

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. This dogma, maintained by one party in the Roman church, tolerated by another, and utterly rejected by a third, was adopted and promulgated at the general council at Rome 18 July, 1870, a great many bishops having withdrawn. The dogma was inculcated by the false decretals of Isidore and others, but not adopted by the council of Trent; see *Councils XXI.* Professor Döllinger, the historian, was excommunicated at Munich for rejecting this dogma, 18 April, 1871: he was made a D.C.L. at Oxford about 16 June following; see *Old Catholics*. The doctrine was strenuously attacked by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in his pamphlet, "The Vatican Decrees," Nov. 1874.

PAPAL STATES, see *Rome*, and *Popes*.

PAPER, see *Papyrus*. Paper was probably made in Egypt, and centuries before the Christian era. It was made of cotton about 600 A.D.; and of rags about 1300.* White coarse paper was made by sir John Spelman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz. 1580; and here the first paper mills were erected. *Stow*. Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III. 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l*. annually. The French refugees taught our people; we had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us; we made white paper first in 1690. *Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to Didot, the great printer, who brought it to England, and, conjointly with Fourdrinier, perfected the machinery. The latter obtained a patent for paper-making machinery in 1801; and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807. The machinery was improved by Bryan Donkin. A sheet of paper, 13,800 feet long, and 4 feet wide, was made at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830; and one 21,000 feet long, and 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made at Colyton in Devon in 1860. Esparto, a Spanish grass, first imported in 1857, has been largely employed in the paper manufacture since 1864. In 1866 wood was largely manufactured into paper at Philadelphia; and at the Paris exhibition, 1867, fine specimens of wood-paper were shown; see *Parchment* (note). The paper duty, imposed in

* Mr. Joseph Hunter (in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii.) states that the earliest paper which he had seen was a MS. account-book, dated 1302, probably of Bordeaux manufacture. He gives engravings of manufacturers' marks, French and English, the dates of which range from 1330 to 1431. He also gives an extract from a work by Bartholus, a writer of the middle of the 14th century, in which mention is made of a paper manufactory in the Marches of Ancona.

1694 (producing, latterly, about 1,400,000*l.* annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1861. Hop-stalks, said to be used for paper-making in France, 1873.

PAPER-HANGINGS, &c. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland about 1555. Made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the present century. — PAPER BRICKS have been made in America; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by M. Jaloureau of Paris, was shown in 1860.

PAPER-MONEY, see *Banks*.

PAPIER MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper-pulp combined with gum and sometimes with china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker, is said to have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PAPIN'S DIGESTER (see *Steam*), invented about 1681. Denis Papin, a French philosopher, assisted Boyle in his experiments about 1678.

PAPISTS, see *Roman Catholics*.

PAPUA, see *New Guinea*.

PAPYRUS, the reed from which was made the paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 B.C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria, 263 B.C. Many papyri were discovered at Herculaneum in 1754; and many were collected by the French in Egypt, 1798. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus, among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris, was restored in 1815.

PARABLE, see *Fable*.

PARACHUTE, see *Balloons*, 1785, 1802, 1837, 1874.

PARACLETE (Greek for comforter), a name given by Abelard to the convent which he founded in Champagne in 1122, of which Heloise became the first abbess.

PARADISE LOST, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in ten books in 1667; in twelve books in 1674.

PARADOX (Greek, *para*, beyond; and *doxa*, opinion), something contrary to common opinion. Professor De Morgan's "Budget of Paradoxes" (of all kinds) was published in 1872. John Paget's "Paradoxes and Puzzles, Historical, Judicial, and Literary," published 1874.

PARAFFIN (from *parum affinis*, from its having little affinity with anything), also called photogen, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1847, and is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles. Much litigation ensued through interference with Mr. Young's patent-right.

PARAGRAPH BIBLES, see under *Bibles*.

PARAGUAY, a republic in S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilized by the Jesuits, who in 1608 commenced their missions there and held it till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814, Dr. José G. R. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled vigorously but tyrannically; he was succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vibal. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The president, C. A. Lopez, elected in 1844, was succeeded by his son, Francis S. Lopez, Sept. 1862 (*see below*). Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation, 14 July, 1852, and by Great Britain in 1853. Population in 1857, 1,337,431; in 1873, 221,079.

Hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil began when a Brazilian steamer was captured as an intruder on the Paraguay	11 Nov. 1864
Brazil invaded in December	"
Lopez invaded the territories of the Argentine republic, which immediately made alliance with Brazil	14 April, 1865
The army of Lopez defeated	Sept. "
The allies captured Uruguyana and an army of Paraguayans	18 Sept. "
[For details of the war, see *Brazil*, 1865-9.]	
A provisional government installed; Lopez totally defeated, proclaimed an outlaw	17 Aug. 1869
Lopez killed near the Aquidaban	1 March, 1870
Peace signed with Brazil and the Argentine republic,	20 June, "
President Salvador Jovellanos elected for three years	12 Dec. 1871
President Juan Bautista Gill	25 Nov. 1874

PARALLEL MOTION, see *Motion*.

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Egyptians. A new form (said to have been devised by the duchess of Rutland) came into general use about 1820.

PARC AUX CERFS, a deer-park at Versailles, near Paris, made by Louis XII., and kept as such till 1694, when Louis XIV. took the land for building. The name was given to a house erected on it by madame Pompadour popularly said to form a seraglio for Louis XV. in 1755. It was closed by madame Du Barry in 1771.

PARCHMENT. Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes' time.

Parchment paper (or vegetable parchment) was invented and patented in 1857, by Mr. W. E. Gaine, C.E., who discovered, that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong tough skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, *e.g.*, maps, school and account-books, and drawing-paper. In 1859 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Figuier and Poumarède in 1846.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations: first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à lege suæ dignitatis;* and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535. *Blackstone.* A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons: stat. Will. III. 1700.

PARGA, a city in European Turkey: retained its civic independence under the protection of Venice till 1797, when that state was conquered by the French. It resisted various attempts to capture it; and in 1806 was garrisoned by Russians. It was given up to the French in 1807; taken by the English, 22 March, 1814; surrendered to the Turks, 1817; and abandoned by above 3000 of its inhabitants, who retired to the Ionian Isles, May, 1819.

PARIAN MARBLES, see *Arundelian Marbles*.

PARIS (formerly *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the river Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being towards the north, and in which are three isles, *la ville* (*the city*), the *île St. Louis*, and the *île Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Lutetia comprised the *city* only. It was greatly improved by the emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, 355 to 361. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria, and eventually of all the kingdom. Many ecclesiastical councils were held at Paris, 360-1528. The representative of the house of Orleans is styled count of Paris. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,178,262; in 1860, 1,525,535; in 1866, 1,825,274; see *France*.

Clovis makes Paris his residence . . about 508
St. Denis founded 613
Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes), 845, 855, 861; suffered from famine 845-940
Gallantly defended against the Danes by the count Eudes and the bishop Goslin 885
Rebuilt 1231
University founded, about 1200
Church of Notre Dame built 1160-1270
The parliament established 1302
Suffers by the factions of the Armagnacs and Burgundians 1411-1418
Taken by the English 1420
Retaken by the French 1436
Pont Notre Dame built 1499
The Louvre commenced (see *Louvre*) . . . 1522
Hôtel de Ville founded 1533
The Boulevards commenced 1536
Fountain of the Innocents erected 1551
The Tuileries begun (see *Tuileries*) 1564
Massacre of St. Bartholomew's . . 24 Aug. 1572
The Pont Neuf begun 1578
Vainly besieged by Henry IV. 1589-90
Entered by him . . . . . March, 1594
Hospital of Invalids 1595
Place Royale begun 1604
The Hôtel-Dieu founded 1606
Jardin des Plantes formed 1610
The Luxembourg, by Mary de Medicis . . . 1615
The Palais-Royal built 1629
The Val-de-Grâce 1645
Conflicts of the Fronde 1648-53
Royal palace at Versailles built; the court removed there 1661-72
The Academy of Sciences founded 1666
The Observatory established 1667
Champs Elysées planted 1670
Arch of St. Denis erected 1672
Palais d'Elysée Bourbon built 1718
The Palace of the Deputies 1722
The Military School 1751
The Pantheon, St. Geneviève, founded . . . 1764
The French revolution breaks out; the Bastile taken, 14 July, 1789
Pont de Louis XIV. finished 1790
Cemetery of Père la Chaise consecrated . . . 1804
Pont des Invalides, &c., erected 1806
Paris surrenders to the allies . . 30 March, 1814
Paris lit with gas 1819
Revolution (see *France*) . . . . . July, 1830
Column of July founded . . . . . 28 July, 1831
Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of francs were voted, 1833) commenced 15 Dec. 1840; completed . . . . . March, 1846
Revolution (see *France*) . . . . . 22 Feb. 1848
Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon (probable cost (12,800,000*l.*) 1853-62
Industrial Exhibition opened by the emperor and empress, 15 May; visited by queen Victoria and prince Albert (*the* first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since 1422), 24 Aug.; exhibition closes, 15 Nov. 1855
Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (*which see*); closes . . . Aug. 1858
Bois de Boulogne opened as a garden of acclimatisation . . . . . 6 Oct. 1860
Remains of Napoleon I. deposited in the Invalides, 31 March, 1861
A building was erected for a permanent industrial exhibition by a company . . . . . Oct. 1862
The scheme failed . . . . . Feb. 1864
Boulevard-prince-Eugène opened by the emperor, 7 Dec. 1862
Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, at Paris, in 1867; commissioners appointed, 21 Feb. 1864
Fine arts exhibition opened . . . . 1 May, 1866
Estimated population, 1,700,000 . . . . Sept. ,,
The cathedral of Notre Dame and other buildings restored . . . . . ,,
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION on the Champ de Mars (with a new park, comprising more than 100 acres); the oblong building designed by Leplay (enclosing 35 acres), 1245 feet wide, 1500 feet long, consisting of circles within circles; the external corridor was a belt of iron, 85 feet high and 115 feet wide; opened by the emperor and empress, 1 April, 1867
It was visited by the prince of Wales, the kings of Greece, Belgium, Prussia, and Sweden, the czar of Russia, the viceroy of Egypt, the sultan of Turkey, the emperor of Austria, and other inferior potentates . . . . . May-Nov. ,,
Attempted assassination of the czar by Berezowski, a Pole . . . . . 6 June, ,,
The czar and the king of Prussia entertained by M. Haussmann, prefect of Paris (cost 36,000*l.*), 8 June,
Departure of the czar, 11 June; of the king of Prussia . . . . . 14 June, ,,
Distribution of prizes to exhibitors by the emperor in the presence of the prince of Wales, the sultan, &c. . . . . 1 July, ,,
Berezowski condemned to transportation for life, 15 July, ,,
Visit of the emperor of Austria . 23 Oct.-2 Nov. ,,
Grand banquet to commissioners of international exhibition . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Exhibition finally closed (instead of on 31 Oct.), Sunday, 3 Nov. ,,
Abbé Migné's great printing-office burnt, loss about 360,000*l.* . . . . . 12 Feb. 1868
M. Haussmann, the prefect of the Seine, reported the budget of the city to exceed 9,200,000*l.* He resigned . . . . . Jan. 1870.
For the sieges and other recent events, see *France* and *Franco-German War* 1870-1
Grand Opera-house burnt . . . . 28-29 Oct. 1873
Great explosion with loss of life at Poirier's chemical works, near Paris . . . . . 19 Nov. 1874
Grand new opera-house; decreed 1860; designed by Garnier; opened in state . . . 5 Jan. 1875

IMPORTANT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession of Canada to Great Britain by France, and Florida by Spain . . . . . 10 Feb. 1763
Between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy, &c. . . . . 15 May, 1796
Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain 6 Jan. 1810
Capitulation of Paris: Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France . . . . . 11 April, 1814
Convention of Paris, between France and the allied powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st of January, 1792 . . . 23 April, ,,
Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the allies, 14 May, ,,
Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust,

and Wellington, and Blucher, for the surrender of Paris . . . . . 3 July, 1815
[The allies entered it on the 6th.]
Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers, and confiding his safeguard to England . . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years . . 20 Nov. ,,
Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, same day . . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the Congress of Vienna . . . . . 10 June, 1817
Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia (revised 13 March, 1871; see *Russia*) . . . . . 30 March, 1856
Declaration of Paris, signed by European powers, not by United States, March, 1856: 1. Privateering abolished. 2. Neutral flags to exempt an enemy's goods from capture, except contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods under an enemy's flag not to be seized. 4. Blockade to be binding must be effective. This declaration was censured in parliament in 1871.
Treaty of Paris between England and Persia, 4 March, 1857
Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia, and Switzerland, respecting Neufchâtel, 26 May, ,,
Important commercial treaty between France and England . . . . . 23 Jan. 1860
Convention between France and Italy for withdrawal of French troops from Rome . 15 Sept. 1864

PARISHES. Their boundaries in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 636. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the 15th century, when there were 10,000. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish registers were commenced in 1538. Acts were passed in 1844 and 1856 by which new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones; acts amended in 1869. The appointment of parish constables was made unnecessary by an act passed Aug. 1872. See *Registers*, and *Benefices*.

PARKESINE. A new substance, composed of gun-cotton, obtained from various vegetable bodies, and oil. It can be formed with the properties of ivory, tortoiseshell, wood, india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, and was shown by him at the Exhibition in 1862. In Dec. 1865, at the Society of Arts, parkesine was proved to be an excellent electric insulator, and therefore likely to be suitable for telegraphic purposes.

PARK LANE MURDER, see *Trials*, 1872.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. Queen Caroline, consort of George II., inquired, it is said, of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." The design was never afterwards entertained. See *Finsbury*, *Southwark*, *Green*, *Hyde*, *James's*, *St.*, *Regent's*, *Victoria*, *Alexandra*, *Battersea*, and *People's Parks*.

Acts for the establishment of public parks in England and Ireland were passed . . 12 July, 1869
The Parks' Regulation act, passed . 27 June, 1872
By new regulations, Hyde, Battersea, Regent's, and Victoria parks are the only metropolitan parks in which *public* addresses may be given, under certain restrictions . . . . . Oct. 1872
These regulations (much objected to; broken, and offenders fined) were modified by the home secretary . . . . . Feb. 1873

PARK'S TRAVELS. Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African society, to trace the source of the river Niger, 22 May, 1795; and returned 22 Dec. 1797, after having fruitlessly encountered great danger. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, 30 Jan. 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. His murder at Broussa on the Niger was well authenticated.

PARLIAMENT (from the French *parlement*, discourse) derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemot*. The name was applied to the assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the 12th century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw., 1272: and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Hen. III. 1258, when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Hen. III. 1265. *Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, edit.* 1685; see *Commons* and *Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown (as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III.). It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. *Sir Edward Coke.** The fourth edition of May's "Practical Treatise on Parliament" was published in 1859; see *Triennial* and *Septennial*.

First summons of barons by writ directed to the bishop of Salisbury, by John 1205
Parliament of Merton 1236
An assembly of knights and burgesses (the *mad* parliament) . . . . . 11 June, 1258
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation. *Dugdale* . . . . . 20 Jan. 1265
First regular parliament (according to many historians), 22 Edw. I. 1294
First a deliberative assembly; it becomes a legislative power, whose assent is essential to constitute a law 1308
The commons elect their first speaker, Peter De la Mere 1377
Parliament of only one day (Richard II. deposed) 29 Sept. 1399
"*Parliamentum Indoctum*" at Coventry (lawyers excluded) . . . . . 6 Oct. 1404
Members obliged to reside at the places they represented 1413
Forty-shilling freeholders only to elect knights . . 1430
"*Parliamentum diabolicum*" at Coventry: attainted the Yorkists 1459

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says "*Le roi* [or *la reine*] *le veut.*" If the bill be a private bill, he says "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, *Le roi* [or *la reine*] *remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et aussi le veut.*" If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi* [or *la reine*] *s'avisera,*" which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the French language should still be used.

Journals of the lords commenced 1509
Acts of Parliament printed in 1501, and consecutively from . . . . . ,,
Members protected from arrest (see *Ferrars*) . . 1542
Journals of the commons begun 1547
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons 1549
The *Addled Parliament;* remonstrated with James I. respecting benevolences; dissolved by him in anger 5 April, 1614
The parliament in which were first formed the *Court* and *Country* parties, 1614, disputes with James I. June, 1620
Charles I. dissolves parliament, which does not meet for eleven years 1629
The *Long Parliament* (which voted the house of lords as useless) first assembled . . . 3 Nov. 1640
The bishops excluded from voting on temporal matters . . . . . ,,
The *Rump Parliament;* it voted the trial of Charles I. Jan. 1649
House of peers abolished . . . . . 6 Feb. ,,
A peer sat as a member of the commons . . . . ,,
Cromwell roughly dissolves the *Long Parliament* 20 April, 1653
A convention parliament (see *Convention*) . . . 1660
Roman catholics excluded from parliament . . 1678
The commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower . . . . . Nov. ,,
The speaker of the commons refused by the king . 1679
A convention parliament (see *Convention*) . . . 1688
James II. convenes the Irish parliament at Dublin, which attaints 3000 protestants 1689
Act for triennial parliament (see *Triennial*) . . 1694
First parliament of Great Britain met . 23 Oct. 1707
Members of the house of commons accepting any office of profit ordered to be re-elected by statute 6 Anne, cap. 7 . . . . . ,,
The Triennial act repealed, and Septennial act voted (see *Septennial Parliament*) . . . 7 May, 1716
The journals ordered to be printed 1752
Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons . . 1770
The lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons in Wilkes's affair . . . . . about ,,
Reporting the debates permitted . . . about ,,
Assembly of the first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland . 2 Feb. 1801
Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower . 6 April, 1810
Murder of Spencer Perceval, by Bellingham, at the house of commons . . . . . 11 May, 1812
Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Roman catholic commoner elected since the Revolution . . . . . 5 July, 1828
The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Roman catholic peer under the Relief bill (see *Roman Catholics*) . . . . . 28 April, 1829
The Reformed Parliament meet . . . 7 Aug. 1832
Joseph Pease, the first Quaker admitted M.P. on his affirmation . . . . . 15 Feb. 1833
Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire . 16 Oct. 1834
New houses of parliament commenced * 1840
The members of the commons' and lords' houses relinquish the privilege of franking letters (see *Franking*) . . . . . 10 Jan. ,,
Committal of Smith O'Brien by the commons for contempt (see *Ireland*) . . . 20 July, 1846
The peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready . . 15 April, 1847
Reporters excluded by motion of John O'Connell for two hours . . . . . 18 May, 1849
The commons assemble in their new house 4 Nov. 1852
The chairman of committees of the whole house appointed to act as a deputy-speaker of the house of commons . . . . . Aug. 1853
The two houses began to communicate by letter . 1855
Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted, 26 July, 1858
Court of referees to examine private bills established 1865
Henry Fawcett (blind), elected M.P. . . July, ,,
The parliamentary oaths modified and made uniform 30 April, 1866
Arthur M. Kavanagh (without arms and legs), elected Nov. ,,
Her Majesty authorised to proclaim prorogation of parliament during the recess, by act passed 12 Aug. 1867
New Reform bill received royal assent . 15 Aug. ,,
Great dissatisfaction in the commons at the smallness of their building; a committee's report (proposing changes or a new house) printed . Oct. ,,
Changes in mode of dealing with private bills in court of referees . . . . . March, 1868
Vote by proxy in the house of lords abolished by standing order . . . . . 31 March, ,,
Reform acts for Scotland and Ireland, and Parliamentary Boundaries act passed . . 13 July, ,,
Parliamentary Elections act passed . 31 July, ,,
Parliament dissolved . . . . . 11 Nov. ,,
New parliament met . . . . . 10 Dec. ,,
Reporters excluded from the commons during debates on the Contagious Diseases act, 24 May and 20 July, 1870
The commons sat from 2 P.M. 15 July, to 5.30 A.M., 16 July, ,,
Meeting of parliament, in six days after proclamation, legalised by act passed . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Death of the earl of Onslow, father of the house of lords, aged 93 . . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Mr. Fawcett alone in the lobby (350-1, on grant of 30,000*l.* to princess Louise on her marriage), 16 Feb. 1871
Bankrupt peers disqualified from sitting or voting in parliament by act passed . . . 13 July, ,,
Mr. Bonham Carter succeeds Mr. J. C. Dodson as deputy speaker and chairman of committees, 8 April, 1872
Only 89,938*l.* paid to members (commons) for salaries and pensions, civil, naval, and military July, ,,
The ballot act passed . . . . . 18 July ,,
Mr. Biggar and others caused reporters and others to be excluded from the debates in the commons; much discussion ensued; Mr. Disraeli's resolution that strangers are not to withdraw without a vote of the house or order of the speaker, unanimously adopted . . . 21 May, 1875
Mr. Plimsoll, greatly excited, makes unparliamentary charges at the proposed withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, 22 July; apologises; motion for reprimand withdrawn . 29 July, 1875

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDW. I. 1299, TO 37 VICT. 1874.

Edward I.	. . . . .	8	parl. in	8 yrs'. reign
Edward II.	. . . . .	15	,,	20 ,,
Edward III.	. . . . .	37	,,	50 ,,
Richard II.	. . . . .	26	,,	22 ,,
Henry IV.	. . . . .	10	,,	14 ,,
Henry V.	. . . . .	11	,,	9 ,,
Henry VI.	. . . . .	22	,,	39 ,,
Edward IV.	. . . . .	5	,,	22 ,,
Richard III.	. . . . .	1	,,	2 ,,
Henry VII.	. . . . .	8	,,	24 ,,

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	21 Jan. . 1510	23 Feb. . 1510
	4 Feb. . 1511	4 March . 1513
	5 Feb. . 1514	22 Dec. . 1515
	15 April . 1523	13 Aug. . 1523
	3 Nov. . 1530	4 April . 1536
	8 June . 1536	18 July . ,,
	28 April . 1539	24 July . 1540
	16 Jan. . 1541	29 March . 1544
	30 Jan. . 1545	
	23 Nov. . ,,	28 Jan. . 1547
	4 Nov. . 1547	15 April . 1552
EDWARD VI.	1 March . 1553	31 March . 1553
	5 Oct. .	6 Dec. . ,,
MARY	5 April . 1554	5 May . 1554

* Termed the "Palace of Westminster." The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837, by Messrs Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 886 feet in length, and projected into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster-bridge. Sir Charles Barry (born 1795, died 1860) was the architect of the sumptuous pile of buildings raised since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick; to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the south-west extremity is 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building.

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
MARY	12 Nov. 1554	16 Jan. 1555
	21 Oct. 1555	9 Dec. ,,
	20 Jan. 1558	17 Nov. 1558
ELIZABETH	23 Jan. 1559	8 May 1559
	12 Jan. 1563	2 Jan. 1567
	2 April 1571	29 May 1571
	8 May 1572	19 April 1583
	23 Nov. 1584	14 Sept. 1586
	29 Oct. 1586	23 March 1587
	12 Nov. 1588	29 March 1589
	19 Feb. 1593	10 April 1593
	24 Oct. 1597	9 Feb. 1598
	27 Oct. 1601	19 Dec. 1601
JAMES I.	19 March 1604	19 Feb. 1610
	5 April 1614	6 June 1614
	30 Jan. 1621	6 Jan. 1622
	29 Feb. 1624	27 March 1625
CHARLES I.	18 June 1625	12 Aug. ,,
	6 Feb. 1626	11 June 1626
	17 March 1628	10 March 1629
	13 April 1640	5 May 1640
Long Parliament	3 Nov. ,,	20 April 1653
COMMONWEALTH	3 Sept. 1654	22 Jan. 1655
	17 Sept. 1656	4 Feb. 1658
	27 Jan. 1659	22 April 1659
	6 May ,,	16 March 1660
CHARLES II.	25 April 1660	29 Dec. ,,
Pensionary Parl.	8 May 1661	24 Jan. 1679
	6 March 1679	10 July ,,
	21 March 1681	28 March 1681
JAMES II.	19 May 1685	22 July 1687
	22 Jan. 1689	6 Feb. 1690
WILLIAM III.	20 March 1690	11 Oct. 1695
	22 Nov. 1695	7 July 1698
	9 Dec. 1698	19 July 1700
	10 Feb. 1701	11 Nov. 1701
ANNE	30 Dec. ,,	2 July 1702
	20 Oct. 1702	5 April 1705
	25 Oct. 1705	11 April 1708
	18 Nov. 1708	28 Sept. 1710
	25 Nov. 1710	8 Aug. 1713
	11 Nov. 1713	15 Jan. 1715
GEORGE I.	21 March 1715	10 March 1722
	9 Oct. 1722	7 Aug. 1727
GEORGE II.	28 Jan. 1728	18 April 1734
	14 Jan. 1735	28 April 1741
	4 Dec. 1741	18 June 1747
	10 Nov. 1747	8 April 1754
	14 Nov. 1754	21 March 1761
GEORGE III.	3 Nov. 1761	12 March 1768
	10 May 1768	30 Sept. 1774
	29 Nov. 1774	1 Sept. 1780
	31 Oct. 1780	25 March 1784
	18 May 1784	12 June 1790
	26 Nov. 1790	20 May 1796
	27 Sept. 1796	29 June 1802
	16 Nov. 1802	24 Oct. 1806
	15 Dec. 1806	29 April 1807
	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812
	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818
	14 Jan. 1819	29 Feb. 1820
GEORGE IV.	23 April 1820	2 June 1826
	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830
	26 Oct. 1830	22 April 1831
WILLIAM IV.	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832
	29 June 1833	30 Dec. 1834
	19 Feb. 1835	17 July 1837
VICTORIA	15 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841
	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847
	18 Nov. 1847	1 July 1852
	4 Nov. 1852	21 March 1857
	1 April 1857	23 April 1859
	31 May 1859	6 July 1865
	1 Feb. 1866	11 Nov. 1868
	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874
	5 March 1874	

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND, it is said, began with conferences of the English settlers on the hill of Tara, in 1173. Writs for knights of the shire were issued in 1295. The Irish parliament met last on 7 Aug. 1800; the bill for the union having passed.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND consisted of barons, prelates, and abbots, and occasionally of burgesses. A great national council was held at Scone by John Balliol, 9 Feb. 1292; and by Robert Bruce at Cambuskenneth, in 1326. A house of commons was never formed in Scotland. The parliament of Scotland sanctioned the act of union on 16 Jan. 1707, and met for the last time on 22 April, same year.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV.; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of pope Boniface VIII., 1302. It was suppressed by Louis XV., 1771; restored by Louis XVI., 1774; demanded a meeting of the states-general in 1787; and was suspended by the national assembly, 3 Nov. 1789; see *Commune*.

PARMA (N. Italy). founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard league in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia), 1545.

United to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese 1714
Battle near Parma; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; both armies claimed the victory . . 29 June, 1734
Battle near the Trebbia; the French under Macdonald, defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals . . . . 19 June, 1799
The duke of Parma made king of Etruria . Feb. 1801
Parma united to France: with Placentia and Guastalla conferred on Maria Louisa, ex-empress, by treaty of Fontainebleau . . . . . 5 April, 1814
Parma occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of 1848
The Sardinians retire after the battle of Novara, 23 March, 1849
The duke Charles II. abdicates in favour of his son, Charles III. . . . . 14 March, ,,
Charles III. stabbed by an assassin, 26 March, dies, 27 March, 1854
Robert I., a minor (born 9 July, 1848); whose mother becomes regent.
War in Italy; the Parmesans establish a provisional government; the duchess-regent retires to Switzerland . . . . . 1 May, 1859
Farina became dictator . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Annexation to Sardinia voted . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
Col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, cruelly murdered by the mob . . . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Parma is now part of the province of Æmilia in the kingdom of Italy, to which it was annexed by decree after a plebiscite . . . . 18 March, 1860
Duchess-regent died . . . . . 1 Feb. 1864

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in Athens or Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 B.C., L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans scourged the parricide; sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

PARSEES or **GUEBRES**, the followers of Zerdusht, dwelt in Persia till 638, when, at the battle of Kadseah, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Náhárand in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors, but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay (where they are termed Parsees), and where they numbered 114,098 in 1849. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, was for several years professor of Gujerati at University college, London. See *Bombay*.

PARTHENON (from Greek *parthenē*, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected

about 442 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 438 B.C. The roof was destroyed by the Venetians in 1687; see *Elgin Marbles*.

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope), 23 Jan. 1799, and overthrown in June same year.

PARTHIA (Asia). The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed, A.D. 226; and his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTITION ACT, relative to the division of property sold by direction of the court of chancery, passed 25 June, 1688.

PARTICULARISTS. The name given to those Germans who desire the maintenance of the independence of the German states, and oppose their absorption into the empire. M. Gasser, one of them, failed in an attempt to form a ministry in Bavaria, Sept. 1872.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession (declaring the elector of Bavaria next heir, and ceding provinces to France) was signed 19 Aug. 1698; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), 13 March, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland; the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, 17 Feb. 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, 5 Aug. same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, 24 Oct. 1795.

PARTNERSHIP. The laws respecting it were amended in 1863; see *Limited Liability*.

PARTY, see *Processions*.

PASIGRAPHY (from Greek, *pasi*, for all): a system which professes to teach people to communicate with each other by means of numbers which convey the same ideas in all languages. A society for this purpose was established at Munich; and the president, Anton Bachmaier, published a dictionary and-grammar for German, French, and English, 1868—71; 4334 mental conceptions may be thus communicated.

PASQUINADES. Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1533.

At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, idle persons used to assemble to listen to his sallies, to relate anecdotes, and rail at the passers-by. After the cobbler's death, his name was given to a statue to which lampoons were affixed.

PASSAROWITZ TREATY, concluded 21 July, 1718, between Germany and Venice, and the Turks, by which the house of Austria ceded certain commercial rights, and obtained from Turkey the Temeswar, Belgrade, and part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia. The Turks gained the Morea.

PASSAU (Germany), **TREATY OF**, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the protestant princes of Germany, 31 July, 1552. In 1662 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

PASSENGERS—by public vehicles, are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (1831), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (1838), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the general omnibus company's carriages had given way, recovered 400*l.* damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, 10 Dec. 1856. The Ships' Passenger act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, passed in 1855, was amended in 1863; see *Campbell's Act*.

PASSIONISTS, a congregation of clerks of the holy cross, founded by St. Paul of the Cross, who died 1775, and was canonized by the pope 1867. A home was set up in England in 1841, and others since. The monastery, Highgate, London, N., solemnly blessed by cardinal Manning, and opened, 16 July, 1876.

PASSION PLAY, see *Drama*.

PASSION-WEEK, the name given since the Reformation to the week preceding Easter, was formerly applied to the fortnight. Archbishop Laud says the two weeks were so called "for a thousand years together," and refers to an epistle, by Ignatius, in the 1st century, in which the practice is said to have been "observed by all." The week preceding Easter is now by some termed "Holy Week," the previous week "Passion Week."

PASSOVER, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C. (*Exodus* xii.) in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them; the door posts being marked with the blood of the Paschal Lamb killed the evening before. The passover was celebrated in the new temple, 18 April, 515 B.C. *Usher*.

PASSPORT SYSTEM forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 5*s.* to 6*d.* Passports were abolished in Norway in 1859; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, 16 Dec. 1860; in Italy, 26 June, 1862; in Portugal, 23 Jan. 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was *established* in the United States on 19 Aug. 1861. The passport system, revived in France on account of the war, 1 Aug. 1870, was abolished by M. Thiers, 10 April, 1872, in compliance with the wish of the British government.

PASTON LETTERS, the correspondence of a Norfolk family, 1422-83, giving a picture of social life in England, were edited by sir John Fenn, and published in five volumes, quarto, 1787-1823. Their authenticity was questioned Sept. 1865, but was satisfactorily vindicated by a committee of the society of Antiquaries in May, 1866. Part of the MS. was soon after purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. The publication of a new edition, by James Gairdner, with additional letters, 1872—5. The MSS. of the second series with other letters was found in 1875, by Mr. Frere, of Roydon Hall, near Diss, Norfolk.

PATAY (France), where Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was present, when the earl of Richemonte signally defeated the English, 18 June, 1429.

Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to flee. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned 17 July, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armour, and holding the sword of state, see *Joan of Arc.*

PATENTS (from *pateo*, I open), licences and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83 (1835), and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (1852). By the latter COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS were appointed, viz., the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, the lord advocate, and the solicitors-general for England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1853, a journal was published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from March, 1617 to the present time. Specifications of patents may be consulted by the public at the Free Library and Reading-Room, in Southampton-buildings, opened 5 March, 1854. A museum containing models, portraits, &c., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft.

An international congress for the protection of patents met at Vienna . . . . . Aug. 1873
2974 patents granted in 1873
New patent bills introduced into parliament withdrawn 1875, 1876

In 1864, the alleged defalcations of Mr. Edmunds, a clerk in the patent office and an official of the house of lords, led to his retirement. He obtained a pension of 800*l.*, which was taken from him by a vote of the house of lords on 9 May, 1865. Much litigation ensued. In an action against Mr. Gladstone, the prime minister, and others, for a libel, Mr. Edmunds was non-suited, 21-22 June, 1872; and he failed in actions against several newspapers for printing a treasury minute. His appeal to the house of lords failed 16 June, 1873.

PATENT MEDICINES: received for stamps, year 1875—6, 123,136*l.*

PATNA (N. India). Near here the English, under major Carnac, defeated the emperor Shah Alum on 15 Jan. 1761. The town was acquired by the British by their defeat of the sanguinary Meer Cassim, 23 Oct. 1764.

PATRIARCHS (a name given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons). The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses, about 440. It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin church had no patriarchs till the 6th century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.

Nectarius, bishop of Constantinople, as *ex-officio* chief of the Eastern bishops, was nominated patriarch of Constantinople at the second general council of Constantinople, 9 July, 381. This led the way to the schism between the Eastern and Western churches.

PATRICIANS, the senators of Rome; their authority began with the city itself; see *Rome.*

PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (Dublin), was founded in 1190 by archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was desecrated in 1546, and used as a law court; restored 1553. After renovation by the munificence of the late sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, it was re-opened 24 Feb. 1865; see *Dublin.*

PATRICK, ST., KNIGHTS OF, an order instituted by king George III., 5 Feb., the statutes were signed 28 Feb. 1783. The number, originally fifteen, was increased in 1821, 1831, and 1833, and is now twenty-two. The prince of Wales was installed as knight, 18 April, 1868.—St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, London, instituted 1784.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS, established to encourage the army and navy in times of war.

1. Founded by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded, and of their widows and orphans, and for granting pecuniary rewards and badges of distinction for valour and merit, 20 July, 1803: 24 Aug. 1809, 424,832*l.* had been received, and 331,611*l.* expended. From 1803 to 1826 the total sum received was 629,823*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*
2. A commission (headed by prince Albert) was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russo-Turkish war, June; a great meeting held Nov. 1854.
   Large sums were collected from this country and the colonies, amounting to 1,171,270*l.* in July, 1855; to 1,296,282*l.* on 16 Nov. 1855; finally to 1,460,861*l.* In *Jan.* 1874, 1,303,386*l.* expended.
   The overplus, 200,000*l.* was appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls (the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum) on Wandsworth common, the first stone of which was laid by the queen, 11 July, 1857.
   The royal family and many of the aristocracy contributed drawings, some of which were sold for high prices, in May, 1855.
3. A large fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, Aug. 1857, 434,729*l.* collected up to Nov. 1858. An act for its administration was passed, 12 Aug. 1867; see *India*, 1857.

PATRONAGE OF LIVINGS by Laymen in England is very ancient; in Scotland was opposed by the books of discipline 1560 and 1578, abolished 1649, restored 1660. The system led to the disruption of the established church, and the foundation of the free church, 18 May, 1843. The abolition of lay patronage was earnestly advocated by the authorities of the established church in March, 1870, and the duke of Argyll volunteered to resign his patronage in May. Of 1109 livings 319 belonged to the crown, and about 600 to private persons. An act (37 & 38 Vict. c. 82) for abolishing patronage in Scotland, brought in by the duke of Richmond, 18 May, passed, 7 Aug. 1874.

PAULIANISTS or **PAULINIANS**, followers of Paul bishop of Samosata, afterwards patriarch of Antioch, 260, who are said to have denied Christ's divinity and the trinity; he was excommunicated 269 by a council at Antioch.

PAULICIANS, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about 652. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor, in the 9th century, and finally settled at Montford, in Italy, where they were attacked by the bishop of Milan in 1028. Severe decrees against them were made in 1163, and they gradually dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the 16th century.

PAUL JONES, a Scotchman, born 1742; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the American war, and made daring depredations on British commerce. He pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven burnt shipping in the harbour, April 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two British ships of war which he had taken, and which the stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (London). For details of its history, see Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's," 1658 and 1716; Dean Milman's "Annals of St. Paul's," 1868; and Mr. Wm. Longman's "History of the Three Cathedrals," dedicated to St. Paul, 1873.

The first church, built on the site of a temple to Diana, supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution (302), rebuilt in the reign of Constantine	323-337
Demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Ethelbert and Sebert	about 597-610
Injured by fire	962
Destroyed by the great conflagration, 1086, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced a magnificent edifice with the highest spire in the world about 1087; completed	1240
Nearly destroyed by fire	1444
The spire burnt	1561
A commission granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral	2 April, 1631
It was totally destroyed by the fire of	Sept. 1666
Clearing of the ground began	May, 1674
First stone of the present edifice laid	21 June, 1675
The choir opened for divine worship	2 Dec. 1697
The whole edifice completed under sir Christopher Wren (except some decorations, not finished until 1723)	1710
The total cost (including 200 tons' weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202*l.*	
Ball and cross restored by Mr. Cockerell	1822
Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began, when above 4000 persons were present, Sunday, 28 Nov.	1858
A national guinea subscription for completing the interior ornamentation, began	Feb. 1864
87th meeting of the charity school children	3 June, 1869
A great meeting was held at the Mansion-house to complete the interior of the cathedral according to Wren's design, 13 July, 34,708*l.* collected by	4 Nov. 1870
Dr. Church, the new dean, gave 1000*l.*	Nov. 1871
National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the prince of Wales, see *Thanksgiving*	27 Feb. 1872
"Thanksgiving fund" established	"
The queen gave 1000*l.*, the prince 500*l.*	Feb. "
After an interval annual meeting of the children resumed	9 Oct. 1873
The iron railings (set up in 1710) sold, and soon after removed (the dean and chapter bought the enclosed space from the corporation)	8 Jan.; formally opened 26 Jan. 1874
Discussion respecting the ornamentation: Mr. Burges' plans censured, June; the engagement with him rescinded	Nov. 1874
Meeting to endeavour to obtain a peal of bells, the lord mayor, the dean, &c., present, 2 Nov. 1875; arrangements being made	Sept. 1876

DIMENSIONS.

	feet.
Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to east end	510
Breadth, north to south portico	282
Exterior diameter of the dome	145
Height from ground to top of cross	404
Campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height	208
Breadth of western entrance	189
Circumference of dome	420
Entire circumference of the building	2292
Diameter of ball	6

PAUL'S CROSS, ST. (London), which stood at the north side of the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to preaching, but to political and ecclesiastical discourses, &c. The cross was demolished in 1643, by order of the parliament.

PAUL'S SCHOOL, ST., was endowed in 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 boys "of every nation, country, and class," in memory of the number of fishes taken by Peter. (*John* xxi. 11). The first schoolhouse was burnt in 1666; the second, by Wren, was taken down in 1824, and the present building erected by George Smith. William Lilly was the first master, and his grammar is still used by the school. *Timbs.* The claim of the Mercers company to be owners instead of trustees of Colet's estate was set aside by the vice chancellor, 11 Feb. 1870.

PAUPERS, see *Poor.*

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; the Appian way, a paved road, was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about 1533. It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825. Wood and asphalte paving were tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847; see *Wood Pavement.* Asphalte has been much used since 1869. Wood reported to be the best for London, May, 1876.

PAVIA (N. Italy), the ancient *Ticinum* or *Papia.* Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is said to be the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths. In 568 it was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom. In the 12th century it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On 24 Feb. 1525, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. It was long asserted that Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying, *Tout est perdu, madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honour). The words are now said to have been, *L'honneur et la vie qui est saulvé,*

PAWNBROKING. The Roman emperors lent money upon land. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about 1462. The institutions were termed *monti di pietà* (*which see*). Soon afterwards, it is said that the bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756, and licences issued in 1783. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1851, 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127; the number is increasing more than in proportion to the population. In 1860 an act was passed enabling pawnbrokers to charge a halfpenny for every ticket describing things pledged for a sum under 5*s.* The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856, 1859, 1860. Pawnbrokers in Great Britain; 1851, 1873; in 1861, 2578; in 1871, 3540. The law was consolidated in the pawnbrokers act passed 10 Aug. 1872.

PAX, a small tablet, generally silver, termed, *tabula pacis* or *osculatorium,* kissed by the Roman Catholic priests and laity; substituted for the primeval kiss of peace in the early church. The Pax is said to have been introduced about the 12th century.

PAYMASTER GENERAL. In 1836 the army and navy pay departments were consolidated into the paymaster-general's-office, sometimes held by a cabinet minister.

PEABODY FUND. Mr. George Peabody, an American merchant (born 18 Feb. 1795, died 4 Nov. 1869), who had made his fortune in London, gave on 12 March, 1862, 150,000*l.*, on 21 Jan. 1866, 100,000*l.*, on 5 Dec. 1868, 100,000*l.*, and by his will directed his trustees to pay 150,000*l.*—in all 500,000*l.*—to ameliorate the condition of the London poor.

An autograph letter, promising her portrait in miniature, was sent him by the queen, 28 March, 1866
[Inscription on the miniature sent:—"V.R. presented by the Queen to G. Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London."]
The first block of buildings for working classes, termed "Peabody dwellings," in Commercial street, Spitalfields, was opened 29 Feb. 1864; and others since, in Islington, Shadwell, Chelsea, and Bermondsey; they have been found to be self-supporting.
Mr. Peabody's statue, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, was inaugurated by the prince of Wales . . . . . 23 July, 1869
Funeral service at Westminster abbey, . 12 Nov. „
Funeral at Portland, U. S., prince Arthur present 8 Feb. 1870
He also gave large sums, for educational purposes, in the United States.
Many blocks of building erected 1870-6

PEACE. A temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian, 75; see *Fire-works*, *Treaties*, *Justices*, &c.—"PEACE OF RELIGION" (between catholics and protestants) was signed at Augsburg, 15 Sept. 1555.

A PEACE SOCIETY, founded 1816, for the promotion of universal peace, held its 58th anniversary in May, 1874. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, 22 Aug. 1849. It met in London at Exeter hall, 30 Oct. following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's church, 22 Aug. 1850; at Birmingham, 28 Nov. 1850; and at Exeter hall, 22 July, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, 27 Jan. 1853; and at Edinburgh . 12 Oct. 1853
Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden were among the most conspicuous members of the society. A deputation from the Peace Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, Pease, and another Quaker friend, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb. 1854
At the stormy international peace congress at Geneva, Garibaldi was present . 9-12 Sept. 1867
A peace congress met at Berne . . 24 Sept. 1868
At the peace congress held at Lausanne, the violence of the Communists at Paris in May, was warmly reprobated . . . . . 25 Sept. 1871
Congress held at Lugano, 23 Sept. 1872; at the Hague, 25 Sept. 1873; at Paris . . 6 Sept. 1875

PEACE PRESERVATION ACT (Ireland), passed 4 April, 1870: continued since (1876).

PEACHES are said to have been introduced into this country from Persia about 1562.

PEARLS, mentioned *Job* xxviii. 18. M. Reaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought in 1574, to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats. A pearl named the *Incomparable*, spoken of by De Boote, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier, as being in possession of the emperor of Persia, was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.* Value of pearls imported into Great Britain, 1856, 56,162*l.*

PEASANTS' WAR, see *Jacquerie*.

PEAT, see *Bogs*. A peat coal and charcoal company, established in 1873, when coal was 41*s.* a ton.

"PECULIAR PEOPLE," a small sect in Essex and other parts of England formed about 1845. Two members, Thos. and Maryanne Wagstaffe, were tried and acquitted of manslaughter, 29 Jan. 1868. They had neglected getting medical assistance for their sick child, and depended on the efficacy of their elders' prayers and anointing it with oil (*James* v. 14). The child *died*. *On 8 May 1872*, a father was convicted for neglecting to get medical advice for his child who died of small pox; and the sect agreed to modify their practice. Establishments for healing diseases by prayer exist in Germany.

At another trial, Thomas Hines was acquitted, in accordance with the opinion of the court; Baron Pigott held that the case did not amount to criminal neglect because the prisoner had not called in a doctor to his sick child, 19 Aug. 1874; similar cases since; 1875-6.
John Robert Downes (for neglect respecting scarlet fever) sentenced to 3 months imprisonment 21 Sept. 1876

PEDESTRIANISM. Euchidas, a citizen of Platæa, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens, and delivered the fire, than he *fell* dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he cried out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired.

Foster Powel, the English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. His expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, is said to have been completed in 140 hours.
Captain Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile in each hour, in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on 10 July, 1809.
Thomas Standen, aged 60, of Salehurst, walked 1100 miles in 1100 hours (1 mile in 1 hour), finished, *July*, 1811.
Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of captain Barelay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the Barrack-tavern cricket ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, 17 June, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, 29 July following, winning a considerable sum.
On 7 Oct. 1861, a 12 miles foot-race was held, when Levett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Deerfoot, a Seneca Indian, ran 12 miles in 65 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 10 seconds; other races followed.
On 11 May, 1863, Deerfoot was beaten by White, who ran 10 miles in 52 minutes 14 seconds.
Miss Richards walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours 18 May-29 June, 1874
Edward Payson Weston (American), at Newark, U.S., walked 500 miles in 5 days 23 hours 34 min. 21-26 Dec. 1874
Wm. Perkins, at Lillie Bridge, London, S.W., walked 8 miles in less than one hour . 20 Sept. 1875
Match between Weston and Perkins at Agricultural Hall, London, N., began 9.25 p.m. 8 Feb. 1876; Perkins walked 50 miles in 9 h. 37 m. 41 s., rested 26 m., went on for 65 m., and stopped; Weston walked 50 miles in 9 h. 55 m. 52 s., went on for 16 h., stopped for 1 h., went on to 24 h. (walked 109 miles 758 yards), . 8-9 Feb. 1876
Weston began to walk 500 miles in 6 days at Agricultural Hall, 12.5 a.m. 6 March, had walked 450 miles 11 March; he walked 111 miles in 24 consecutive hours at Manchester . . April, „
Bella St. Clair walked 1000 miles in 950 hours 25 July, *et seq.* 1876

PEDLARS, see *Hawkers*. The Pedlars' act passed, Aug. 1871.

PEDOMETER AND ODOMETER, apparatus for measuring the distance traversed by a walker or carriage.

Odometers, or road-measurers, are said to have been known in the 15th century; and improvements in them were made in England by Butterfield, about 1678; and by Meynier, in France about 1724
Wm. Grayson's odometer, or road-measurer, to be attached to carriages, was patented . 1 Dec. 1851
Ralph Gouts' *pedometer* for indicating the steps taken by a walker, was patented . 4 Nov. 1799
Wm. Payne's pedometer for the waistcoat pocket, patented . . . . . 15 Feb. 1831

PEEL ACTS. Among the most important were the Bank Acts of 1819 and 1844; the acts amending the criminal laws, 1827; dividing parishes into districts, 1843, and the act repealing the corn laws in 1846.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.* The FIRST succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorpe, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov. 1834. Sir R. Peel, then in Italy, was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They both resigned in April, 1835. In May, 1841, sir R. Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year, he became again premier. He lost the support of the conservative party by obtaining the repeal of the corn laws, and resigned 29 June, 1846.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).
Sir Robert Peel, *first lord of the treasury* and *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.
Earl of Rosslyn, *lord president*.
Lord Wharncliffe, *privy seal*.
Henry Goulburn, duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, *home, foreign*, and *colonial secretaries of state*.
Earl De Grey, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Lord Ellenborough, and Alexander Baring, *board of control* and *trade*.
Sir Edward Knatchbull, *paymaster of the forces*.
J. C. Herries, *secretary-of-war*.
Sir George Murray, *master-general of the ordnance, &c.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).
Sir Robert Peel, *first minister*.
Duke of Wellington in the cabinet without office, *aft. commander-in-chief*.
Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.
Lord Wharncliffe, *lord president*.
Duke of Buckingham, *lord privy-seal* (succeeded by duke of Buccleuch).
Sir James Graham, earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, *home, foreign*, and *colonial secretaries*.
Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Haddington, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Earl of Ripon, *board of trade* (succeeded by W. E. Gladstone).
Lord Ellenborough, *India board* (succeeded by lord Fitzgerald; succeeded by earl of Ripon).
Sir Henry Hardinge, sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c.
[Terminated 29 June, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

* Sir Robert Peel was born 5 Feb. 1788; entered parliament in 1809; became under-secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812; M.P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office); secretary for home department in 1822; resigned office and reappointed in 1827; resigned again in 1830; became premier in 1834 and 1841 (*see above*). He was thrown from his horse 29 June, and died 2 July, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827, *et seq.*; established the new police, and carried the catholic emancipation bill in 1829, and the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Statutes have been erected to him—at Salford, in 1852; at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester, in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

PEELITES, a name given to gentlemen, whigs and tories, who adhered to sir Robert Peel, after his defeat by the conservative party, on account of his free-trade measures carried in 1846. The principal were Henry Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, sir James Graham, Edward Cardwell, sir George Clerk, lord Lincoln (afterwards duke of Newcastle), and lords Canning and Elgin, and others. Several of them became members of the Palmerston and Aberdeen administrations (*which see*).

PEEL PICTURES. The family collection (70) were purchased for the National Gallery for 75,000*l*. 1871.

PEEP-O'-DAY-BOYS, insurgents in Ireland, who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared 4 July, 1784, and were long the terror of the country; see *Defenders*.

PEERESSES of the United Kingdom: seven in 1876, Countess of Cromartie, baronesses Berners, Burdett-Coutts, Le Despencer, Lucas, North, and Willoughby D'Eresby.

PEERS, see *Lords*.

PEGU, a province of the Burmese empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by major Cotton, with 300 men, in June, 1852, without loss; and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was recaptured by general Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions, by proclamation, 20 Dec. 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb. 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burmah.

PEIHO, see *China*, 1859, 1860.

PEISHWA, the prime minister of the Mahrattas, seized the sovereign power and settled at Poonah, 1749. The title was abolished in 1818.

PEKIN, the capital of China, was built by Kachilai-Khan, grandson of Genghis-Khan, about 1267. Here was held the court of the Mongol or Yuen dynasty, 1280 to 1368. In 1369, Hung-wu, of the Ming dynasty, removed to Nankin, which was the capital till Yung-lo removed his court to Pekin in 1410; and by him and his successors the city was enlarged, fortified, and beautified. It was visited by lord Macartney, Sept. 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, 12 Oct. 1860; and evacuated by them 5 Nov., after peace had been signed 24 Oct. It was described as being in a very desolate state, and the inhabitants scattered and indigent. The population in 1864 was estimated at 1,600,000. English and French representatives were settled at Pekin, March, 1861.

PELAGIANS, followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about 400. Their doctrines were condemned by councils at Jerusalem, Carthage, and other places, 415, 530. They maintained:—

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not would certainly have died. 2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person. 3. That new-born infants are in the same

condition with Adam before the fall. 4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel. 5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Christ's resurrection.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy, appear to have belonged to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean), discovered by the Spaniards in the 17th century. The East India Company's packet *Antelope*, captain Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. The king, Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died of the smallpox soon after. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION. Mr. H. Pelham replaced the earl of Wilmington as premier, 25 Aug. 1743; see *Wilmington*. In Nov. 1744, the following ministry was formed (termed "the broad bottom administration," because it comprehended a grand coalition of the parties). It was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, 6 March, 1754.

Henry Pelham, *first lord of the treasury* and *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Dorset, *president of the council*.
Earl Gower, *lord privy seal*.
Duke of Newcastle and the earl of Harrington, *secretaries of state*.
Duke of Montagu, *master-general of the ordnance*.
Duke of Bedford, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Duke of Grafton, *lord chamberlain*.
Duke of Richmond, *master of the horse*.
Duke of Argyll, *keeper of the great seal of Scotland*.
Marquis of Tweeddale, *secretary of state for Scotland*.
All of the cabinet.
The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were *not* of the cabinet.

PELLS (from *pellis*, skin), receipts on parchment rolls deposited in the court of exchequer. By an act passed in 1834, the office of clerk of the pells was abolished, and a comptroller-general appointed. "Pell Records," or "Issues of the Exchequer," or payments made out of his revenue by James I., were published by the government in 1836.

PELOPIUM, see *Niobium*.

PELOPONNESUS (the island of Pelops), S. Greece, termed Morea in the 13th century, said to have been settled by Pelops about 1283 B.C. **PELOPONNESIAN WAR** continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Bœotians to surprise Platæa, 431 B.C., on 7 May, and ended 404 by the taking of Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

PELUSIUM (now *Tineh*), formerly Sin, the key of Egypt. Here, in 525 B.C., Psammeticus III. was defeated by Cambyses, the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom. Pelusium surrendered to Alexander, 333; was taken by the Persians, 309; by Antiochus, 173; by Augustus, 30 B.C.; and after a protracted resistance by Amrou, the Saracen, A.D. 638.

PEMBROKE (S. Wales). A county palatine till 1536. The royal dockyard at Milford was moved to Pembroke in 1814. **PEMBROKE COLLEGE** and **HALL**, see under *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

PENAL LAWS, see *Criminal Laws* and *Roman Catholics*. *Penal servitude* was substituted for transportation by acts passed in 1853 and 1857, and amended in 1864.

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (*which see*). The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accursed who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, was given up to the East India Company in 1786, by captain F. Light, who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the king of Keddah. After several changes it became one of the Straits Settlements (*which see*).

PENDULUMS. The isochronous property of the pendulum is said to have been applied to clocks by Galileo about 1639, and by Richard Harris about 1641. Christian Huyghens claimed this discovery, 1658. See *Clocks*. George Graham invented the compensating pendulum, 1715. Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr. G. B. Airy (aftds. astronomer royal), and others, in a mine in Cornwall, in 1826 and 1828; and at Horton colliery in 1854. In 1851, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

PENINSULAR WAR, see under *Spain*, 1808-14.

PENITENTS, see *Magdalens*. The Penitents of the name of Jesus in Spain, were a congregation of persons who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662.

PENITENTIARIES. The London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road, was established in 1807; and the British Penitent Female Refuge at Cambridge Heath, Hackney, in 1829. The Church Penitentiary Association, founded 1851. See *Milbank*.

PENNSYLVANIA (N. America), the first state in the Union in regard to mineral wealth. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664; and it was sold to the Penn family, 1681. Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists; from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790. It was strongly unionist during the civil war, 1861-5; see *United States of America*, and *Petroleum*. Population in 1860, 2,906,370; in 1870, 3,521,791.

PENNY. The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny until the reign of Edward I. was struck with a cross, so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and

hence these names. Copper penny and two-penny pieces were coined by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency; see *Coins*, &c.—PENNY-POST; see *Post-Office*. — THE PENNY MAGAZINE began in 1832; the PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA in 1833 (supplements in 1846 and 1858). The PENNY RECEIPT stamp was appointed in 1853, and in 1850 a penny stamp was directed to be placed on bankers' cheques.—PENNY BANKS (in 1861 about 200) were established about 1850.—PENNY READINGS, for the working classes, became general in 1859. Carpenter's "Penny Readings," published in 1865-7.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION on behalf of Charles II. was suppressed, and colonel John Penruddock himself executed, 16 May, 1655.

PENSIONS. The crown's power of granting them, often much abused, was materially checked by statute 1 Anne, c. 1 (1702).

English pension list fixed at 95,000*l.* . . . 1781
Irish pension list said to amount to 489,000*l.* . . 1793
Provision made by parliament to reduce all the pension lists of the united kingdom from 145,000*l.* to a maximum of 75,000*l.* 1830
A committee appointed to define the proper persons to whom pensions should be granted: it reported in favour of servants of the crown and public, and also of those who "by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country" . 1834
The queen empowered to grant annually new pensions to the amount of 1200*l.* 1837
The political offices pension act passed . 9 Aug. 1869
The pensions commutation act passed . 29 June, 1871
Death of Rev. Thos. Thurlow, nephew of the lord chancellor, whereby pensions for abolished offices, said to amount to 11,779*l.* ceased 26 Sept. 1874

PENTAGRAPH, see *Pantagraph*.

PENTAMETER VERSE (five feet), first used about the 7th century, B.C.; see *Elegy*.

PENTATEUCH, the five books of Moses, probably written about 1452 B.C.

PENTECOST signifies the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews, called also "the feast of weeks," because it was celebrated fifty days, or seven weeks after the feast of the Passover, 1491 B.C. (*Lev.* xxiii. 15; *Exod.* xxxiv. 22); see *Whitsuntide*.

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh). Here the Scotch presbyterians, since called Cameronians (*which see*), who had risen against the government on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, 28 Nov. 1666.

PENZANCE, Cornwall. The town was burnt by the Spaniards, July, 1595. It was taken by Fairfax in 1646. Here sir Humphry Davy was born, 17 Dec. 1778, and here was inaugurated his memorial statue, 17 Oct. 1872.

PEOPLE. The duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox, at dinner in 1798, gave as a toast "the majesty of the people," for which their names were struck off the list of privy councillors. A "people's petition" was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, and rejected, 2 May, 1842. "PEOPLE'S PARKS," principally through private liberality, have been opened since 1846, at Manchester, Halifax, Birmingham, Sheffield, Dundee, Bradford, Hull, Bath, Bolton, Liverpool, Leeds, &c. (*which see*).

People's Café Company established 1874, to give the working classes the advantages of club-houses, opened their first house in Upper Whitecross-street, London . . . . . 16 April, 1875

PEPPER was used by the Greeks; licenses to sell pepper abolished, 1869.

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwamm in the gastric juice, and named by him from *pepsis*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PEPYS' DIARY. Samuel Pepys was born 23 Feb. 1632; became secretary to the admiralty about 1664; president of the Royal Society, 1684; died 26 May, 1703. His "Diary," as published, begins 1 Jan. 1659-60; ends 31 May, 1669.

The MSS. at Magdalene College, Cambridge, was deciphered by the Rev. John Smith. The first edition (with a selection from his correspondence) by Richard, lord Braybrooke, appeared in 1825. The publication of a new edition, "deciphered with additional notes by the Rev. Mynors Bright," began in 1875

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, the residence of the British and other ambassadors; has frequently been destroyed by fire; see *Turkey*, 2 Aug. 1831, and 5 June, 1870.

PERAK, see *Straits Settlement*.

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION. It commenced on the dissolution of the duke of Portland's, through his death, 30 Oct. 1809. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by Bellingham, 11 May, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Spencer Perceval [born 1762; *chancellor of exchequer*, 1807], *first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer*, and *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
Earl Camden, *lord president*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
Richard Ryder, marquis of Wellesley, and earl of Liverpool, *home, foreign*, and *colonial secretaries*.
Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*.
Mr. Dumas, and earl Bathurst, *boards of control* and *trade*.
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.
Viscount Palmerston, *secretary-at-war*, &c.

PERCUSSION CAPS, see *Fire-arms*.

PERCY FAMILY. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror, and died at Antioch about 1096.

The heiress of the last baron Percy married Josceline de Louvaine, son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, in the reign of Henry II. 1154-89
Henry de Percy, their descendant, created earl of Northumberland in 1377
Many of his descendants were slain during the wars of the Roses.
Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of Josceline Percy, who died 1670, married Charles, duke of Somerset.
Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of their son Algernon Seymour, duke of Northumberland, married sir Hugh Smithson, created duke of Northumberland in 1766
Their descendant, duke Algernon, died without issue, 12 Feb. 1865, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Percy, earl of Beverley, who died 22 Aug. 1867; succeeded by George Algernon, the present duke.

The PERCY SOCIETY, for the publication of ancient ballads, &c., named after Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore (died 1811), who published ballads, was established in 1840, published 94 little volumes, and was dissolved 1852

PERED (Hungary). Here the Hungarians under Görgey were defeated by Wohlgemuth and the Russians, 21 June, 1849.

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the mainland. It was called by the Tartars Orkapou, "gate of the Isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The lines across the isthmus were forced by the Russian marshal Munich, May, 1736, and the fortress was taken by Lacy, July, 1738. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have since retained it.

PÈRE-LA-CHAISE, see *Cemeteries.*

PERFECTION, see *Illuminati.*

PERFUMERY. In *Exodus* xxx. (1490 B.C.), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philp Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190. Perfumes became fashionable in England in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1860 there were about forty manufacturing perfumers in London; in Paris about eighty. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763. *Creech.* A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly, the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator. Leigh.*

PERGAMOS, see *Seven Churches.* 3.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE, see *Newspapers, Magazines,* and *Reviews.*

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY, see *Lyceum.*

PERJURY. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; and the Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels, was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he chargod upon the innocent. In England perjury was punished with the pillory, fine, and imprisonment, 1562. By the Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cc. 60 and 61, 9 Sept. 1835. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates; see *Oates.* A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. See *Trials,* 1873.

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS, see *Animal Magnetism.*

PERMANENT COMMITTEES. One was appointed, 15 Sept. 1871, by the French national assembly to watch over the proceedings of the government during a recess. It consisted of 25 persons of various parties. A similar committee of the Spanish cortes, appointed 22 March, 1873, was peremptorily dissolved by the government 22 April following.

PERMISSIVE BILL (which would give power to two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish to refuse licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors), advocated by the United Kingdom Alliance party, was rejected by the house of commons, 8 June, 1864; 12 May, 1869 (193-87); 17 May, 1871 (206-124); 8 May, 1872 (369-15); 7 May, 1873 (321-81); 17 June, 1874 (301-75); 16 June, 1875 (371-86); 14 June, 1876 (299-81).

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brazil, with a city of the same name, comprising Recife and other towns, founded in 1530; seized by the British, and retained for a month, 1594; insurrections here, 1661, 1710, 1817, 1821, and 1829.

PERONNE (N. France). Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, here was forced to sign a treaty, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, and recognising the duke's independence; 14 Oct. 1468. The notables declared the treaty invalid and the duke a traitor, Nov. 1470.

PERPENDICULAR, see *Gothic Architecture.*

PERPETUAL EDICTS, see *Edicts.*

PERPETUAL MOTION. For this purpose machines have been constructed by the marquis of Worcester and many others, although the impossibility of attaining it was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton and De la Hire, and affirmed by the academy of sciences at Paris, 1775. It is still the object of experiment by half-taught persons.

PERSECUTIONS. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians; see *Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Massacres, Bartholomew, St.,* &c.

I. Under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians; multitudes were massacred; wrapt up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; crucified, burnt alive, &c. 64-68
II. Under Domitian 95
III. Under Trajan 106
IV. Under Marcus Aurelius 166-177
V. Under Septimus Severus 199-204
VI. Under Maximus 235-8
VII. Under Decius, more bloody than any preceding 250-2
VIII. Under Valerian 258-60
IX. Under Aurelian 275
X. Under Diocletian, who prohibited divine worship; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea 303-13

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander is accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. Ruins of this city still exist.

PERSIA or **IRAN**, in the Bible called Elam,* is said to have received its appellation from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and established a petty sovereignty. The name is more probably of Indian origin. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C. When that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to Media. Population of the present kingdom, about 6,500,000.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi, B.C. 2115
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria 1082
* * * * * * *
Cyrus, king of Persia, 559; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy, about 557; conquers Asia-Minor about 548; becomes master of the east, 536; killed in a war with the Massagetæ . . . 529
Cambyses, his son, king, 529; conquers Egypt (*which see*) 525
The false Smerdis killed; Darius Hystaspes king, 521; conquers Babylon 517
Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed 498
Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (*which see*) . . . 490
Xerxes (king, 485); recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring at the head of an immense force; battle of Thermopylæ 480

* Elamite antiquities presented to the British Museum by col. Ross, 1876.

Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis . . . . . B.C. 480
Persians defeated at Mycale and Platæa . 22 Sept. 479
Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of about 340 sail, near Cyprus 470
Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus . . 465
Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, king, 464; marries Esther, 458
Xerxes I. king, slain by Sogdianus, 425; who is deposed by Darius II., Nothus 424
Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, king, 405; battle of Cunaxa, Cyrus the younger killed 401
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (see *Retreat*) . . ,,
War with Greece, 399; invasion of Persia . . . 396
Peace of Antalcidas (*which see*) 387
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) kills all his relations at his accession 359
He is killed by his minister Bagoas, and his son, Arses, made king 338
Bagoas kills him and sets up Darius III., Codomanus, by whom he himself is killed 336
Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the Persians at the river Granicus, 334; near Issus, 333; at Arbela 331
Darius III. treacherously killed by Bessus . . . ,,
Persia partly re-conquered from the Greeks; subjugated by the Parthians 250
Artaxerxes I. founds the Sassanides dynasty; restores kingdom of Persia . . . . . A.D. 226
Religion of Zoroaster restored and Christianity persecuted 227
Artaxerxes murdered; succeeded by Sapor I.; Armenia becomes independent under Chosroes . 240
Sapor conquers Mesopotamia, 258; repels the Romans and slays the emperor Valerian . . . 260
Sapor assassinated; succeeded by Hormisdas I.; who favours the Manichees 272
Varanes I. (Baharam) persecutes them and the Christians 273
Varanes II. defeated by the emperor Probus; makes peace 277
Persia invaded by the emperor Carus, who conquers Seleucia and Ctesiphon 283
Varanes III. king, 293; Narses 294
The emperor Galerius conquers Mesopotamia, &c. . 298
Peace with Diocletian . . . . . ,,
Hormisdas II. king . . . . . 301 or 303
Ormuz built . . . . . about 303
Sapor II. king, 309; proscribes Christianity, 326: makes war successfully with Rome for the lost provinces 337-360
The emperor Julian invades Persia; slain near the Tigris, 26 June; his successor Jovian purchases his retreat by surrendering provinces . . . 363
Sapor annexes Armenia, 365; and Iberia, 366; makes peace with Rome 372
Artaxerxes II. king, 380; Sapor III. 385
Armenia and Iberia independent 386
Varanes IV., 390; Yezdejird I., 404; conquers Armenia 412
Varanes V., 420, persecutes Christians; conquers Arabia Felix, 421; makes peace with the Eastern Empire for 100 years 422
Armenia again united to Persia 428
Wars with Huns, Turks, &c. 430-2
Yezdejird II. king, 440; Hormisdas III., 457; civil war, 458-86; Feroze king, 458; Pallas, 484; Kobad, 486; Jamaspes, 497; Kobad again . . . 497
His son, Chosroes I. king; long wars with Justinian and his successors, with various fortune . . 531-79
Successful campaigns of Belisarius 541-2
Hormisdas IV. continues the war; degrades his general, Baharam, who deposes him; but is eventually defeated 590
Chosroes II. 591; renews the war with success, 603; Egypt and Asia Minor subdued . . . 614-6
Chosroes totally defeated by the emperor Heraclius, who advances on Persia 627
Chosroes put to death by his son, Siroes, 628; Artaxerxes III. king, 629; Purandokt, daughter of Chosroes, reigns, 630; Shenendeh, her lover, 631; Arzemdokt, her sister, 631; Kesra, 631; Ferokhdad, 632; Yezdejird III. 632
Persia invaded by the Arabs; the king flies, 651; is betrayed to them and is put to death, and his army exterminated 652
Persia becomes the seat of the Shiite or Fatimite Mahometans 661
The Taherite dynasty established, 813; the Soferide, 872; the Samanide 902
Persia subdued by Togrul Beg and the Seljukian Turks, 1038; who are expelled, 1194; subdued by Genghis Khan and the Mongols 1223
Bagdad made the capital 1345
The poet Hafiz died about 1388
Persia invaded by Timour, 1380; ravaged by him . 1399
The poet Jami born 1414
Persia conquered by the Turcomans 1468
Who are expelled by the Shiites, who establish the Sophi dynasty under Ismail I. 1501
Ispahan made the capital 1593
The Turks take Bagdad; great massacre . . . 1638
Georgia revolts to Russia 1783
Teheran made the capital 1796
War with Russia 1826-9
Rupture with England through the Persians taking Herat (*which see*), 25 Oct.; war declared 1 Nov. 1856
Persians defeated; Bushire taken . . 8-10 Dec. ,,
General Outram defeats the Persians at Kooshab, 8 Feb.; and at Mohammerah . . . 26 March, 1857
Peace ratified at Teheran . . . . 14 April, ,,
Commercial treaty with France, &c. . . June, ,,
Herat given up by the Persians . . . July, ,,
The shah re-organizes the government . 9 Sept. 1858
Railways in process of formation 1865
Electric telegraph introduced 1867
Great sufferings through three years' drought, accompanied by fever and cholera; about 16,000 persons perished at Ispahan, &c. . July-Oct. 1871
Collection in London for relief; above 13,000*l.* subscribed . . . . . Oct. 1871—Feb. 1872
Concession to baron Julius de Reuter to make railways, waterworks, &c. for 70 years, with great power . . . . . 25 July, 1872
Prosperity restored through a good harvest, March, 1873
The shah starts to visit Europe, 19 April; arrives at St. Petersburg, 22 May; at Berlin, 31 May; at Brussels, 16 June; at London, 18 June; receives the garter at Windsor, 20 June; arrives at Paris, 5 July; at Turin, 25 July; at Vienna, 30 July; at Constantinople, 19 Aug.; returned to Teheran 23 Sept. ,,

A.D. SHAHS.
1502. Ismail or Ishmael: conquers Georgia, 1519.
1523. Tamasp or Thamas I.
1576. Ismail II. Meerza.
1577. Mahommed Meerza.
1582. Abbas I. the Great; made a treaty with the English, 1612; died in 1628.
1628. Shah Sophi.
1641. Abbas II.
1666. Shah Sophi II.
1694. Hussein; deposed.
1722. Mahmoud, chief of the Afghans.
1725. Ashraff the Usurper; slain in battle.
1730. Tamasp or Thamas II.; recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.
[Thamas-Kouli-Khan, his general, obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]
1732. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed king as
1736. Nadir Shah (the victorious king); conquers India, 1739; assassinated at Korassan by his nephew.
1747. Shah Rokh.
1751. [Interregnum.]
1759. Kureem Khan.
1779. Many competitors for the throne, and assassinations till—
1795. Aga-Mahommed Khan obtains the power, and founds the reigning (Turcoman) dynasty; assassinated, 1797.
1798. Futteh Ali-Shah.
1834. Mahommed-Shah, grandson of Futteh; died, 10 Sept. 1848.
1848. Nasr-ul-Deen, or Nassr-ed-Deen, son; born 1830; the PRESENT shah of Persia; said to be an able prince and friendly to Britain; visited Europe, 1873.
Heir: son, Muzaffie-ed-Deen, born 1850.

PERSON, OFFENCES AGAINST. The statute laws respecting these were consolidated and amended in 1861.

PERSPECTIVE in drawing was observed by the Van Eycks (1426-46) and treated scientifically by Michael Angelo, Lionardo da Vinci, and Albert Dürer, early in the 16th century. Guido Ubaldo published a treatise in 1608; Dubreuil's treatise ("the "Jesuits' perspective") appeared in 1642, and the mathematical theory was demonstrated by Brook-Taylor in 1731.

PERTH (the old capital of Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the Regent Robert, 1339. On 20 Feb. 1437, James I. was murdered at the Black Friars' monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which they suffered condign punishment. Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, 6 Aug. 1600. Perth was taken from the French garrison by the reformers, 26 June, 1559. The "Articles of Perth" relating to religious ceremonies, were agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, 25 Aug. 1618. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the earl of Mar after the battle of Dunblane, in 1715. The statue of the prince consort was inaugurated in the presence of the queen, 30 Aug. 1864.

PERU (S. America), was long governed by incas, said to be descended from Manco Capac, who ruled in the 11th century. Population, 1875, about 2,500,000.

Peru explored and conquered by Francisco Pizarro and Almagro	1524-33
The last inca, Atahualpa, put to death . 29 Aug.	1533
Pizarro assassinated at Lima . . . 26 June,	1541
Fruitless insurrection of the Peruvians under Tapac Amaru, an inca	1780
San Martin proclaims the independence of Peru, 28 July,	1821
War against Spain . . . . . 14 Jan.	1824
Bolivar made dictator . . . . . Feb.	,,
Mariano Prado president . . . . 28 Nov.	,,
The Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho, and freedom of Peru and Chili achieved . . . 9 Dec.	,,
The new Peruvian constitution signed by the president of the republic . . . . 21 March,	1828
War with Columbia; treaty of peace . 28 Feb.	1829
After a succession of fierce party conflicts, general Ramon Castilla becomes president; firm and politic	1845
His successor, Echenique, deposed; Castilla again president	1855
New constitution, 1856; modified	1860
Population (without Indians) about 2½ millions .	1859
Marshal San Ramon president . . . 24 Oct.	1862
General J. A. Pezet president . . . . 3 April,	1863
The Spanish admiral Pinzon took possession of the Chincha-isles (valuable for guano) belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claims of his government on Peru were satisfied, 14 April,	1864
American congress at Lima; plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to concert measures for defence against European powers . Nov.	,,
Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, 28 Jan.; Chincha islands restored . . . . 3 Feb.	1865
Revolt against president Pezet, 28 Feb.; several provinces soon lost . . . . . May,	,,
The insurgents declare war against Spain . Oct.	,,
They take Lima; Pezet flies, and Canseco becomes president . . . . . Nov.	,,
Peru joins Chili, and declares war against Spain, Feb.	1866
The Spanish admiral Nuñez, in his attempt to bombard Callao, repulsed and wounded . 2 May,	,,
The Spaniards quit Peruvian waters . 10 May,	,,
Riots at Lima against religious toleration 15 April,	1867
Invasion of ex-president Castilla, May; dies of fever, 30 May,	,,
Mariano-Ignace Prado resigns dictatorship; made provisional president, 15 Feb.; proclaimed, 31 Aug.	,,
Insurrection against Prado; he resigns, 7 Jan.; succeeded by gen. La Puerta; Pezet's treaty with Spain confirmed . . . . . 18 Jan.	1868
Col. J. Balta president . . . . . 1 Aug.	1868
Several towns in Peru suffered by great earthquakes (see *Earthquakes*) . . . . 13-15 Aug.	,,
Gold mines discovered at Huacho . . . Oct.	1871
Industrial exhibition opened at Lima . July,	1872
Military insurrection at Lima; Tomas Gutierrez, minister of war, makes himself dictator, and imprisons president Balta . . . . 22 July,	,,
Unsupported by the people, and not recognised by diplomatic representatives, he orders Balta to be shot; is himself compelled to fly; caught; killed by the people, and hanged to a lamp-post; col. Zavallos, vice-president, assumes the government; order restored; about 200 lives were lost during the *coup d'état* . . . . . 26 July,	,,
Pardo elected president by the people, assumed office, 2 Aug.	,,
Armed riots in Lima at the execution of cols. Gamio and Zevallos as rebels . . . . May,	1873
President Pardo escapes assassination . 22 Aug.	1874
Insurrection under Pierola; he is defeated at Sorota, near Tarata . . . . 3 Dec.	,,
Talisman sailed from Cardiff for South America; consigned to Peruvian rebels; seized and condemned as a prize, and English sailors imprisoned, Nov. 1874-Nov. 1875; report on ill-usage, English government promise inquiry . March,	1876
President-elect Prado in London April to assume office . . . . . 4 Aug.	,,

PERUGIA, a city of central Italy; as Perousia, anciently one of the Etruscan confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Cæsar from the adherents of Antony; many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor, 41. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni, in A.D. 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, 20 June, 1859. Perugia was taken by the Sardinian general Fanti, in Sept. 1860, when the cruel papal general Schmidt and 1600 men were made prisoners.

PERUKE or **WIG**. The ancients used false hair, but the present peruke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620; and introduced into England about 1660, and prevailed more or less till about 1810.

It is said that either bishop Blomfield (of London) or Tomline (of Lincoln), obtained permission for the bishops to discontinue wearing their wigs in parliament, of which they gradually availed themselves. On account of the heat, sir J. P. Wilde, and other judges and several counsel, appeared in court without wigs, 22, 23 July, 1868.

PERUVIAN BARK, see *Jesuits' Bark*.

PESCHIERA, a strong Austrian fortress, on an island in the Mincio, near the Lago de Garda, N. Italy. It has been frequently taken by siege:—by the French, 1796; by the Austrians and Russians, 1799; by the French again, 1801; given up by them, 1814; taken by the Sardinians, May, 1848; retaken by Radetsky, March, 1849. The Sardinians were preparing to besiege it in July, 1859, when peace was made. It was given up to the Italians, 9 Oct. 1866; see *Quadrilateral*.

PESSIMISM, see *Optimism*.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by John Henry Pestalozzi, born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1746, died 17 Feb. 1827. In 1775 he turned his farm into a school for educating poor children in reading, writing, and working; but he did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon after turned into a hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in

conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his school at Hofwyl, which at first was successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement.

PESTH (Hungary), built about 889, on the east bank of the Danube, opposite Buda, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly with the Turks. The great insurrection broke out here, and the minister, count Lamberg, was killed, 28 Sept. 1848. Buda-Pesth was taken by the imperialists, 5 Jan. 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it 18 April, same year; see *Hungary*. Buda-Pesth formally constituted capital of Hungary, Nov. 1873.

PESTILENCE, see *Plague*.

PETALISM (from the Greek *petalon*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf (generally of an olive) instead of a shell, about 460 B.C. If guilt were established the sentence was usually banishment.

PETARD, an instrument whose invention is ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, were employed to blow up gates or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards, in 1580, when it is said they were first used.

PETER THE WILD BOY, a savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov. 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. He died, while under the care of an English farmer, Feb. 1785.

> The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETERBOROUGH, anciently Medeshamstede (Northamptonshire); obtained its present name from a king of Mercia founding an abbey and dedicating it to St. Peter about 655. The church, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt with great beauty. The bishopric erected by Henry VIII., out of the lands of dissolved monasteries in the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough, 1541. The see was valued in the king's books at 419*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1794. Spencer Madan; died, 8 Oct. 1813.
1813. John Parsons; died, 12 March, 1819.
1819. Herbert Marsh; died, 1 May, 1839.
1839. George Davys; died, 8 April, 1864.
1864. Francis Jeune, May; died 20 Aug. 1868.
1868. Wm. Connor Magee; elected 31 Oct.

PETERLOO, see *Manchester Reform Meeting*, 16 Aug. 1819.

PETERSBURG, ST., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, 27 May, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1711. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again, in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, 29 Dec. 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851; to Berlin, opened 5 May, 1862. The university was closed in Oct. 1861, on account of the riotous conduct of the students. On 10 June, 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire.—**PETERSBURG**, Virginia, see *United States*, 1864.

Peace of St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed . . . . . 5 May, 1762
Treaty of St. Petersburg for the partition of Poland (see article, *Partition Treaties*) . . . . 5 Aug. 1772
Treaty of St. Petersburg, led to a coalition against France . . . . . 8 Sept. 1805
Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway 24 March, 1812

PETER'S CHURCH, ST. (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, 306. About 1450, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone laid by pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514, Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lb. of iron were used. The church was consecrated 18 Nov. 1626. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet; the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire height from the ground 432 feet.

PETER'S PENCE, presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, about 725; so called because agreed to be paid on Peter Mass, 1 Aug. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII. 1534. *Camden*. A public collection (on behalf of the pope) was forbidden in France in 1860.

PETERSWALDEN (Germany), **CONVENTION OF**, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned; signed 8 July, 1813. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

PETERWARADEIN (in Austria), was taken by the Turks, July, 1526. Here prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, 5 Aug. 1716.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the constitution. Peti-

tions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV. petitions began to be addressed to the house of commons in considerable numbers. In 1837 there were presented to parliament 10,831 petitions, signed by 2,905,905 persons; in 1859, 24,386, signed by 2,290,579; in 1867, 12,744, signed by 1,145,216. See *Abhorrers*, and *Rights*.

A petition from Boulogne for a consul was brought in, *but* not received by the commons . April-May, 1876

PETO'S ACT, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 28 (1850), renders more simple and effectual the titles by which religious bodies hold property.

PETRA, the ancient Sela, in mount Seir, near mount Hor, in the land of Edom. In the 4th century B.C. it was held by the Nabathæans, who successfully resisted Antigonus. About A.D. 70 it was the residence of the Arab princes named Aretas. It was conquered by Cornelius Palma, and annexed to the empire under Trajan, 105, to which period its remarkable monuments are ascribed. It was an important station for commercial traffic with Rome. It has been described by Burckhardt and other travellers.

PETRARCH AND LAURA; celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, began in 1327, and the chief subject of his sonnets. He was born 1304, crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, 8 April, 1341; and died at Arqua, near Padua, 18 July, 1374. Laura died 6 April, 1348. A commemoration of his death at Avignon and other places, 18 July, 1874.

PETROLEUM, rock oil or mineral oil similar to paraffin, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Rangoon. In 1859-61 a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N. W. Pennsylvania, now termed "Petrolia," and others have been since discovered in Ohio and other states, and also in Canada. Numerous artesian wells were sunk, manufactories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained. Still abundant, Aug. 1871. In consequence of the importation of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, acts for "the safe keeping of petroleum" were passed, 29 July, 1862; July, 1868, and Aug. 1871. Petroleum became an awful weapon in the hands of the insurgents in Paris, 23-27 May, 1871. About fifty killed by explosion at a petroleum manufactory near Rheims, 16 July, 1871. The Petroleum Association test petroleum, with the view of preventing the importation of that which is dangerous.

PETROLEUSES, a name given to women charged with throwing petroleum on the burning houses in Paris during the siege by the government, May, 1871.

PETRO-BRUSIANS, followers of Pierre de Bruys, an early reformer, who was burnt at St. Gilles, Languedoc, as a heretic, in 1130.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, 30 Aug. 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Sitka*, a store-ship taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambuscade; many were killed, including captain Parker and M. Bourasset, English and French officers. The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences, but on 30 May, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

PETTY BAG, clerk of the: power was given to the treasury, with consent of the lord chancellor and master of the rolls, to abolish this office, by the Great Seal Offices Act, 1874.

PEVENSEY (Sussex), said to be the site of the Roman Anderida, on which a Norman castle was erected. Here William of Normandy landed, 28 or 29 Sept. 1066. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy Henry V., her step-son.

PEWS in churches. "In a London will we read of *sedile vocatum pew*" (a seat called pew), 1453. Pews were censured by Latimer and Bradford, 1553. *Walcot*. The church of Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, long contained a pew dated 1602. The rev. W. M. H. Church (vicar 1844-6) restored and re-seated the church, and preserved the panel with the date in the door of the surplice press. Another pew in the chancel was dated 1604.

PFAFFENDORF AND LIEGNITZ (Silesia). Near these two places was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, 15 Aug. 1760. The Austrians were defeated by Frederick of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies.

PHALANX, the Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion of Philip of Macedon, called the Macedonian phalanx, was formed by him about 360 B.C.

PHALANSTERY, see *Fourierism*.

PHALSBOURG (Pfalzburg, Palatine city), a strong town of Alsace, was founded in 1570, by the elector palatine George John. It was ceded to France in 1661, and its fortress erected by Vauban, 1679. It checked the progress of the victorious armies of the allies both in 1814 and 1815, and withstood the Germans from 16 Aug. to 12 Dec. 1870, when it capitulated unconditionally. It was retained at the peace in Feb. 1871.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS, a dangerous chemical toy, composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, appeared in Paris in the summer of 1865.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews; so called from *pharash*, a Hebrew word for separated, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness than the rest of the Jews. *Luke* xviii. 9-12. The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

PHARMACOPŒIA, a book of directions for the preparation of medicine, published by colleges of physicians, the earliest in England 1618. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new pharmacopœia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which was published in June, 1864; succeeded by a new one in May, 1867; reprinted, 1874.

PHARMACY: the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded 1 June, 1841, mainly by Mr. Jacob Bell, obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a weekly journal.—The pharmacy act, 1852, regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists. It was amended by the pharmacy act of 1868 which required all sellers of poisons to be registered after 31 Dec. 1868; act amended in 1869.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act passed . 11 Aug. 1875
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was instituted by the Irish Pharmacy Act passed . 11 Aug. "

PHAROS, of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, completed about 283 B.C. On the top fires were constantly kept to direct sailors in the bay. The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or, if Alexandrian, double that sum. It is said that there was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible: "Sostratus, the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors" See *Lighthouses.*

PHARSALIA, a strong city in Thessaly, N. Greece. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated his rival Pompey, 9 Aug. 48 B.C., and became virtually master of the known world. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body left naked on the strand, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman, Philip.

PHENOL, or phenic acid, names for carbolic acid (*which see*).

PHENOPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus for investigating the movements of the eye-ball, invented by Donders, of Utrecht, and announced in 1870.

PHERÆ (Thessaly, N. Greece), see *Thessaly.*

PHIGALIAN MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased for it by the prince regent in 1815. They consist of portions of the frieze taken from the temple of Apollo Epicurus at Phigaleia in Arcadia, and are reputed to be works of the earlier school of Phidias, who died 432 B.C. The bas-reliefs represent the conflicts of the Greeks and Amazons, and of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

PHILADELPHIA (Asia Minor), see *Seven Churches.*—PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, was planned by William Penn in 1682. The first American congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the declaration of independence on 4 July, 1776. It was the capital of the Union till 1800, when Washington was selected in its place. The National Union Convention held its first meeting here 14 Aug. 1866; see *United States.*

Beginning of centennial year celebrated with great demonstration . . . . . 1 Jan. 1876
International exhibition opened by the president, the emperor and empress of Brazil present; very successful; about 130,000 persons present . . . . . 10 May, "
Said to be the most extensive of all exhibitions hitherto; vista of three-eighths of a mile; main building 1900 feet long; 6 other large buildings, and 200 smaller.
International congress respecting education July, "

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, for the reformation of criminal boys, was established in 1788, and incorporated in 1806. It supports a farm-school at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey; see *Reformatory Schools.*

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (London), was established in 1813. New Philharmonic Society began 1852.

PHILIPHAUGH, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the marquis of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch covenanters, 13 Sept. 1645.

PHILIPPI (Macedonia), so named by Philip II. of Macedon. Here Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony, in two battles, defeated the republican forces of Cassius and Brutus, who both committed suicide, Oct. 42 B.C. Paul preached here, A.D. 48, and wrote an epistle to the converts, 64.

PHILIPPICS, the term applied to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, 352-341 B.C., and also to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony (one of which, called divine by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life), 44-43 B.C.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (in the Malay Archipelago), discovered by Magellan, in March, 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zeba, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river, and Manilla became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines; see *Manilla.* The Philippine commercial company was unsuccessful, 1785.

PHILISTINES, a people of Palestine, conquered Israel, 1156 B.C., and ruled it forty years. They were defeated by Samuel, 1120; and by Saul and Jonathan, 1087. They again invaded Israel about 1063, when David slew their champion, Goliath. After David became king he thoroughly subdued them, 1040. In common with Syria their country was subjugated by the Romans, under Pompey, about 63.—In Germany, about 1830, Heine and the liberal party applied the term "Philistines" to the opponents of progress, or conservative party.

PHILOBIBLON SOCIETY, was instituted in 1853 by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (since lord Houghton), M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, and others. It publishes volumes of "Miscellanies," &c.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY of London established, 18 May, 1842.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, see *Alchemy.*

PHILOSOPHICAL LAMP, constructed by Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner, who applied in it the property possessed by spongy platinum of causing the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, discovered by him in 1823.

PHILOSOPHY (love of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things (distinguished from history, the knowledge of facts, and from mathematics, the knowledge of the quantity of things)—*the* hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.* Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages) about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83. Philosophy is

now divided into:—1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about 500 B.C.; *Platonic* (the academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Sceptic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic* by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean* by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160; *New Platonists* (who attempted to combine Platonism with Christianity): Ammonius Saccas, died A.D. 243; Plotinus, died about 270; Porphyry, died about 305; Jamblichus, died about 333; Julian the emperor, died 363.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Rational*, Bacon, about 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1560: *Reflective* or *Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, Hamilton, &c., 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, Mill, &c. 1790-1873; *Positive*, Comte, 1830; *Realism* and *Evolutionary Materialism*, prevalent, Darwin, Herbert Spencer, &c. 1873.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about 600 B.C.; Pythagoras, 590; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100: Julius Cæsar, 50; Ptolemy, A.D. 150.

Middle Ages.—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen, &c., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 959. Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

Inductive Philosophy:

Copernicus's system published	1543
Tycho Brahe	1546-1601
Gilbert's researches in electricity and magnetism	1600
Kepler's Laws	1609-18
Bacon's *Novum Organum*	1620
Galileo's *Dialogues*	1632
Royal Society begins (*which see*)	1645
Otto Guericke—air pump and electric machine	1654
Huyghens on pendulums	1658
Newton—Fluxions, 1665; Analysis of Light, 1669; Theory of Gravitation, 1684; *Principia* published, 1687; death	1727
Bradley discovers aberration	〃
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets	1748
Black on Heat	1762
Laplace on Tides	1775
Lagrange, *Mécanique Analytique*	1788
Galvani and Volta's researches	1791
Laplace, *Mécanique Céleste*	1799
Œrsted discovers electro-magnetism	1819
Faraday, magneto-electricity	1831

[See *Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Electricity, &c.*]

PHIPPS' EXPEDITION. The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-Horse* and *Carcase* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible to the North Pole. In August 1773, he was for nine days environed with barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48′ N. lat. All progress or retreat was impossible, and all on board gave themselves up for lost; but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, 20 Sept. 1773. Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

PHLOGISTON, a term employed by Stahl to designate the matter or principle of fire; "the inflammable principle" of bishop Watson, near the close of the 17th century. The chemical theory based upon it, considered to have been totally refuted by Lavoisier, 1790, has been recently revived in a modified form.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C., and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon in 346.

PHŒNICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais, or Acre. From the 19th to the 13th centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus, and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phœnicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C.; by Alexander, 332; by the Romans, 47; and after partaking of the fortunes of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1516.

PHŒNIX CLUBS, of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1858. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March, 1859, at Tralee; but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Daniel Sullivan was condemned to penal servitude for ten years, April, 1859. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

PHONOGRAPH, a machine proposed to be attached to pianofortes and other keyed instruments, by which any music that is played may be written down on blank paper, since it rules and prints the notes simultaneously. It was patented by Mr. Fenby, 13 June, 1863. The motive-power is electro-magnetism. Machines with a similar object were projected by Mr. Creed in 1747; Mr. J. F. Unger in 1774; and by Mr. Carreyre in 1827.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek *phone*, sound), suggested by Franklin, 1768. The Phonetic society, whose object was to render our mode of writing and printing more consonant to sound, was established, 1 March, 1843; sir W. C. Trevelyan, president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman, secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of the system, was the "Phonetic News," in 1849; see *Visible Speech*.

PHONOSCOPE, an apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by M. Kœnig, and exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1667, by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the hon. R. Boyle about the same time. *Now. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Phosphoretted hydrogen was discovered by Gengembre in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schrötter, of Vienna, discovered allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which ignites more slowly and is less unwholesome in working than ordinary phosphorus.

PHOSPHOR-BRONZE, an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, invented by Messrs. Montefiore-Levi and Künzel, of Belgium, in 1867. It is very hard, ductile, and elastic, with a colour resembling gold.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the 16th century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele

(1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its Journal, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "an account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver."

Further discoveries were made by Niépce in 1814, and sir J. Herschel in 1819.

Louis J. M.-Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Joseph Nicéphore Niépce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan. 1839: and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Niépce's son Isidore.

In 1839 Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions by producing a *negative* photograph (*i. e.*, with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb. 1841.

In 1851, Collodion (*which see*) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.

The Photographic Society of London was established in 1853. It publishes a journal. On 22 Dec. 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Carte de Visite portraits (*which see*) taken by M. Ferrier at Nice, 1857.

In 1861 Mr. Thompson, of Weymouth, photographed the bottom of the sea.

Photography was successfully applied to the transfer of works of art to wood blocks by Mr. John Leighton, in his illustrated edition of Lyra Germanica, 1861.

In 1861 professor O. M. Rood suggested the application of photography to the microscope.

The tannin process introduced by major Russell about 1861.

The *copyright* of photographs is secured by an act passed in 1862.

Dr. Henry Wright photographed objects of surgical interest in Jan. 1863.

The Wothlytype process, in which nitrate of silver and albumen are discarded and a double salt of uranium and collodion substituted, invented by Wothly, was announced in the autumn of 1864.

The light of ignited *magnesium* was employed for photographs by Mr. Brothers, of Manchester, in the spring of 1864.

Photographs of the first page of the *Times*, containing many French advertisements (1½ inch long by 1 inch wide), sent to Paris from Bordeaux by balloons, Jan. 1871.

Criminals ordered to be photographed (by the act for prevention of crime), from 2 Nov. 1871.

The *Autotype process* for transferring and printing reported successful, April, 1873.

Celestial Photography began with professor Bond, the astronomer, of Cambridge, U.S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr. Warren De la Rue, of London, has produced excellent photographs of the moon, and other heavenly bodies, and on 18 July, 1860, photographed the solar eclipse.

PHOTOHELIOGRAPH, an apparatus for registering the position of the sun's spots by means of clockwork and photography: erected at the suggestion of sir John Herschel at Kew observatory about 1857. It was used by Mr. Warren De la Rue to photograph the disc of the sun during the eclipse of 18 July, 1860.

PHOTOGALVANOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niépce, and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist, Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by MM. Niépce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), Vitry, W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1852, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography."

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from) was patented by Mr. Fox Talbot in 1858, and is described and exemplified in the Photographic News, 9 and 16 Sept. 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY (a process by which photographs are transferred to zinc plates which may be printed from) was devised by sir Henry James, chief of the Ordnance Survey, and made known in 1860. By it maps, charts, and engravings may be printed at a small cost.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE: M. Villème's employment of photographs in the formation of sculpture was announced in 1863.

PHOTOMETER (light measurer); one was constructed by Dr. W. Ritchie in 1825. Many improvements have been made recently in connection with photography.

PHOTOSPHERE, see *Sun*, note.

PHRENOLOGY, see *Craniology*.

PHRYGIA (now Karamania), a province in Asia Minor, became part of the Persian empire in 537 B.C., and partook of its changes. It became a Roman province in 47 B.C., and a Turkish one, A.D. 1392.

PHYLLOXERA, see *Vine*.

PHYSIC appears to have been first practised by the Egyptian priests. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the philosophy of disease and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, flourished about 422 B.C., and Galen, born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science. About 980 Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628. On 28 Sept., 1865, Miss Garrett, at Apothecaries' Hall, London, received the licence to practise medicine. See *Medical* and *Societies*.

PHYSICIAN TO THE KING.—John, the king's chaplain and physician (afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells), mentioned 1090.

The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated 1454, and 33 Henry VI., a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorised for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services.—*Life of Linacre.*

At a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 3 May, 1869, it was resolved that the "Royal Society of Medicine" (including the various sections) be founded; the resolution was affirmed, 22 Feb. 1870; but in 1871 the project dropped.

School of Medicine for Women in London (council: Professors Burdon-Sanderson and Huxley, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., Mrs. Blackwell, M.D., and others); opened, Oct. 1874.

EMINENT MEDICAL MEN.

	Born	*Died*
Thomas Linacre	1460	1524
Paracelsus	1493	1541
William Harvey	1578	1657
Thomas Sydenham	1624	1689
Malpighi	1628	1694
Hermann Boerhaave	1668	1738
R. Mead	1673	1754
William Hunter	1718	1783
John Hunter	1728	1793
R. T. Laennec	1781	1826
John Abernethy	1764	1831
Astley Cooper	1768	1841
Henry Bence Jones	1813	1873

PHYSIC GARDENS. The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon of London, in 1567; that at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby, in 1652; that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century; and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' company in 1721; this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnæus.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY, established 14 Feb. 1874; Dr. J. H. Gladstone, first president.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, of London (of England since 1858), was projected by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, 23 Sept. 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick-lane, erected by sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1825, when the present elegant stone edifice in Trafalgar-square was erected from designs by sir R. Smirke.—The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II. 1667, and was re-incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1681.

RECENT PRESIDENTS OF ROYAL COLLEGE, LONDON.

1796. Thomas Gisborne.	1857. Thomas Mayo.
1804. Sir Lucas Pepys.	1862. Sir Thomas Watson.
1811. Sir Francis Milman.	1867. Sir James Alderson.
1813. John Latham.	1871. Sir George Burrows.
1820. Sir Henry Halford.	1876. James Risdon Bennett.
1844. John Ayrton Paris.	

PHYSICS, see under *Philosophy.*

PHYSIOGNOMY, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; and Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the 16th century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Pernethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in the pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; his "Fragment" on this subject appeared in 1776.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The works of Müller, Milne-Edwards, Huxley, and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's "Cyclopædia of Physiology" (1836-59) is a library in itself. Physiological Society, in London, founded by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson and others, early in 1876; see *Royal Institution.*

PIACENZA, see *Placentia.*

PIANOFORTE, said to have been invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in 1717; he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony, and, some time after, G. Silverman, a musical instrument maker, began to manufacture pianofortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to father Wood, an English monk at Rome, 1711; and to an instrument-maker at Florence. The square pianoforte was first made by Freiderica, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1758. Pianofortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766; and have been since greatly improved by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, and others. A "*stone pianoforte,*" formed of a series of flints and other stones of various sizes, collected in France and arranged by M. Baudre, was played on by him at the Royal Institution on 16 March, 1866.

PICARDY (N. France), was conquered by the English in 1346, and by the duke of Burgundy in 1417, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Arras, 21 Sept. 1435, and annexed to France by Louis XI., 1463.

PICENTINES, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, and their capital, Asculum, taken, 268 B.C. They began the Social war in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY, see *Georges, &c.*

PICKETING, see *Trials,* Aug. 1867.

R. Read and four other cabinetmakers imprisoned for picketing . . . . . May, 1875

PICQUET, a game with cards, invented, it is said, by Joquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, then in feeble health, 1390. *Mézéray.*

PICTS (from *Picti,* painted), Scythians, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Hebrides, or Western Isles (Hebudes). They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. Between 838 and 842, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom. Their incursions in England led to the Saxon invasion; see *Roman Wall.*

PICTURES, see *Painting.*

PIEDMONT (*Pedemontium,* Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in N. Italy, formerly the seat of government of the kingdom of Sardinia, *which see,* and *Savoy.*

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By stat. 17 Edw. IV., it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

PIER AND HARBOUR ACT, to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbours in Great Britain and Ireland, was passed in 1862.

PIETISTS, a Lutheran sect, instituted in Leipsic, by Philip James Spener, a professor of theology, about 1689, with the view of reforming the popular religion. He established "colleges of pietists," with preachers resembling those of the society of friends and the methodists in Britain, about 1760. A body resembling the Pietists, named Chasidim, arose among the Jews in the Ukraine, and spread through Poland and European Turkey.

PIGEONS were employed as carriers by the ancients. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. The pigeons of Aleppo served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons liberated from

London at 7 o'clock in the morning, 22 Nov. 1819; at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day. *Phillips.* At a pigeon race, 25 July, 1872, from Spalding to London, the speed allowed was 90 seconds a mile; see *Post Office*, 1870.

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE, a name assumed by religious insurgents in the north of England, who opposed the dissolution of the monasteries. The movement, which commenced in Lincolnshire in Sept. 1536, was suppressed in Oct.; but soon after revived in Yorkshire; and an expedition, bearing the foregoing name, having banners on which were depicted the five wounds of Christ, was headed by Aske, and other gentlemen, and joined by priests and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them, and by making terms dispersed them. Early in 1537 they again took arms but were promptly suppressed, and the leaders, several abbots, and many others, were executed.

PILGRIMAGES began with the pilgrimage of the empress Helena to Jerusalem, 326. They became very frequent at the close of the 10th century. Robert II. of France made several pilgrimages; among others one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy. The pilgrimage to Canterbury is described by Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales about 1383. The pilgrimage of Mahometans to Mecca, the birth-place of the prophet, is commanded in the Koran. Pilgrimages to shrines of the Virgin Mary in France revived in 1872, and since, in consequence of miracles alleged to have taken place at La Salette in 1846 and at Lourdes, 11 Feb. 1858; see *Sacred Heart*.

100 American pilgrims received by the pope	9 June, 1874
About 100 agricultural labourers (locked out for being unionists) traversed England as pilgrims, receiving hospitality and money; beginning	30 June, *et seq.* "
English R.C. pilgrimage to shrine of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, at Pontigny	Sept. "

[See *Boulogne.*]

PILGRIM FATHERS, the name given in North America to a party of 74 English puritans and 28 women, members of John Robinson's church, who sailed in the *May Flower* from Leyden to North America, and landed on Plymouth Rock, where they founded a colony, 25 Dec. 1620.

"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME," written by John Bunyan, in Bedford gaol, where he was imprisoned twelve years, 1660-72. The first part was published in 1678. A Hebrew version appeared in 1851; see *Bedford*.

PILLAR SAINTS, see *Monachism.*

PILLORY, a scaffold for persons to stand on, to render them publicly infamous. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory, 41 Hen. III. 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment except for perjury, 1815, and totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossy, for perjury, 24 June, 1830.

PILNITZ (near Dresden, Saxony). The convention of Pilnitz, took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, 20 July, 1791. On 27 Aug. the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate; Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

PILOT. The act relating to pilots, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping act; see *Trinity-House.*

PILPAY, see *Fables.*

PINE-TREES. The stone pine (*Pinus Pinea*), brought to these countries before 1548. The cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the south of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Tæda*), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.

PINKEY (near Edinburgh), where the English under the Earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots under the regent Arran, 10 Sept. 1547. There fell not 200 of the English, but above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners. *Hume.*

PINS are mentioned in a statute of 1483. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Pins were made in England in 1543. *Stow.* They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

PIOMBINO, a principality, Italy, previously ruled by the Appiani family, was acquired by the Spaniards, 1589. It was ceded to France, 1801, and given by Napoleon to his sister Elise, wife of prince Bacciochi, who held it from 1805 to 1815, when it was restored to the Buoncampagni family, subject to Tuscany. It became part of the kingdom of Italy, 1860.

PIRACY was severely suppressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates, 67 B.C.; see *Buccaneers.* Many acts of parliament have been passed for the suppression of piracy; the latest in 1837.

PIRÆUS, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. It was fortified by Conon, 393 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854.

PIRMASENS (Bavaria). Here Moreau and the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the Prussians, 14 Sept. 1793.

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favoured by the early Roman emperors as a flourishing republic. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, but became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1405-6. In 1494 Pisa became independent under the protection of Charles VIII. of France, but was retaken by the Florentines in 1509. The university was founded

in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472, and 1542. The rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room. The Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1154,* and the Campo Santo about the same time.

PISCICULTURE, see *Fisheries*.

PISTOLS, the smallest fire-arms, said to have been invented at Pistoia in Italy; were first used by the cavalry of England about 1544. Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm is to be found in the museum of the United Service Institution, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. An eight-chambered matchlock revolver of the 16th century is placed in the Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1853, by col. Colt, who invented the Colt revolving pistol, 1851. This system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armoury, in 1855; see *Fire-Arms*.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, seen by Cook in 1773, and since colonised by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789; see *Bounty*.

The mutineers remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship nearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighbouring island, and had become a well-conducted community under the care of Adams, the principal mutineer. He died in 1829, when Nobbs, an Englishman, who arrived a few years before, became chief. In Aug. 1852 admiral Moresby spent a few days on the island. By his means Nobbs was sent to England and obtained ordination. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. The English government removed them, with all their property, in the ship *Morayshire*, on 3 May, 1856, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk Island, prepared previously for their reception, 8 June. The government stocked Norfolk Island with 2000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and twenty horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females. The island visited by H.M.S. *Peterel* was found to be prosperous . . . . . Dec. 1875

PITT ADMINISTRATIONS.† The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the coalition ministry (*which see*) 18 Dec. 1783, and terminated by resignation in 1801. The second was formed 12 May, 1804; and terminated (after various changes) by Mr. Pitt's death, 23 Jan. 1806. A public funeral was decreed to him, and 40,000*l.* to pay his debts.

* The Campanile was erected to contain bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some thought this was done purposely by the architect; others attributed it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1635).

† William Pitt, second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born 28 March, 1759; became M.P. 23 Jan. 1782; moved for a reform in parliament, 7 May, 1782; became chancellor of the exchequer, July, 1782; died 23 Jan. 1806.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury* and *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *lord president*.
Duke of Rutland, *privy seal*.
Marquis of Carmarthen, and earl Temple (immediately succeeded by lord Sydney), *secretaries*.
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
Viscount Howe, *admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.
William Wyndham Granville, Henry Dundas, &c.
[Mr. Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes occurred in the ministry in the long period of seventeen years.]

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, succeeded by lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *lord president*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
Lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave), and earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh), *home, foreign*, and *colonial secretaries*.
Viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), *admiralty*.
Duke of Montrose, Mr. Dundas, &c.

PITTSBURG, see *Fort Du Quesne*.

PITTSBURG LANDING (near Corinth, Tennessee). On Sunday, 6 April, 1862, a great battle was fought between the American federals under Grant and Prentiss, and the confederates under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were victorious, but lost their able general Johnston. The federals were reinforced the next day and renewed the attack; the confederates maintained their ground; but soon after retired in good order to Corinth. This engagement is also named the battle of Shiloh.

PIUS IV., CREED OF, see *Confessions*.

PLACENTIA (now Piacenza), N. Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire, and the wars of the middle ages. In 1254 it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1302 Alberto Scotto was overcome, and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, but was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope Leo X. In 1545, Paul III. gave it with Parma as a duchy to his son Peter Louis Farnese. The French and Spaniards were defeated by the Austrians and Sardinians near Placentia, 16 June, 1746; see *Parma*.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt (1491 B.C.) are described in *Exodus* ix., &c. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C. *Petavius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B.C. *Baronius*. At Rome a desolating plague prevailed, 453 B.C. The devastating plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, 430 B.C., is admirably described by Thucydides. Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, destroyed 2000 persons every day, 187 B.C. *Pliny*; see *Cattle*.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily, A.D. 80.
Again ravaged the Roman empire, 167, 169, 189.
Another in the Roman empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome; many towns entirely depopulated, 250-265.
In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, 430.
A long-continued dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa.
At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 746-749.

In London, 962.
At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons; 772. *Will. Malms.*
In Scotland 40,000 persons perished, 954.
In London, great mortality, 1094; and Ireland, 1095.
Again, in London, it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111. *Holinshed.*
In Ireland; after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.
Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.
The "Black Death" in Italy, 1340.
A plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard, 1348-9. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio.)
In London and Paris a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1361-2, 1367, 1369, and in Ireland in 1370.
A great pestilence in Ireland called the *Fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383.
30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.
Again, in Ireland, superinduced by a famine; great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.
An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England, a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478. *Rapin: Salmon.*
The *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal in London, 1485. *Delaune.*
The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1499-1500. *Stow.*
The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours), in London, 1506; and in 1517. In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Henry VIII. *Stow.*
Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.
The sweating sickness again in England, 1528; and in North Germany in 1529; and for the fifth time in England, in 1551.
30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.
200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople in 1611.
In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.
In France a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons died, 1632.
The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON, began Dec. 1664, which carried off 68,596 persons; some say 100,000. Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it was thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of Sept. 1666.
[Graphically described by De Foe in his partially imaginative *History of the Plague.*]
60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.
One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760. *Abbé Mariti.*
In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassora, 1773.
In Egypt, about 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.
In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799; in the east, 1800; 1840; 1873; many deaths in Bagdad, &c., April-May, 1876.
In Spain and at Gibraltar immense numbers were carried off by a pestilent disease in 1804 and 1805.
Again at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1828.
The Asiatic cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, 26 Oct. 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, 23 Dec. same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, 14 March, 1832.
The cholera again visited England, &c. 1848 and 1849 (see *Cholera*).
The cholera raged at Smyrna and Constantinople, and appeared in Paris, Marseilles, Naples; July-Dec. 1865.
A great cattle plague (*which see*) in England, resembling typhus, near London, begins June, 1865.
A new, and hitherto an incurable disease, named *black death*, on account of purple blotches coming out on the skin, appeared in Dublin; many persons of all ranks died a few hours after the seizure. March *et seq.* 1866.

PLANE. A true plane, so important in machinery, has been most successfully obtained by sir Joseph Whitworth. Fine specimens were exhibited at the Royal Institution in 1873.

PLANETS. Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans, and inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the national library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, 7 Jan. 1610. We now know nine primary planets, termed major; *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, *Uranus*, *Neptune*, and *Vulcan*; and, secondary or minor, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The numerical order differs in the lists of English, German, and French astronomers. In the French and German lists, *Aglaia* to *Pandora* are numbered 47 to 55; *Meletè* is 56.

Uranus, formerly called *Georgium Sidus* and *Herschel*; discovered by W. Herschel (see *Georgium Sidus*)	13 March,	1781
Neptune, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams) (see *Neptune*)	23 Sept.	1846
Vulcan (between Mercury and the Sun), discovered by M. Lescarbault, a physician (not seen since),	26 March,	1859

MINOR PLANETS (*according to Mr. G. F. Chambers*).

1. *Ceres*, discovered by Piazzi (visible to the naked eye)	1 Jan.	1801
2. *Pallas*, discovered at Bremen by Olbers (see *Pallas*)	28 March,	1802
3. *Juno*, discovered by Harding	1 Sept.	1804
4. *Vesta*, discovered by Olbers	29 March,	1807
5. *Astræa*, by K. C. Hencke	8 Dec.	1845
6. *Hebe*, by the same	1 July,	1847
7. *Iris*, by J. R. Hind	13 Aug.	,,
8. *Flora*, by the same	18 Oct.	,,
9. *Metis*, by A. Graham	25 April,	1848
10. *Hygeia*, by A. de Gasparis	12 April,	1849
11. *Parthenope*, by the same	11 May,	1850
12. *Victoria*, by J. R. Hind	13 Sept.	,,
13. *Egeria*, by A. de Gasparis	2 Nov.	,,
14. *Irene*, by J. R. Hind	19 May,	1851
15. *Eunomia*, by A. de Gasparis	29 July,	,,
16. *Psyche*, by the same	17 March,	1852
17. *Thetis*, by R. Luther	17 April,	,,
18. *Melpomene*, by J. R. Hind	24 June,	,,
19. *Fortuna*, by the same	22 Aug.	,,
20. *Massilia*, by A. de Gasparis	19 Sept.	,,
21. *Lutetia*, by H. Goldschmidt	15 Nov.	,,
22. *Calliope*, by J. R. Hind	16 Nov.	,,
23. *Thalia*, by the same	15 Dec.	,,
24. *Themis*, by A. de Gasparis	5 April,	1853
25. *Phocæa*, by M. Chacornac	6 April,	,,
26. *Proserpine*, by R. Luther	5 May,	,,
27. *Euterpe*, by J. R. Hind	8 Nov.	,,
28. *Bellona*, by R. Luther	1 March,	1854
29. *Amphitrite*, by Mr. Marth	1 March,	,,
30. *Urania*, by J. R. Hind	22 July,	,,
31. *Euphrosyne*, by James Ferguson	1 Sept.	,,
32. *Pomona*, by H. Goldschmidt	26 Oct.	,,
33. *Polyhymnia*, by M. Chacornac	28 Oct.	,,
34. *Circe*, by the same	6 April,	1855
35. *Leucothea*, by R. Luther	19 April,	,,
36. *Atalanta*, by H. Goldschmidt	19 April,	,,
37. *Fides*, by R. Luther	5 Oct.	,,
38. *Leda*, by M. Chacornac	12 Jan.	1856
39. *Lætitia*, by the same	8 Feb.	,,
40. *Harmonia*, by R. Luther	31 March,	,,
41. *Daphne*, by H. Goldschmidt	22 May,	,,
42. *Isis*, by Norman Pogson	23 May,	,,
43. *Ariadne*, by the same	15 April,	1857
44. *Nysa*, by H. Goldschmidt	27 May,	,,
45. *Eugenia*, by the same	28 June,	,,
46. *Hestia*, by N. Pogson	16 Aug.	,,

47. **Meleté*, by H. Goldschmidt . . 9 Sept. 1857
48. *Aglaia*, by R. Luther . . . 15 Sept. ,,
49. *Doris*, by H. Goldschmidt . . 19 Sept. ,,
50. *Pales*, by the same . . . 19 Sept. ,,
51. *Virginia*, by James Ferguson . . 4 Oct. ,,
52. *Nemausa*, by M. Laurent . . 22 Jan. 1858
53. *Europa*, by H. Goldschmidt . . 6 Feb. ,,
54. *Calypso*, by R. Luther . . . 4 April, ,,
55. *Alexandra*, by H. Goldschmidt . 10 Sept. ,,
56. *Pandora*, by Mr. Searle . . 10 Sept. ,,
57. *Mnemosyne*, by R. Luther . . 22 Sept. 1859
58. *Concordia*, by the same . . 24 March, 1860
59. *Danae*, by H. Goldschmidt . . 9 Sept. ,,
60. *Olympia*, by M. Chacornac . . 12 Sept. ,,
61. *Erato*, by MM. Förster and Lessing 14 Sept. ,,
62. *Echo* (orig. *Titania*), by J. Ferguson 14 Sept. ,,
63. *Ausonia*, by A. de Gasparis . . 10 Feb. 1861
64. *Angelina*, by M. Tempel . . 4 March, ,,
65. *Cybele* (orig. *Maximiliana*), by M. Tempel, 8 March, ,,
66. *Maia*, by H. P. Tuttle . . . 9 April, ,,
67. *Asia*, by N. Pogson . . . 17 April, ,,
68. *Leto*, by R. Luther . . . 29 April, ,,
69. *Hesperia*, by M. Schiaparelli . 29 April, ,,
70. *Panopœa*, by H. Goldschmidt . . 5 May, ,,
71. *Feronia*, by Mr. Safford . . 29 May, ,,
72. *Niobe*, by R. Luther . . . 13 Aug. ,,
73. *Clytie*, by H. P. Tuttle . . . 7 April, 1862
74. *Galatea*, by M. Tempel . . 30 Aug. ,,
75. *Eurydice*, by C. H. Peters . . 22 Sept. ,,
76. *Freia*, by M. d'Arrest . . . 21 Oct. ,,
77. *Frigga*, by C. H. Peters . . 15 Nov. ,,
78. *Diana*, by R. Luther . . . 15 March, 1863
79. *Eurynome*, by Jas. C. Watson . 14 Sept. ,,
80. *Sappho*, by N. Pogson . . . 2 May, 1864
81. *Terpsichore*, by M. Tempel . . 30 Sept. ,,
82. *Alcmene*, by R. Luther . . . 27 Nov. ,,
83. *Beatrice*, by A. de Gasparis . . 26 April, 1865
84. *Clio*, by R. Luther . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
85. *Io*, by C. H. Peters . . . 19 Sept. ,,
86. *Semele*, by F. Tietjen . . . 4 Jan. 1866
87. *Sylvia*, by N. Pogson . . . 17 May, ,,
88. *Thisbe*, by C. H. Peters . . 15 June, ,,
89. *Julia*, by M. Stephan . . . 6 Aug. ,,
90. *Antiope*, by R. Luther . . . 1 Oct. ,,
91. *Ægina*, by Alphonse Borelly . . 4 Nov. ,,
92. *Undina*, by C. P. Peters . . 8 July, 1867
93. *Minerva*, by J. C. Watson . . 24 Aug. ,,
94. *Aurora*, by the same . . . 6 Sept. ,,
95. *Arethusa*, by R. Luther . . 23 Nov. ,,
96. *Ægle*, by M. Coggia . . . . 17 Feb. 1868
97. *Clotho*, by M. Tempel . . . 17 Feb. ,,
98. *Ianthe*, by C. H. Peters . . 18 April, ,,
99. *Dike*, by A. Borelly . . . 28 May, ,,
100. *Hecate*, by J. C. Watson . . 11 July, ,,
101. *Helena*, by the same . . . 15 Aug. ,,
102. *Miriam*, by C. H. F. Peters . . 22 Aug. ,,
103. *Hera*, by J. C. Watson . . . 7 Sept. ,,
104. *Clymene*, by the same . . . 13 Sept. ,,
105. *Artemis*, by J. C. Watson . . 16 Sept. ,,
106. *Dione*, by the same . . . 10 Oct. ,,
107. *Camilla*, by N. Pogson . . . 17 Nov. ,,
108. *Hecuba*, by R. Luther † . . . 2 April, 1869
109. *Felicitas*, by C. H. F. Peters . . 9 Oct. ,,
110. *Lydia*, by Alphonse Borelly . . 19 April, 1870
111. *Ate*, by C. H. Peters . . . 14 Aug. ,,
112. *Iphigenia*, by the same . . . 19 Sept. ,,
113. *Amalthea*, by R. Luther . . 12 March, 1871
114. *Cassandra*, by C. H. Peters . . 23 July, ,,
115. *Thyra*, by J. C. Watson . . . 6 Aug. ,,
116. *Sirona* (by R. Luther, 14 Sept.), by C. H. Peters, 8 Sept. ,,
117. *Lomia*, by A. Borelly . . . 12 Sept. ,,
118. *Peitho*, by R. Luther . . . 15 March, 1872
119. *Althæa*, by J. C. Watson . . 3 April, ,,
120. *Lachesis*, by A. Borelly . . . 10 April, ,,
121. *Hermione*, by J. C. Watson . . 12 May, ,,
122. *Gerda*, by C. H. F. Peters . . 31 July, ,,
123. *Brunhilda*, by the same . . . 31 July, ,,
124. *Alceste*, by the same . . . 23 Aug. ,,
125. *Velleda*, by Prosper Henry . . 11 Sept. 1872
126. *Liberatrix*, by Paul Henry . . . 5 Nov. ,,
127. *Johanna*, by Prosper Henry . . 5 Nov. ,,
128. *Nemesis*, by J. C. Watson . . 25 Nov. ,,
129. *Antigone*, by C. H. F. Peters . . 5 Feb. 1873
130. *Electra*, by the same . . . 17 Feb. ,,
131. *Vala*, by the same . . . . 24 May, ,,
132. *Æthra*, by J. C. Watson . . 13 June, ,,
133. *Cyrene*, by J. C. Watson . . 16 Aug. ,,
134. *Sophrosyne*, by R. Luther . . 27 Sept. ,,
135. *Hertha*, by C. H. F. Peters . . 18-19 Feb. 1874
136. *Austria*, by J. Palisa . . 18-19 March, ,,
137. *Melibœa*, by J. Palisa . . . 21 April, ,,
138. *Tolosa*, by M. Perrotin . . . 19 May, ,,
139. *Juewa*, by J. C. Watson . . . 10 Oct. ,,
140. *Siwa*, by J. Palisa . . . . 13 Oct. ,,
141. *Lumen*, by Paul Henry . . . 13 Jan. 1875
142. *Polana*, by J. Palisa . . . 28 Jan. ,,
143. *Adria*, by J. Palisa . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
144. *Vibilia*, by C. H. F. Peters, night 3-4 June, ,,
145. *Adeona*, by C. H. F. Peters, night 3-4 June, ,,
146. *Lucina*, by A. Borelly . . . 8 June, ,,
147. *Protogeneia*, by L. Schulhof . . 10 July, ,,
148. , by Prosper Henry . . 7 Aug. ,,
149. , by M. Perrotin . . . 21 Sept. ,,
150. , by J. C. Watson . . 19 Oct. ,,
151. *Abundantia*, by J. Palisa . . 1 Nov. ,,
152. *Atala*, by Paul Henry . . . 2 Nov. ,,
153. *Hilda*, by J. Palisa . . . 2 Nov. ,,
154. , by Prosper Henry . . 6 Nov. ,,
155. , by J. Palisa . . . 8 Nov. ,,
156. *Xanthippe*, by J. Palisa . . . 22 Nov. ,,
157. *Dejanira*, by A. Borrelly . . 1 Dec. ,,
158. *Koronis*, by V. Korre . . . 4 Jan. 1876
159. *Emilia*, by Paul Henry . . 26 Jan. ,,
160. *Una*, by C. H. F. Peters . . 20-21 Feb. ,,
161. , by J. C. Watson . . 18-19 April, ,,
162. , by Prosper Henry . . 21 April, ,,
163. , by M. Perrotin . . . 26 April ,,
164. , by Paul Henry . . . 12 July, ,,
165, 166 , by C. H. F. Peters . . 10 Aug. ,,
167. , by the same . . . 29 Aug. ,,

* It was believed at first to be *Daphne*, No. 41; and hence was called "*Pseudo-Daphne*," when E. Schubert proved it to be a new planet. It was not re-discovered by M. Goldschmidt till 1 Sept. 1862, when it received its present name, that of the Muse of Meditation.

† *Atropos* said to have been discovered by R. Luther, 14 April, 1869. Not observed since.

PLANETARIUM. see *Orrery*.

PLANIMETER, a machine for measuring the area of any figure by the passage of a tracer round about its perimeter. *Amsler's* planimeter (in use for several years) was described at the British Association meeting at Brighton, Aug. 1872.

PLANING-MACHINE. One for wood was constructed by Bramah, about 1802; and one for iron by Joseph Clement in 1825.

PLANTAGENET,* HOUSE OF, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II. 1154, to Richard III. killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485; see *England*, p. 243.

PLANTATIONS, see *Trade*.

PLASSEY, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, 23 June, 1757. The nabob, although at the head of about 68,000 men, was vanquished by 1000 British and about 2000 sepoys. The victory laid the foundation of our empire in India; see *India*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum, sulphate of lime, used for moulds, statuary, &c., first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it ob-

* Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement he was called *Planta-genista*, or Plantagenet; other accounts are given. *Skinner* and *Mézeray*.

tained its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea del Verrochio, about 1466.

PLATA, LA, see *Argentine Republic.*

PLATÆA (Bœotia, N. Greece), site of the battle between Mardonius, commander of the army of Xerxes of Persia, and Pausanias, commander of the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, 22 Sept. 479 B.C.; the same day as the battle of Mycale. Of 300,000 Persians scarce 3000 escaped with their lives. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men. The Greeks obtained immense plunder, and were henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. Platæa, as an ally of Athens, was destroyed by the Thebans, 372; and rebuilt by Philip II. after his victory at Chæronea, 338.

PLATE. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III. (1696). The celebrated Plate act passed in May, 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a stamp-duty upon plate passed in 1784; see *Goldsmiths' Company.* By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard; but a later act excepted marriage rings.—The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament (PLATING), said to have been invented by a Birmingham spur-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver; see *Electrotype.*

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals, except osmium. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery colour; *Plata,* signifying silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the river Pinto, in South America, and was unknown in Europe until 1741, when don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru. *Greig.* In its ore have been found the metals palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, and ruthenium (*which see*). In 1859, M. H. Ste.-Claire Deville made known a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity; and at the international exhibition of 1862 was shown a mass worth 3840*l.*, weighing 266½ lb., of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process, employing the oxy-hydrogen flame; see *Philosophical Lamp.*

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*). Plato's dialogues have been termed "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C., and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

PLATONIC YEAR, the period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolus computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 24,800; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURG. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under general sir George Prevost, but was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, 11 Sept. 1814, when the British squadron in Lake Champlain was captured; see *United States.*

PLAY-GROUNDS. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide play-grounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquis of Westminster and others; and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of lands for this purpose, for which part of Smithfield was to be reserved. The scheme was not successful.

PLAYS, see *Drama* and *Theatres.*

PLEADINGS. Clothaire held a kind of moveable parliament called *placita* whence came the word pleas, A.D. 616. *Hénault.* In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in 786; and in Norman-French from the period of the conquest in 1066 until 1362. Pleadings were ordered to be in English by 36 Edward III. 1362, and Cromwell extended the rule to all legal proceedings 1650. In English law the proceedings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defendant's ground of defence.

PLEBEIANS, Plebes, the citizens of Rome, as distinguished from the Patricians; see *Rome,* 494-366 B.C.

PLEBISCITUM, a term given to a law passed by the *comitia tributa,* an assembly of the Roman people in their tribes, first established in 491 B.C. The term has been recently revived in France and Italy, and applied to *Universal Suffrage* (*which see*).

PLOTS, see *Conspiracies,* and *Rebellions.*

PLOUGH. "Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together." *Deut.* xxii. 10 (1451 B.C.). The Roman plough is minutely described by Virgil, about 31 B.C. Engines to plough grounds, whether inland or upland, were patented by David Ramsay and Thomas Wildgoose, in 1618; and many improvements in ploughs have been patented since. The application of steam power to ploughing was patented by John Upton in 1837, and by others since, more especially by lord Willoughby D'Eresby, the marquis of Tweeddale, and the earl of Caithness; see *Steam-Plough.*

PLOUGH MONDAY, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas. *Ashe.* On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen of the north country used to draw a plough from door to door and beg plough money to drink. *Bailey.*

PLUM. We have two native plums; our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus,* the date plum, was brought from Barbary, before 1596; the Pishamin plum, *Diospyros virginiana,* from America, before 1629. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as raisins do to this day.

PLUMBAGO, see *Graphite.*

PLURALITIES. Clergymen have been restrained from holding more than one benefice by several statutes; the first being 21 Henry VIII.

1529. In 1838 an act was passed prohibiting the holding of more than two benefices except they were at a distance less than ten miles; and the law on this subject was still further amended in 1850 and 1855, provisions being made for the amalgamation of neighbouring benefices.

PLURAL NUMBER, see *Wo.*

PLUS (+) AND MINUS (—). Professor De Morgan attributes these signs to either Christopher Rudolf, who published a book on algebra about 1522, or Michael Stifelius, about 1544.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport in Devonshire, originally Sutton, was incorporated as Plymouth in 1439. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, &c., which pursued the Spanish armada. The fine hotel and assembly-rooms were burnt 6 Jan. 1863; loss about 50,000*l.*; see *Breakwater*, and *Dockyards*. The National Association for Social Science met here, Sept. 1872.

The new guildhall was opened by the prince of Wales . . . . . 13 Aug. 1874
New wing to British female orphan asylum (established about 1834), founded by the duke of Edinburgh . . . . . 7 Oct. "

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, a body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," first appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to other dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical protestant churches, but they recognise no order of ministers. Mr. Darby, regarded as their founder, afterwards separated from them with some adherents.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY, to convey letters and parcels through tubes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. The company's act was passed 13 Aug. 1859, and tubes were laid down in Threadneedle-street on 12 Sept. 1860; and on 20 Aug. 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In 1862 tubes were laid down from the Euston railway station to the N. W. post-office in Camden-town, and on 21 Feb. 1863, the conveyance of the mail-bags began. In Oct. 1865, tubes had been laid down between Euston railway and Holborn; and on 7 Nov. several persons travelled in them. Engineer, Mr. Rammell. A pneumatic tube by Siemens, employed to transmit telegraphic messages, began about Jan. 1871.

PNEUMATIC LOOM, in which compressed air is the motive power, invented by Mr. Harrison, was exhibited in London in Dec. 1864. A company has been formed to bring it into general use.

PNEUMATICS, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases; see *Air*, and *Atmospheric Railways*.

PODESTÀ (from *potestas*, power), an Italian governor, afterwards a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the emperor Frederick I., when he took the city in 1158.

PODOLL (Bohemia), the site of a severe conflict between the Austrians and a part of the army of prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, 26 June, 1866. The Prussians had the advantage.

POET-LAUREAT. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office.

Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a *Versificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings.
Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet-laureat; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine.
In the reign of Edward IV., John Kay was laureat; Andrew Bernard was laureat, *temp.* Henry VII.; and John Skelton, *temp.* Henry VIII.
James I. in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I. to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 27*l.*
Laurence Eusden commenced a series of Birth-Day and New Year's Odes, which continued till the death of Pye, in 1813.
On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death, in 1850—"This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius."

POETS-LAUREAT.

Edmund Spenser, died 1599.
Samuel Daniel, died 1619.
Ben Jonson, (born 1574), died 1637.
Sir William Davenant, 1637; died 1668.
John Dryden, 1670; deposed at the revolution, 1688.
Thomas Shadwell, 1688; died 1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692; died 1715.
Nicholas Rowe, died 1718.
Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; died 1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730; died 1757.
William Whitehead (on the refusal of Gray), 1757; died 1785.
Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton (on the refusal of Mason), 1785; died 1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790; died 1813.
Dr. Robert Southey (on the refusal of Scott), 1813; died 21 March, 1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843; died 23 April, 1850.
Alfred Tennyson (born 1809), installed 1850.

POETRY. The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, 1491 B.C. (*Exodus* xv.), is the most ancient poetry extant. Orpheus of Thrace is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world) about 1397 B.C.; see *Epics*, *Odes*, *Satire*, *Comedy*, *Tragedy*, *Sonnets*, *Ballads*, *Hymns*, and *Verse*.

POICTIERS (W. France), near which was fought the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, 19 Sept. 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner, and brought to London; see *Tours*, and *Vouglé*.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy and poisoned their husbands. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances), 23 Henry VIII. 1531; see *Boiling to death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British legislature to pass a law rendering the sale of arsenic difficult (14 Vict. c. 13, 6 June, 1851). The sale of poison is now regulated by the Pharmacy act of 1868. The

Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act was passed 28 July, 1863.

A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century, was called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallised arsenic.

Between 1666 and 1676, the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed, 16 July, 1676.

W. Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1857, for poisoning; see *Trials*. Catherine Wilson, a noted poisoner, was executed on 20 Oct. 1862. Edward William Pritchard, M.D., was executed at Glasgow, 28 July, 1865, for the slow murder of his wife and her mother, by antimony.

Nov. 1858, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, and acquitted.

Weltmann, a bookbinder at Posen, poisoned 4 wives and 2 children, about 1859.

Christiana Edmunds, of Brighton, was convicted of murdering a child by poisoned sweetmeats; other persons barely escaped (sentence remitted on the ground of insanity), 16 Jan. 1872.

Mary Ann Cotton, imprisoned Oct. 1872, suspected of poisoning 16 persons, principally children; convicted of poisoning her child, 7 March; executed at Durham, 24 March, 1873.

See *Bravo case*.

POITOU, an ancient province, W. France, part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine.

POLA (Illyria), a very ancient city, where Augustus founded the colony Pietas Julia, which flourished during the empire. Off Pola, the Genoese fleet, under Doria, defeated the Venetians under Pisani, 5 or 6 May, 1379, with great loss.

POLAND (N. E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about 992. The natives belong to the great Sclavonic family. The word Pole is not older than the 10th century. Population of the kingdom of Poland in 1857 was 4,789,379; in 1867, 5,705,607.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity, about 842
[Piastus is said to have lived to the age of 120, and his reign to have been so prosperous that succeeding native sovereigns were called Piasts.]
Introduction of Christianity, about 992
Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1079; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance 1080
He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and at length kills himself or dies in a monastery 1081
Tartar invasion 1241
Premislas assassinated 1296
Louis of Hungary elected king 1370
Ladislas VI. defeated and slain by the Turks . . 1444
War against the Teutonic knights . . . 1410; 1447
The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves . . . 1498
The Wallachians defeated 1531
Splendid reign of Sigismund II. 1548
Lithuania incorporated with Poland 1569
Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine 1575
Poland conquered by the Swedes 1655
Recovered its independence. 1660
Abdication of John Casimir 1668
Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna 1683
Many protestants killed after an affray at Thorn . 1724
Stanislaus abolishes torture 1770
An awful pestilence destroys 250,000 persons . . ,,
Civil war so weakened the kingdom that it fell an easy prey to Russia, Austria, and Prussia . . 1772
The first partition treaty . . . 17 Feb. ,,
The public partition treaty, 5 Aug.; acted on, 18 Sept. ,,
A new constitution granted by the king 3 May, 1791
The Russians, &c., on various pretexts enter Poland 1792
Second partition treaty signed 1793
Insurrection under Kosciusko . . . . March, 1794
After many successes he is defeated by the Russians at Maciejovice and taken prisoner . 10 Oct. ,,
Praga sacked by Suwarrow . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Courland is annexed to Russia 1795
Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno; final partition of his kingdom . . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
Kosciusko set at liberty . . . . . 25 Dec. 1796
He arrives in London . . . . . 30 May, 1797
The Poles enter the French army and greatly help to gain their victories . . . . . 1797 *et seq.*
Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg . . 12 Feb. 1798
Napoleon I. enters Warsaw; his army wintered in Poland 1806-7
The Poles neglected by the treaty of Tilsit (*which see*) . . . . . 7 July, 1807
General diet at Warsaw . . . . . June, 1812
The central provinces (the duchy at Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813) made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia . . . . 30 April, 1815
New constitution granted and Cracow declared to be a free republic . . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Polish diet opened . . . . . Sept. 1820
A revolution at Warsaw; the army declare in favour of the people . . . . . 29 Nov. 1830
The diet declares the throne vacant . . 25 Jan. 1831
Battle of Grochow, near Praga; the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000, 19, 20 Feb. ,,
Battle of Wawz (*which see*) . . 31 March, ,,
Insurrection in Wilna and Volhynia . 3 April, ,,
Russians defeated at Zelicho, 6 April; Seidlece, 10 April; at Ostrolenka . . . . 26 May, ,,
The Russian general Diebitsch dies . . 10 June, ,,
Battle of Wilna; Poles defeated . . 19 June, ,,
Grandduke Constantine dies . . . 27 June, ,,
Battle of Minsk . . . . . 14 July, ,,
Warsaw taken by Russians . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
The insurrection suppressed . . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire, 26 Feb. 1832
Attempted revolution in Austrian Poland,* 22-27 Feb. 1846

* On 22 Feb. 1846, an Austrian force under general Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A provisional government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Gallicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble, delivered up, alive or dead: a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed: the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow; here they were attacked by general Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia revoke the treaty of 1815, which constituted Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory . . . . . 16 Nov. 1846
[This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]
The kingdom of Poland declared a Russian province . . . . . May, 1847
Great popular demonstration in commemoration of the battle of Cracow . . . . . 25 Feb. 1861
Six members of the Royal Agricultural Society killed by the military . . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
Great excitement at their funeral; many citizens put on mourning; an address to the emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons; mild conduct of prince Gortschakoff, the governor 1-7 March, ,,
Mukhanoff, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their lords, quits Warsaw, which is illuminated in consequence . . . . . 17 March, ,,
The government promises reforms and the re-establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom; yet abolishes the Agricultural Society . . 7 April, ,,
Great meeting in consequence; which is dispersed by the military (now 32,000 strong); above 100 are killed and wounded . . . . . 8 April, ,,
Great agitation in the rural districts; the Russian officials quit Lublin; general Chruleff marches hither . . . . . April, ,,
80,000 soldiers in Poland; reign of terror in Warsaw . . . . . May, ,,
Death of prince Gortschakoff, lieut.-general of Poland . . . . . 30 May, ,,
New administrative council appointed . June, ,,
Death of prince Adam Czartoryski at Paris, aged 91, 15 July, ,,
Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress . ,,
Fresh disturbances; Warsaw put in a state of siege, Oct. ,,
Military arrests in churches in Warsaw; they are closed by the priests . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
The governor, count Lambert, leaves Warsaw, 23 Oct. ,,
General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated . . . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Bialobzeski, catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested, 19 Nov.; tried and condemned to death as a rebel for closing the churches [he died shortly after] . . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission . . . . . 15 Feb. 1862
Rigour of the government relaxed; amnesty granted to 89 convicted political prisoners . 29 April, ,,
Attempted assassination of Wielopolski, a liberal Pole, president of the council . . 7 Aug. ,,
The grandduke Constantine appointed governor, 28 May; begins with lenient policy, but his life is attempted by Jaroszynsky, 3 July, who is executed, 21 Aug. ,,
Count Zamoyski, an eminent loyal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw, for which he had been asked . . . . . Sept. ,,
Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Severe military conscription without notice, 14 Jan. 1863
Insurrection in the night; at Warsaw . 22 Jan. ,,
Many Russians murdered; Poland put in a state of siege . . . . . 24 Jan. ,,
The Polish provisional government issues its first proclamation . . . . . 2 Feb. ,,
Louis Mieroslawski announces himself as head of the Poles, 19 Feb.; his band defeated and dispersed . . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
Marian Langiewicz declared dictator of Poland, 10 March; after several defeats he enters the Austrian territory, is detected and imprisoned, 19 March, ,,
The insurrection becomes general, and is supported by the landed proprietors, Feb.; successful guerilla warfare . . March and April, ,,
The secret central committee assumes the supreme command . . . . . March, ,,
The czar offers an amnesty to all who lay down arms before 13 May; rejected . . 12 April ,,
European intervention on behalf of Poland, 17 April, &c.; firmly replied to by the Czar, 26 April, &c. ,,
The secret committee (as a provisional government) levies taxes, 3 May, and forbids payment of taxes to Russia . . . . . 9 May, 1863
80,000l. taken from the Russian treasury at Warsaw for the provisional government, 12 June; the Poles claim the Poland of 1772 . . 26 June, ,,
Fruitless intervention of European powers; sanguinary rule of Mouravieff at Wilna . June, ,,
General Berg replaces the marquis de Wiepolski, as lieut.-general, and governs with great rigour, 7 July, ,,
Unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia by the Poles, under Wysocki and Horodycki, 1 July; Felinski, the R. C. archbishop of Warsaw, banished, July; frequent conflicts with varying results; many captured priests and nobles executed . . Aug. ,,
Lelewel, a brave Pole, after several victories, killed in battle . . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
Earl Russell decides against armed intervention, Aug.: negotiation ceases . . . . Sept. ,,
Gen. Berg fired at from the Zamoyski hotel, Warsaw, 19 Sept.; the hotel destroyed . . Sept. ,,
Many eminent Poles executed, Oct.; Wm. Alger, an Englishman, shot at Warsaw for making grenades; the hotel de ville fired . 9 Oct.
Mourning forbidden to be worn for the Poles at Warsaw, 27 Oct.; 41 ladies arrested at night, 3 Nov. ,,
The *Times* correspondent expelled from Warsaw, 27 Nov. ,,
The abbé Machiewicz, a warlike priest, venerated as a martyr, hanged . . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Mouravieff rules Lithuania with great rigour, Dec. ,,
Numerous skirmishes, and many executions of prisoners captured by the Russians; the insurrection gradually dying out . . Jan. to April, 1864
The pope promulgates an arrogant encyclical letter to the Polish church . . . . 30 July, ,,
Romuald Traugott, once a Russian colonel, head of the Polish provisional government, since Oct. 1863, and five others, hanged . . 5 Aug. ,,
Decree for reorganising education at Warsaw, founding a university, &c. . . . . 11 Sept. ,,
The secret provisional government, after stating that 50,000 men had been slain, and 100,000 exiled to Siberia, still calls on the Poles to begin a "national war" . . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
Many Roman Catholic convents closed for participating in the insurrection . . . Nov. ,,
Further measures for denationalising Poland adopted . . . . . Dec. ,,
The ex-dictator Langiewicz released by the Austrians and sent to Switzerland . . . Feb. 1865
The abbé Stanislas Bizoski and his lieutenant, captured and executed . . . . . 23 May, ,,
Estates of suspected sympathisers with rebels ordered to be sold . . . . . 22 Dec. ,,
Church property appropriated by the government; the clergy to be paid by the state . . 9 Jan. 1866
Military government ceases, and state of siege partially raised . . . . . 17 Feb. ,,
Insurrection of Polish exiles in Siberia, soon suppressed, July; many executed . . Nov. ,,
Count Goluchowski, a Pole, made governor of Gallicia . . . . . Oct. ,,
Decree abolishing all political distinctions of Poland as a kingdom . . . . . 19 Dec. ,,
Promulgated . . . . . 5 Jan. 1867
Amnesty to political offenders proclaimed, 31 May, ,,
Poland designated the "Vistula province" in a ukase . . . . . Jan. 1868
Its separate internal government abolished, and complete union with the empire effected, 29 Feb. ,,
The distinct financial departments of Poland abolished . . . . . April, ,,
The Polish language interdicted in public places, July, ,,
Conciliatory policy towards the Poles in Russia and Austria proposed . . . . . March, 1872
Count Berg, the last lieutenant-general for Poland, dies . . . . . 18 Jan. 1873
Polish language prohibited in courts of law and public offices in Russian Poland . . June, 1876

See *Cracow*, *Warsaw*, and *Russia*.

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

842. Piastus, *duke.*
861. Ziemovitus, his son.
892. Lesko or Lescus IV.

963. Ziemomislas, son of Lesco.
964. Miecislas I. becomes Christian.
992. Boleslas I., surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of KING from the emperor Otho III.
1025. Miecislas II.
1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent; driven from the government.
1037. [Anarchy.]
1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
1058. Boleslas II., styled the Intrepid.
1081. Ladislas I., called the Careless.
1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
1138. Ladislas, son of the preceding.
1146. Boleslas IV., the Curled.
1173. Miecislas III., the Old; deposed.
1177. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
1194. Lesko V., the White: abdicated.
1200. Miecislas III.: restored.
1202. Ladislas III.: retired.
1206. Lesko V.; restored; assassinated: succeeded by his son, an infant.
1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.
1279. Lesko VI.; surnamed the Black.
1289. [Horrid anarchy.]
1295. Premislas, styled king of Poland, governs wisely: assassinated.
1296. Ladislas I. (IV.), the Short: deposed.
1300. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.
1304. Ladislas IV., the Short.
1333. Casimir III., the Great: encourages the arts, and amends the law: killed by a fall from his horse.
1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
1382. Maria; and 1384 Hedwige (daughters of Louis), and her consort, *Jagello*, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.
1399. Ladislas II. (V.), alone: annexed Lithuania.
1434. Ladislas III. (VI.), son: succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.
1445. [Interregnum.]
,, Casimir IV.
1492. John (Albert) I., son.
1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, his brother.
1506. Sigismund I., brother; obtained the surname of the Great.
1548. Sigismund II., Augustus, son (last of the Jagellon dynasty); a splendid reign: added Livonia to his kingdom: died 1572. Interregnum.

ELECTED MONARCHS.

1573. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.
1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania: established the Cossacks as a militia.
1586. [Interregnum.]
1587. Sigismund III., son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
1632. Ladislas IV. (VII.), Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
1648. John II., or Casimir V.; abdicated 1668, and retired to France, where he died a monk, in 1672.
1668. [Interregnum.]
1669. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowiski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.
1674. John III., Sobieski; the last independent king: illustrious for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.
1697. [Interregnum.]
,, Frederick-Augustus I., son of John-George, elector of Saxony; and elector in 1694; deprived of his crown.
1704. Stanislas I. (Lezinski): forced to retire from his kingdom in 1709.
1709. Frederick-Augustus I. again.
1733. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.
1763. [Interregnum.]
1764. Stanislaus II. Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty, 25 Nov. 1795: died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, 12 Feb. 1798.

POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarisation of light.

POLARISATION OF LIGHT, see *Optics*.

POLAR REGIONS, see *North-West Passage*, and *South Pole*.

POLE STAR or **POLAR STAR,** a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*. As its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the Polar star. The discovery of the Pole star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor, Hong-ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1585, and 16 Chas. I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. See *Magistrates*.

Police-offices:—The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced . . . 1 Aug. 1792
The Thames police was established in . . . 1798
The London police, remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by 10 Geo. IV. 19 June, commenced duty . . . . . 29 Sept. 1829
The London police improvement acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2. 1856
In 1857 the total expenditure was 445,212*l.* for the metropolitan police, consisting of 17 superintendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5296 constables.
The total efficient police force in England and Wales, exclusive of the metropolis, *in Sept. 1859, was 11,309, and in Sept. 1863, 14,661 (see Constabulary)*.
Division X was established to attend the International Exhibition in 1862
The whole police and constabulary in England and Wales amounted to 23,032 men; metropolitan police, 6590; city of London police, 743; dockyard police, &c., 743 . . . . . 29 Sept. 1863
Metropolitan police, 7493, 1 Jan. 1866; 7548, 1 Jan. 1867; great increase proposed in . . . Dec. 1867
Col. Rowan and Richard Mayne, commissioners of metropolitan police, appointed, 1829; Mayne died 26 Dec. 1868
Colonel Henderson appointed commissioner in room of sir R. Mayne . . . . . Feb. 1869
The first annual report of the commissioner issued, 1870
State: 8883 police constables for a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross (exclusive of the city of London), including 3,563,410 inhabitants . Dec. 1869
The *detective* police, only 15 men in June, 1869, has been since raised to 266 men and a superintendent, with good effect . . . . . Oct 1870
State: 9655 of all ranks, Dec. 1871; 9958 . Dec. 1874
Large meetings of police to agitate for an increase of pay . . . . . 17-24 Oct. 1872
Request granted; meeting of some constables through misapprehension . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
Some constables prosecuted, 18 Nov.; 109 dismissed; 65 reduced in rank . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Police of England and Wales, year 1871-2, 27,999 men, cost 2,372,888*l.* (84*l.* 15*s.* a man); 1872-3, 28,550 men; cost 2,567,481*l.*
Several policemen censured for misconduct and over-zeal, autumn 187

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE ACT, passed 20 Aug. 1867; see *Insurance*.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, and the promotion of civilisation, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776. The works of Mill and M'Culloch are justly celebrated.

A professorship of Political Economy was established at Oxford by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., 1825; and at Cambridge, first by Mr. G. Pryme, in 1828; but regularly established by the university in 1863, Henry Fawcett (blind) being the first professor.

Archbishop Whately endowed a professorship at Trinity College, Dublin; Isaac Butt first professor. 1832

The Political Economy Club, London, founded in 1821, kept the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 31 May, 1876

POLITICAL OFFICES PENSIONS ACT passed 9 Aug. 1869.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform Bill; the most important was that of Birmingham.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *South.* The term was first used in France about 1569. A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots in 1574. The duke was arrested and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastile.

POLKA, a dance introduced into England about 1845.

POLL ACT passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish; the earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV. 1465. This act long endured, see *Ireland,* 1465.

POLLENTIA (Piedmont, N. Italy), the site of a great victory of Stilicho, the Imperial general, over Alaric the Goth, 29 March, 403.

POLL-TAX or **CAPITATION TAX,** existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1380; and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz., a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single private person 12*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. 1689.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS, see *Rivers.*

POLO, the game of ball termed hockey played on horseback, became popular in England in 1872, having been introduced into India a few years previously. Games were played by lancers and life-guards at Woolwich, 16, 19 July, 1872. A polo club was formed.

POLOTSK (Russia). The French under marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under general Wittgenstein, 30 and 31 July, 1812; the next day, the Russians were defeated. After several smaller actions with various results, Polotsk was stormed by the Russians, and retaken Oct. 1812.

POLTOWA, see *Pultowa.*

POLYGAMY, &c., was permitted among the early nations, and now by Mahometans. In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives. The practice was forbidden by Arcadius, 393. The emperor Charles V. punished polygamy with death. In England, by stat. 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, with benefit of clergy. It was formerly punished with transportation, but now by imprisonment or penal servitude; see *Marriages.* Polygamy exists among the Mormonites (*which see*).—**POLYANDRY** (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

POLYGLOT, from two Greek words denoting "many languages," is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

Giustiniani published a polyglot psalter, 1576.

1. The Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols. folio, was printed at Alcala (Complutensis), in Spain, 1502-14; the first edition published in 1522, at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. Six hundred copies of it were printed; three on vellum. Count MacCarthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale.
2. The Polyglot, printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1559-69, at the expense of Philip II. of Spain.
3. Printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45.
4. Edited by Bryan Walton, in 6 vols. folio, 1654-7.

Copies of all four are in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

5. Edited by Dr. Samuel Lee, published by S. Bagster, 1 vol. folio, 1831.
6. Hexaglot bible: begun by Henry Cohn; completed by the Rev. Edwd. R. De Levante and others, 6 vols. 4to., 1874.

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

POLYPES, also named Hydræ (*many-footed* animals), on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leeuwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans.* 1703. The polypes are of the order Zoophytes, and partake of the animal and vegetable nature.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Regent-street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838, opened 6 Aug. 1839, and enlarged in 1848. It contains a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam-power, lecture theatres, &c., diving-bell, electric machine, &c. *Timbs.* The institution did not prosper commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase on 3 Jan. 1859, when one person was killed and many injured. The institution was closed in May, 1859, but was re-opened by a new company on 12 Nov. 1860; see *Ecole Polytechnique.* Professor Pepper, the director for many years, resigned in 1872. The classes were formed into a college, which was inaugurated by the earl of Shaftesbury, 7 Oct. 1872.

POMEGRANATE TREE (*Punica Granatum*) was brought to England from Spain before 1584.

POMERANIA, a Prussian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, 980, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648. The Swedish part, awarded to Denmark in 1814, was given up to Prussia for Lauenburg, 1815; see *Denmark.*

POMFRET or **PONTEFRACT** (S. York). At the castle (built 1069), Richard II. was confined and murdered, 10 Feb. 1399. Henry IV., by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, an assassin, attended by eight followers, rushed into the king's apartment. He wrested a pole-axe from

one of the murderers, and soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Grey, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Haut or Hause, were put to death by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III.) about 26 June, 1483. The first parliamentary election by ballot took place here, 15 Aug. 1872, very quietly.

POMPEII (S. Italy), an ancient city of Campania, was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, but was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of 24 Aug. 79. The principal citizens were then assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, found a bronze figure; and this discovery led to further search, which brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was uncovered. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, 1750. The kings of Naples have greatly aided in exploring Pompeii, and the present Italian government resumed the work in 1863.

POMPEY'S PILLAR stands about three-quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the lake Mareotis. The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column measures, according to some, 94 feet; to others 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain.

It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honour was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part. One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscription on the base, considered that Adrian is the person honoured; while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated "to Diocletian Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelar deity of Alexandria."

PONDICHERRY (S.E. India), the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, restored 1697; besieged by the English, 1748; taken by them, Jan. 1761; restored, 1763; again taken, Oct. 1778; restored in 1783; taken 23 Aug. 1793, and in 1803; restored, 1815.

PONT-À-CHIN, see *Espierres*.

PONT-À-NOYELLES. At this place, near Amiens, took place a fierce indecisive conflict, lasting from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., between the Germans under Manteuffel and the French army of the north under Faidherbe, 23 Dec. 1870. Both sides claimed a victory; the French general asserted that he remained master of the field.

PONTEFRACT, see *Pomfret*.

PONTIFFS (Latin *Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians, with a chief (Pontifex Maximus); to these 4 plebeians were added, by the Ogulnian law, 300 B.C. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *majores*, 7 *minores*), (81), and Julius Cæsar to 16. T. Coruncanius, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C.

PONTUS, in Asia Minor, seems to have been a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 487. His successors were mere satraps of the kings of Persia.

Reign of Mithridates I.	B.C. 383
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus	363
Mithridates II. recovers it	336
Mithridates III. reigns	301
Ariobarzanes II. reigns	266
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c.	252
Mithridates attacks Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians	219
Reign of Pharnaces, 190; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom	183
Reign of Mithridates V.	157
He is murdered in the midst of his court	123
Mithridates VI. surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age	"
Marries Laodice, his own sister	115
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and accomplices to death	112
Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries	111
He enters Cappadocia	97
His war with Rome	89
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia	86
Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death	"
Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chæronea; 100,000 Cappadocians slain	"
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time	74
The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus in two battles	73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus	69
Mithridates defeats Fabius	68
But is defeated by Pompey	66
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies	63
Reign of Pharnaces	"
Battle of Zela (see *Zela*); Pharnaces defeated by Cæsar	47
Darius reigns	39
Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns	36
Polemon II. succeeds his father	A.D. 33
Mithridates VII. reigns	40
Pontus afterwards became a Roman province.	
Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisond, in this country, 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.	

POONAH, a province, S.W. India, formerly the seat of the power of the peishwa of the Mahrattas, 1749. It was captured by Wellesley from Holkar, 19 April, 1803, for Bajee Rao, who had claimed British protection. Bajee resigned his office, 3 June, 1818, for a pension. Visited by the prince of Wales, 13 Nov. 1875.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, or ALMS KNIGHTS. Soon after his institution of the order of the Garter, Edward III. founded this charity, for the provision of 24 (afterwards 26) poor persons eminent for military services. Edward IV. discharged the college from the support of the alms-knights, but Elizabeth re-established the charity for 13 knights, 1559. King William IV. changed the name to the "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their all having held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833.—The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers. An act making lieutenants and widowers eligible was passed in 1867.

POOR. The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 23 Edw. III. 1349, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "par-

sons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by 15 Rich. II. impropriators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor; but no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII. 1535. The origin of the present POOR LAW is referred to the 43rd of Elizabeth, 1601, by which overseers were appointed for parishes.

Additional workhouses ordered to be erected, 1819, 1834.
Poor Law Amendment bill passed 1834; forming "*Unions*," &c., amended in 1836, 1838, 1846 and 1847.
Poor Law (Ireland) act passed 1838; amended 1839.
A Poor Law system established in Scotland, 1845.
Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in aid act passed in 1849.
In Scotland, in the year ending May, 1851, the number relieved was 141,870, at an average cost of *2l. 2s. 5d.* and the expenditure was 535,943*l.*
In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1851, was 1,101,878*l.*
An agitation for the *equalisation of poor's rates* throughout the kingdom, began in 1857.
The *Times* drew attention to the condition of the *houseless* poor in London, which led to measures for their relief, Dec. 1858.
Society for relief of distress, St. James's, established 1860.
Laws respecting removal of the poor amended in 1861.
Union relief act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid (on account of the distress in Lancashire through suspension of cotton manufactures), 1862.
Metropolitan houseless poor act (authorising guardians to receive destitute persons into workhouses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them) passed, 29 July, 1864.
Annual report of Poor Law board for 1864, shows great decrease of pauperism—issued Sept. 1865.
40 *refuges for houseless poor* established in London, 1864-5.
"Casual wards" in London workhouses receive 1000 per night, Jan. 1865.
Union chargeability act passed, 1865.
Field-lane Refuge: new building formally opened by earl of Shaftesbury, 6 June, 1866.
Metropolitan Poor act passed for establishment of asylums for the sick, insane, &c., 29 March, 1867.
Poor Law Amendment act makes Poor Law board permanent; passed, 20 Aug. 1867.
Much excitement respecting the bad condition of London workhouse infirmaries, June, 1866; of Farnham workhouse, Oct. 1867.
Poor Law Amendment act passed . 31 July, 1868
Presidents of the Poor Law board: Gathorne Hardy, 9 July, 1866; earl of Devon, May, 1867; G. J. Göschen . . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
Minute of the poor law board defining limits of relief, and recommending organisation of metropolitan charitable institutions, 20 Nov., which is adopted by several parishes . . . Dec. 1869
Charity Organisation Society established . . . 1870
The act for more equal distribution of charge for relief of in-door poor (passed 20 June) came into operation . . . . . 29 Sept. ,,
Circular of poor law board respecting farming out pauper children . . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
New regulations for casual poor published in *Times* . . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Received, for relief of the poor, in 1869, in England and Wales, 11,776,153*l.*; in Scotland, 892,712*l.*; in Ireland, 927,046*l.*: total, 13,595,911*l.*
Paupers in the metropolis receiving relief:—Dec., 1869, 152,557; Dec., 1870, about 147,000; Dec., 1871, about 124,000; July, 1872, 104,280; April, 114,644; Aug., 104,578; Oct., 1873, 97,287; Sept., 1874, 104,983; June, 1875, 84,598 (indoor 32,661, out 51,937); Dec., 1875, 84,782 (indoor 35,673, out 49,109); July, 1876, 77,498 (indoor, 33,735, out 43,763).
The powers and duties of the Poor Law board merged into the *Local Government board* by act passed 14 Aug. 1871; president, James Stansfeld; G. Sclater-Booth . . . . . Feb. 1874

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Expended.	*Poor rates.*	*Expended.*	*Poor rates.*
In 1580 . .	£188,811	In 1820 . .	£7,329,594
1680 . . .	665,562	1830 . . .	8,111,422
1698 . .	819,000	1835 . . .	6,356,345
1760 . . .	1,556,804	1840 . . .	5,468,699
1785 . .	2,184,950	1845 . . .	5,543,650
1802 . . .	4,952,421	1853 . . .	6,522,412
1815 . .	5,418,845		

PAUPERS RECEIVING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS).

	1849.	1853.	1858.	1862.	1870.	1875.
England and Wales, 1 Jan.	934,419	798,822	968,186	932,400	1,079,391	815,587
Scotland . about 14 May	82,357	75,437	69,217 [1857]	78,433 [1861]	126,187	105,895
Ireland . . . 1 Jan.	620,747	141,822	50,582	59,541	73,921	80,993
Total . . .	1,637,523	1,016,081	1,087,985	1,070,374	1,279,499	1,002,475

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Years ended Lady-day.	Average number of paupers. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Expenditure.
1858	122,613	786,263	£5,878,542
1859	121,232	744,214	5,558,689
1860	113,507	731,126	5,454,964
1861	125,866	758,055	5,778,943
1862	132,236	784,906	6,077,922
1863	136,907	942,475	6,527,036
1864	133,761	881,217	6,423,381
1865	131,313	820,586	6,264,966
1866	132,776	783,376	6,439,517
1867	137,310	794,236	6,959,840
1868 (1 Jan.) . . .	158,723	876,100	7,498,059
1869 ,, . . .	163,071	876,478	7,673,100
1870 ,, . . .	165,324	914,067	7,644,307
1871 ,, . . .	165,289	916,637	7,886,724
1872 ,, . . .	154,233	823,431	8,007,403
1873 ,, . . .	154,171	736,201	7,692,169
1874 ,, . . .	149,558	679,723	7,664,957
1875 ,, . . .	153,711	661,876	

POPE (from the Greek *Pappas* and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. He styles himself "servant of the servants of God." The title pope was formerly given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, 139; and pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the east, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian church was established; see *Italy*, *Reformation*, and *Rome, Modern*.

Custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced . . 708
Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name 780
Sergius II. the first pope who changed his name on his election, 844; some contend that it was Sergius I. 687, and others John XII. . . . 956
Indulgences for the pardon of sin granted by pope Leo III. about 800
John XVIII. a layman, made pope 1024
The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX. . . . 1054
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon . . . 1077
The pope's authority fixed in England . . . 1079
Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (*Viner*), 19 Stephen 1154
Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for pope Alexander III. to mount his horse 1161
Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings . . 1191
John king of England did homage to the pope's legate for his dominions, and bound himself and his successors to an annual payment to the pope, 15 May, 1213
The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England 1226
The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France 1308

The pope's demands on England refused by parliament 1363
After the discovery of America, pope Alexander VI. granted to the Portuguese all the countries to the east, and to the Spanish all the countries to the west, of Cape Non, Africa, which they might conquer 1493
Pope Leo X. published the sale of general indulgences throughout Europe 1517
Appeals to Rome from England abolished (*Viner*) . 1533
The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books 1541
Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV. 1773
The pope's political influence greatly diminished by the French revolution 1789-1814
The pope's (Pius IX.) diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorised by parliament . . 1848
He offends the British nation by creating bishops (see *Papal Aggression*) . . . . 30 Sept. 1850
Issues a syllabus of errors, condemning heresy, modern philosophy, and liberalism . 8 Dec. 1864
His powers in France greatly checked . . 1860-1865
The "Latæ Sententiæ," regarding excommunication and limiting absolution, signed, 12 Oct.; issued Dec. 1869
The pope opens a general council, which propounds the doctrine of papal infallibility and list of anathemas (see *Councils*) . . . . . Feb. 1870
Deprived of the remains of his temporal power (see *Rome*) . . . . . Dec. ,,
Nominates 14 Italian prelates . . . . 24 Nov. 1871
Letter from the pope to the emperor of Germany complaining of his persecuting the bishops, and asserting his authority over all baptized persons 7 Aug. 1873
The emperor replies in justification, and asserts that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ . . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Encyclical letter of the pope on the wrongs of the church . . . . . 21 Nov. ,,
He appoints 12 new cardinals . . . . . 22 Dec. ,,
The papal nuncio expelled from Switzerland; protests by letter . . . . . 17 Jan. 1874
A bull (said to be forged), altering mode of electing a pope, &c., dated 28 May, 1873; appears Jan. ,,
3,600l. (from poor girls in Great Britain) presented to the pope by lady Herbert of Lea . 9 April, ,,
The pope receives 100 American pilgrims 9 June ,,
The English unofficial secretary of legation at the papal court withdrawn; leaves . . 11 Nov. ,,
In his allocution, the pope exhorts the faithful to patience, and forbids priests meddling with politics . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
The pope re-appears at St. Peter's, after four years' seclusion . . . . . 9 Feb. 1875
He dedicates the universal church to "the sacred heart" . . . . . 16 June ,,
His nuncio issues a circular against religious toleration in Spain . . . . . Sept. ,,
Allocution: new cardinals announced . 17 Sept. ,,
Announces an exhibition of sacred objects at the Vatican (in celebration of his jubilee) on 21 May, 1877 . . . . . Aug. 1876

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME
(*the names in italics were antipopes*):

42. ST. PETER: (said by very doubtful tradition to have been the first bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified, head downwards, in 66.)
* * St. Clement (Clemens Romanus); according to Tertullian.
66. St. Linus:* martyred?
78. St. Cletus, or Anacletus? martyred?
91. St. Clement II.: abdicated?
100. St. Evaristus: martyred; multiplied churches.
109. St. Alexander: martyred.
119. St. Sixtus I.: martyred?
127. St. Telesphorus: martyred.
139. St. Hyginus: condemns Gnostics; called himself *pope.*
142. St. Pius: martyred.
157. St. Anicetus.
168. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
177. St. Eleutherius: opposed the Valentinians.
193. St. Victor I.: martyred under Severus.
202. St. Zephyrinus: claimed to be Peter's successor.
219. St. Calixtus: martyred.
222. [The chair vacant.]
223. St. Urban I.: beheaded.
230. St. Pontianus: banished by the emperor Maximin.
235. St. Anterus: martyred.
236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius, 250.
250. [The chair vacant.]
251. St. Cornelius: died.
252. St. Lucius: martyred 252. *Novatianus:* (denied restoration to the repentant lapsed).
253. St. Stephen I.: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
257. St. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor): martyred three days before his disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.
258. [The chair vacant.]
259. St. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
269. St. Felix I. died in prison.
275. St. Eutychianus.
283. St. Caius: a relative of the emperor Diocletian.
296. St. Marcellinus: *said* to have lapsed under a severe persecution?; canonised.
304. [The chair vacant.]
308. St. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the emperor Maxentius.
310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.
311. St. Miltiades or Melchiades: coadjutor to Eusebius.
314. St. Silvester: commencement of temporal power by gifts of Constantine.
336. St. Marcus: died the next year.
337. St. Julius I.: of great piety and learning; maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
352. Liberius: banished.
355. *Felix II.*, antipope: placed in the chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy.
[The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out, *"One God, one Christ, and one bishop!"*]
358. Liberius again: abdicated.
,, *Felix* became pope.
359. Liberius again: martyred 365.
366. St. Damasus: opposed the Arians: St. Jerome, his secretary, corrected Latin Bible.
367. *Ursinus:* expelled by Valentinian.
384. Siricius: combated heretics.
398. St. Anastasius: proscribed works of Origen.
402. St. Innocent I.: condemned Pelagians.
417. St. Zozimus: ditto.
418. St. Boniface I.: maintained by the emperor Honorius, against *Eulalius.*
422. St. Celestine I.: sent missions to Ireland.
432. Sixtus III.: opposed Nestorius and Eutyches.
440. St. Leo I. the Great: zealous; restrained Alaric; an able writer.
461. St. Hilary; rich, liberal.
468. St. Simplicius: wise, prudent.
483. St. Felix III.: opposed emperor Zeno respecting the Henoticon.
492. St. Gelasius: opposed heresy; fixed the canon of Scriptures; compiled the mass.
496. St. Anastasius II.: congratulated Clovis.
498. Symmachus: zealous against the Henoticon.
,, *Laurentius:* antipope.
514. Hormisdas: opposed Eutychians.
523. John I.: sent to Constantinople by Theodoric; tolerant.
526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament.
530. Boniface II.—*Dioscorus.*
533. John II.: called Mercurius.
535. Agapetus: converted Justinian.
536. St. Silverius: son of pope Hormisdas, who had been married; the empress Theodora procured his banishment into Lycia (where he died of hunger), and made Vigilius pope.
537. Vigilius: banished, but restored.
555. Pelagius I.: an ecclesiastical reformer.
560. John III.: great ornamenter of churches.
573. [The see vacant.]
574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
578. Pelagius II.; died of the plague.

* St. Linus is frequently set down as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian maintains that it was St. Clement. In the first century neither the dates nor order of succession of bishops are reconcileable by even the best authorities. Some assert that there were two or three bishops of Rome at the same time.

590. St. Gregory the Great: revised the liturgy; sent Augustin to convert the Anglo-Saxons.
604. Sabinianus: said to have introduced church bells.
606 or 607. Boniface III.: died in a few months.
607 or 608. Boniface IV.
614 or 615. St. Deusdedit.
617 or 618. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.: interested in British churches.
639. [The see vacant.]
640. Severinus: } condemned Monothelites.
" John IV.: }
642. Theodorus I.: }
649. Martin I.:
654. Eugenius I.: liberal.
657. Vitalianus: favoured education in England.
672. Adeodatus, the gift of God.
676. Domnus I.: ornamented churches.
678. St. Agathon: tribute to the emperor ceased.
682. St. Leo II.: instituted holy water; favoured music.
683. [The see vacant.]
684. Benedict II.
685. John V.: learned and moderate.
686. Conon.—*Theodore and Pascal.*
687. Sergius: "governed wisely."
701. John VI.: redeemed captives; firm and wise.
705. John VII.: moderate.
708. Sisinnius: died 20 days after election.
" Constantine: wise and gentle; visited Constantinople.
715. St. Gregory II.: sent Boniface to convert Germans.
731. Gregory III.: independent; first sent nuncios to foreign powers.
741. St. Zacharias, a Greek.
752. Stephen II. elected: died before consecration.
" Stephen II. or III.: temporal power of the church of Rome commenced.
757. Paul I.: moderate and pious.
767. *Constantine Theophylactus:* killed by Lombards.
768. Stephen III. or IV.: literary.
772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images.
795. Leo III.: crowned Charlemagne, 800.
816. Stephen IV. or V.
817. Pascal I.: ascetic, and built churches.
824. *Eugenius II.*: "father of the afflicted."—*Zosimus.*
827. Valentinus.
" Gregory IV.: pious and learned.
844. Sergius II.
847. Leo IV.: defeated the Saracens.
855. Pope Joan's election fabulous (*which see*).
" Benedict III.—*Anastasius.*
858. Nicholas I., the Great: conversion of Bulgarians.
867. Adrian II.: eminent for sanctity.
872. John VIII.: crowned 3 emperors.
882. Marinus or Martin II.: condemned Photius.
884. Adrian III.: ditto.
885. Stephen V. or VI.: very charitable.
891. Formosus: political.—*Sergius.*
896. Boniface VI.: deposed.
897. Stephen VI. or VII.: vicious; dishonoured the corpse of pope Formosus; strangled by the people.
" Romanus.—*Sergius.*
898. Theodorus II.: governed 22 days.
" John IX.
900. Benedict IV.: "a great pope."
903. Leo V.: expelled; died in prison.
" Christopher.
" [Several popes made by the infamous Marozia.]
904. Sergius III.: disgraced by his vices.
911. Anastasius III.
913. Landonius, or Lando.
914. John X.: stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany.
928. Leo VI.: considered an intruder.
929. Stephen VII. or VIII.
931. John XI.: son of Marozia; imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
936. Leo VII.: great for zeal and piety.
939. Stephen VIII. or IX.: "of ferocious character."
942. Marinus II. or Martin III.: charitable.
946. Agapetus II.: of holy life; moderate.
956. John XII., the infamous: deposed for adultery and cruelty; and murdered.
963. *Leo VIII.*: an honour to the chair.
964. Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otho: died at Hamburg.
965. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
972. Benedict VI.: murdered in prison.
974. Domnus II.—*Boniface VII.*
975 Benedict VII.
984. John XIV.: imprisoned by *Boniface VII.*
" John XV.: died before consecration.
985. John XVI.: loved gain.
996. Gregory V.—*John XVII.*: expelled by the emperor, and barbarously used.
999. Silvester II. (Gerbert): learned and scientific; said to have introduced the Arabic numerals, and invented clocks.
1003. John XVII.: legitimate pope, died same year.
" John XVIII. abdicated.
1009. Sergius IV. (original name "Bocca di Porco," Pig's Snout.)
1012. Benedict VIII.: supported by the emperor against —*Gregory.*
1024. John XIX.: elevated by bribery.
1033. Benedict IX.; became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age; expelled for vices.
1044. *Sylvester III.*: 3 months.
" Gregory VI.: deposed.—*Sylvester;* and *John XX.* [The emperor very influential.]
1046. Clement II. died the next year (*Clemens Romanus* the *first* Clement).
1047. *Benedict IX.* again: again deposed.
1048. Damasus II.: died soon after.
" St. Leo IX.: a reformer of simony and incontinence.
1054. [The throne vacant one year.]
1055. Victor II.: a reformer.
1057. Stephen IX. or X.
1058. *Benedict X.*; expelled.
" Nicholas II.: increased the temporal power.
1061. Alexander II.: raised the papal power.—*Honorius II.*
1073. St. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand): vigorous reformer; opposed the emperor Henry IV. respecting investitures; and excommunicated him, 1076; restored him at Canossa, 1077; died, in exile, 1085.
1080. *Clement III.* (Guibert).
1085. [The throne vacant one year.]
1086. Victor III. (Didier): learned.
1088. Urban II.; crusades commenced.
1099. Pascal II. (Ranieri): Tuscany given to the papacy by the countess Matilda.
1118. Gelasius II.: retired to a monastery.—*Gregory VIII.*
1119. Calixtus II.: settled investiture question.
1124. Honorius II.
1130. Innocent II.: condemned heresies; held 2nd Lateran council.—*Anacletus II.*
1138. *Victor IV.*
1143. Celestine II.: ruled 5 months.
1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
1145. Eugenius III.; ascetic.
1153. Anastasius IV.
1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected pope: born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's; Frederick I. prostrated himself before him, kissed his foot, held his stirrup, and led the white palfrey on which he rode.
1159. Alexander III.: learned; canonised Thomas à Becket; resisted Frederick I.; 1159, *Victor V.*; 1164, *Pascal III.*; 1168, Calistus III.; 1178, *Innocent III.*
1181. Lucius III.—The cardinals acquire power.
1185. Urban III.: opposed Frederick I.
1187. Gregory VIII.: ruled only 2 months.
" Clement III.: proclaimed 3rd crusade.
1191. Celestine III.
1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti): endeavoured to free Rome from foreign influence; excommunicated John of England; preached crusade against the Albigenses, 1204.
1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
1227. Gregory IX.: preached a new crusade; collected decretals.
1241. Celestine IV.: died 18 days after his election. [The throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
1243. Innocent IV.: opposed Frederick II.: gave the red hat to cardinals.
1254. Alexander IV.: established inquisition in France.
1261. Urban IV.: instituted feast of "Corpus Christi."
1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously legate to England; discouraged the crusades.
1268. [The throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
1271. Gregory X.: held a council at Lyons to reconcile the churches of the east and west.

1276. Innocent V. : died shortly after.
,, Adrian V. : legate in England in 1254 ; died 36 days after election.
,, Vicedominus : died the next day.
,, John XX. or XXI. : died in 8 months.
1277. Nicholas III. : died in 1280.
1281. Martin IV., French : supported Charles of Anjou.
1285. Honorius IV. : supported the French.
1288. Nicholas IV. : endeavoured to stir up a new crusade.
1292. [The throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
1294. St. Celestine V. : ascetic ; resigned.
,, Boniface VIII. : proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms ;" imprisoned his predecessor ; quarrelled with Philip of France ; laid France and Denmark under interdict.
1303. Benedict XI. : a pious and liberal pontiff : said to have been poisoned.
1304. [The throne vacant 11 months.]
1305. Clement V. (Bertrand the Goth) : governed by Philip of France ; removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon, 1309.
1314. [The throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
1316. John XXII.
1334. Benedict XII. (*Nicholas V.* at Rome.]
1342. Clement VI. : learned.
1352. Innocent VI. : favoured Rienzi.
1362. Urban V. : charitable ; a patron of learning.
1370. Gregory XI. : protector of learning ; restored the papal chair to Rome ; proscribed Wickliffe's doctrines.

SCHISM—1378-1447.

1378. Urban VI. : so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, as
,, *Clement VII.*
1389. Boniface IX.
1394. *Benedict* (called *XIII.*) at Avignon.
1404. Innocent VII. : died in 1406.
1406. *Gregory XII.* Angelo Corario.
1409. Alexander V. : died, supposed by poison.
1410. John *XXIII.* : deposed.
1417. Martin V. Otho Colonna.
1424. *Clement VIII.* : resigned 1429.
1431. Eugenius IV. Gabriel Condolmera ; deposed by the council of Basil, and Amadeus of Savoy chosen as *Felix V.*, in 1439, who resigned 1449.
1447. Nicholas V. : learned ; proposed crusade against Turks.
1455. Calixtus III. Alfonso Borgia : courageous.
1458. Pius II. Æneas Silvius Piccolomini : learned.
1464. Paul II. Pietro Barbo : preached a crusade.
1471. Sixtus IV. : tried to rouse Europe against the Turks.
1484. Innocent VIII.
1492. Alexander VI. Roderic Borgia : poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
1503. Pius III. Francisco Piccolomini : 21 days pope.
,, Julius II. Julian della Rovere : martial ; began St. Peter's.
1513. Leo X. Giovanni de' Medici : his grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation ; patron of learning and art.
1522. Adrian VI. : just, learned, frugal.
1523. Clement VII. Giulio de' Medici : refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn.
1534. Paul III. Alexander Farnese : approved the Jesuits.
1550. Julius III. Giovanni M. Giocchi.
1555. Marcellus II. : died soon after his election.
,, Paul IV. John Peter Caraffa. When queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered "that to the holy see, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right as being a bastard."
1559. Pius IV. Cardinal de' Medici : founded Vatican press.
1566. St. Pius V. Michael Ghisleri : pious ; energetic.
1572. Gregory XIII. Buoncampagno : great civilian and canonist : reformed the calendar.
1585. Sixtus V. Felix Peretti : an able governor ; excom. Henry III. and Henry IV. of France.
1590. Urban VII. ; died 12 days after election.
,, Gregory XIV. Nicholas Sfrondrate.
1591. Innocent IX. : died in two months.
1592. Clement VIII. Hippolito Aldobrandini : learned and just ; published the Vulgate.
1605. Leo XI. : died same month.
1605. Paul V. Camille Borghese ; quarrelled with Venice.
1621. Gregory XV. Alexander Ludovisio : founded the Propaganda.
1623. Urban VIII. Maffei Barberini : condemned Jansenism.
1644. Innocent X. John Baptist Panfili : ditto.
1655. Alexander VII. Fabio Chigi : favoured literature.
1667. Clement IX. Giulio Rispogliosi : governed wisely.
1670. Clement X. Emilio Altieri.
1676. Innocent XI. Odescalchi : condemned Gallicanism and Quietism.
1689. Alexander VIII. Ottoboni, 6 Oct. ; helped Leopold against Turks.
1691. Innocent XII. Antonio Pignatelli : 12 July ; condemned Fenelon.
1700. Clement XI. John Francis Albani : 23 Nov. ; issued the bull Unigenitus.
1721. Innocent XIII. Michael Angelo Conti : the eighth of his family ; 8 May ; pensioned Jas. Ed. Stuart.
1724. Benedict XIII. Orsini : 29 May ; favoured J. E. Stuart.
1730. Clement XII. Orsini : 12 July ; restored San Marino (republic).
1740. Benedict XIV. Lambertini : 17 Aug. ; learned, amiable.
1758. Clement XIII. Chas. Rezzonico : Avignon lost.
1769. Clement XIV. Ganganelli : 19 May ; suppressed the Jesuits.
1775. Pius VI. Angelo Braschi, Feb. 15 : dethroned by Bonaparte ; expelled from Rome, and deposed in Feb. 1798 ; died at Valence, 29 Aug. 1799.
1800. Pius VII. Barnabo Chiaramonte : elected 13 March ; agrees to a concordat with France, 15 July, 1801 ; crowns Napoleon, 2 Dec. 1804 ; excommunicates him, 10 June, 1809 ; imprisoned, 6 July, 1809 ; restored in 1814 ; died, 20 Aug. 1823. (He restored the Jesuits, 1814.)
1823. Leo XII. Annibale della Genga, 28 Sept.
1829. Pius VIII. Francis Xavier Castiglioni, 31 March.
1831. Gregory XVI. Mauro Capellari, 2 Feb. : died, 1 June, 1846.
1846. Pius IX. Giovanni *Maria* Mastaï-Ferretti (born 13 May, 1792) : the 259th pope ; elected, 16 June ; celebrated a jubilee, the 25th anniversary of his election, 16 June, 1871 ; visited by the prince and princess of Wales, 27 March, 1871.

See p. 571, and *Rome*.

POPE JOAN. It is falsely asserted that, in the 9th century, a female named Joan, having conceived a passion for Felda, a young monk, in order to be admitted into his monastery assumed the male habit, and that on the death of her lover she entered upon the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow ; "yet, until the reformation, the tale was repeated and believed without offence." *Gibbon.*

POPISH PLOTS, see *Gunpowder Plot* and *Oates's Plot.*

POPLAR TREES. The Tacamahac poplar (*Populus Balsamifera*) was brought hither from North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar from Italy about 1758.

POPLIN (or Tabinet), an elegant rich fabric composed of silk and worsted, introduced by the Huguenot refugees from France about 1693 ; first manufactured in Dublin. Irish poplins are still deservedly esteemed.

POPULATION. The population of the world was estimated in 1869 at 1,228,000,000 (at Washington, 1874), 1,391,032,000. For the Population of Countries, see the table (after the Preface) facing page 1.

	1869.	1874.
Europe	275,806,741	300,500,000
Asia	755,000,000	798,000,000
Africa	200,000,000	203,000,000
America	67,896,041	84,500,000
Australia	1,445,000	4,500,000
Polynesia	1,500,000	

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.
1377	2,092,978	1710	5,240,000	1750	6,467,000	1790	8,675,000
1483	4,689,000	1720	5,565,000	1760	6,736,000		
1696	5,250,000	1730	5,796,000	1770	7,428,000		
1700	5,475,000	1740	6,064,000	1780	7,953,000		

Estimated population of SCOTLAND in 1751, 1,255,663.

Estimated population of IRELAND in 1652, 850,000; in 1712, 2,099,094; in 1754, 2,372,634; in 1805, 5,395,456.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.*
England	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338	14,995,138	16,854,142	18,949,130	21,487,688
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	805,236	916,619	1,060,626	1,111,795	1,216,420
Scotland	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807	2,620,184	2,870,784	3,061,251	3,358,613
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	640,500	319,300	277,017	312,493	142,916	162,021	207,198
Total	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,391,631	16,537,398	18,844,434	20,936,468	23,284,197	26,269,919
Ireland		5,937,856	8,175,124	7,784,934	8,175,124	6,515,794	5,764,543	5,402,759
Islands in British seas						143,126	143,779	144,430
						27,595,388	29,192,419	31,817,108

* First return.

Division.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited Houses.
England and Wales	1861	9,758,852	10,302,873	3,745,463
,, ,,	1871	11,040,403	11,663,705	4,259,032
Scotland	1861	1,446,982	1,614,269	393,289
,,	1871	1,601,633	1,756,980	419,635
Ireland	1861	2,804,961	2,959,582	995,156
,,	1871	2,634,123	2,768,636	960,352

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.*	1861.†	1871.†
London and suburbs*	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069	1,873,676	2,362,236	2,803,034	3,251,804
Manchester, &c.	94,876	115,874	161,635	237,832	242,583	404,465	357,979	383,843
Glasgow, &c.	77,385	100,749	147,043	202,426	274,533	340,653	394,857	477,144
Liverpool	79,722	100,240	131,801	189,244	286,487	375,955	443,938	493,346
Edinburgh, &c.	82,560	102,987	138,235	162,403	168,182	193,929	168,098	196,500
Birmingham	73,670	85,753	106,721	142,251	182,922	232,841	296,076	343,696
Leeds, &c.	* *	* *	83,796	123,393	152,054	172,270	207,165	259,201
Bristol, &c.	63,645	76,433	87,779	103,886	122,296	137,328	154,093	182,524
Sheffield	* *	* *	69,479	91,692	111,091	135,310	185,172	239.947
Plymouth	43,194	56,060	61,212	75,534	80,059	102,380	62,599	69,414
Portsmouth	43,461	52,769	56,620	63,026	63,032	72,096	94,799	112,954
Norwich	36,832	37,256	50,288	61,116	72,344	68,195	74,891	80,390
Aberdeen	27,608	35,370	44,796	58,019	63,288	71,945	73,794	88,125
Newcastle-on-Tyne	36,963	36,369	46,948	57,937	70,860	87,784	109,108	128,160
Paisley	31,179	36,722	47,003	57,466	60,487	69,951	47,419	48,257
Nottingham	28,861	34,253	40,415	50,680	71,344	57,407	74,693	86,608
Hull	34,964	32,467	41,874	49,461	71,629	84,690	97,661	123,111
Dundee	26,084	29,616	30,575	45,355	62,794	77,829	90,425	118,974
Brighton	7,339	12,012	24,429	40,634	46,661	65,573	87,317	103,760
Bath	30,113	32,214	36,811	38,063	38,304	54,240	52,528	53,714
York	23,692	26,422	29,527	34,461	38,321	40,359	45,385	50,761
Preston	11,887	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131	69,542	82,985	85,428
Cambridge	13,360	13,802	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815	26,361	34,029
Oxford	15,124	15,337	16,364	20,432	23,834	27,843	27,560	34,514

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

From latest returns in "Almanach de Gotha," 1876.

Cities.	Inhabitants.
Adelaide, 1871	27,208
Alexandria, Egypt, 1872	212,054
Amsterdam, 1874	264,649
Antwerp, 1869	126,663
Athens, 1871	44,510
Baltimore, U.S., 1870	267,354
Barcelona, 1864	252,015
Basle, 1870	44,834
Belfast, 1871	174,394
Belgrade, 1872	26,674
Berlin, 1871	826,341
Berne, 1870	36,001
Bologna, 1871	89,104
Bombay, 1875	644,405
Bordeaux, 1874	194,055
Boston, U.S., 1870	250,526
Bremen, 1871	82,807
Breslau, 1871	207,997
Brussels, 1874	365,404
Buda-Pesth, 1870	270,476
Cadiz, 1864	71,914
Cairo, 1872	349,883
Calcutta, 1875	892,429
Canton, 1874	about 1,000,000
Chicago, 1870	298,977
Christiania, 1870	66,657
Cologne, 1871	129,233

* In 1851, 1,106,558 males, and 1,255,678 females.

† 1861 and 1871: parliamentary limits of the boroughs.

Cities.	*Inhabitants.*
Constantinople, 1872, estimated	1,000,000
Copenhagen, 1874	216,000
Cork, 1871	78,642
Dresden, 1871	177,089
Dublin, 1871	246,326
Florence, 1871	123,463
Frankfort on Main, 1871	91,040
Geneva, 1870	68,175
Genoa, 1871	130,269
Ghent, 1874	128,424
Glasgow, 1871	477,144
Hague, 1874	97,565
Hamburg, 1870	240,251
Königsberg, 1871	112,092
Leipsic, 1871	106,925
Liége, 1874	113,774
Lisbon, 1864	224,063
Lille, 1872	158,117
Lubeck, 1871	39,743
Lyons, 1872	323,417
Madras, 1871	395,440
Madrid, 1870	332,024
Marseilles, 1872	312,864
Melbourne, 1871	193,698
Messina, 1871	70,307
Mexico, 1858, estimated	230,000
Milan, 1871	199,009
Montreal, 1871	107,225
Moscow, 1871	611,970
Munich, 1871	169,693
Nankin, estimated	1,000,000
Nantes, 1872	118,517
Naples, 1871	415,549
New Orleans, 1870	191,418
New York, 1870	942,292
Odessa, 1873	162,814
Oporto, 1864	89,194
Palermo, 1871	186,145
Paris, &c., 1872	1,851,792
Pekin, 1874	1,648,814
Philadelphia, 1870	674,022
Prague, 1870	189,949
Quebec, 1871	59,699
Rio Janeiro, 1875	274,972
Rome, 1871	219,608
Rotterdam, 1874	129,239
Rouen, 1872	102,470
Santiago, 1871	115,377
Seville, 1864	152,000
Smyrna, 1863, estimated	150,000
Stockholm, 1874	150,446
St. Petersburg, 1869	667,026
Stutgardt, 1871	91,623
Sydney, 1871	134,756
Teheran, estimated	90,000
Toronto, 1871	56,092
Toulouse, 1872	124,852
Tunis, estimated	120,000
Turin, 1871	192,443
Upsal, 1874	12,367
Utrecht, 1874	64,271
Venice, 1871	128,094
Vienna, 1875	1,020,770
Warsaw, 1873	279,502
Washington, U.S., 1870	109,199
Yokohama, 1875	61,553

PORCELAIN, see *Pottery*.

PORPHYROGENITUS, "born in the purple," a term applied to emperors of the east, born while their fathers were reigning.

PORT EGMONT, a fine harbour on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was dispatched to found a colony here in 1765; see *Falkland Islands*.

PORTE, or **SUBLIME PORTE**, official name of the court of the sultan of Turkey. Mostasem, the last of the Abbasside caliphs (1243-58), fixed in the threshold of the principal entrance to his palace at Bagdad a piece of the black stone adored at Mecca, and thus this entrance became the "porte" by eminence, and the title of his court. The sultans, successors of the caliphs, assumed the title. —*Bouillet*.

PORTEOUS MOB. Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on 15 April, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had saved the life of a fellow criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled. This excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, and seventeen persons were killed or wounded. He was found guilty of murder, 22 June, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people, at night, broke open the prison, took out Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, in the Grass-market, 7 Sept. 1736. None of the rioters was ever detected.

PORTER. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730.* The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257; in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total, 2507. On 17 Oct. 1814, at Meux's brewhouse two large vats of porter burst, destroying neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost; and the loss was between 8000 and 9000 barrels.

Chief Brewers.	*Barrels.*
In 1760.	
Calvert & Co. brewed	74,734
Whitbread	63,408
Truman	60,140
Sir William Calvert	52,785
Gifford & Co.	41,410
Lady Parsons	34,098
Thrale	30,740
Huck & Co.	29,615
Harman	28,017
Meux & Co.	10,012
In 1815.	
Barclay & Perkins	337,621
Meux, Reid, & Co.	282,104
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	272,162
Whitbread & Co.	261,018
Henry Meux & Co.	229,100
F. Calvert & Co.	219,333
Combe, Delafield, & Co.	105,081
In 1840.	
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	361,321
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	263,235
Whitbread & Co.	218,828
Reid and Co.	196,442
Combe, Delafield, & Co.	177,542
Felix Calvert & Co.	136,387
Sir Henry Meux & Co.	116,547

PORTERAGE ACT, regulating the charge for porterage of small parcels, passed 1799.

PORT JACKSON (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by capt. Cook in 1770; see *Sydney*. Here the duke of Edinburgh was shot by O'Farrell, a Fenian, 12 March, 1868, but soon recovered. The assassin was hanged, 21 April.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS. The first was the "Coalition ministry," of which

* The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half-and-half,—*i.e.*, half of ale, and half of beer. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint of three-thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny. To avoid trouble, Harwood, a brewer, made a liquor which partook of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt. Being relished by porters and other working people, it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the "Blue Last," Curtain-road. —*Leigh*.

William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,* as first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, and included lord North with Mr. Fox, formerly inveterate opponents. Formed 5 April, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Duke of Portland, *first lord of the treasury.*
Viscount Stormont, *president of the council.*
Earl of Carlisle, *privy seal.*
Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, *home and foreign secretaries.*
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Viscount Keppel, *admiralty.*
Viscount Townshend, *ordnance.*
Lord Loughborough, *chief commissioner of great seal.*
Charles Townshend, Edmund Burke, Richard Fitzpatrick, Richard B. Sheridan, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, 25 March, 1807.

Earl Camden, *lord president.*
Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor.*
Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal.*
Hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquis of Londonderry), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
Earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, *boards of trade and control.*
Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty.*
Earl of Chatham, *ordnance.*

PORTLAND ISLE (off Dorset), the English Gibraltar. Fortified before 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, 18 Feb. 1653, which continued for three days. The English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.—Here is found the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, 25 July, 1849, and the last stone was laid by the prince of Wales, 10 Aug. 1872. Mr. James Rendel, the first chief engineer, was succeeded on his death in 1856 by Mr. (aft. sir) John Coode. The breakwater and other harbour works cost 1,033,600*l.* exclusive of convict labour. The Portland prison was established in 1848. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858, was promptly suppressed.

PORTLAND or BARBERINI VASE. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices raised on it on white enamel; height 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle on each side) was discovered about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor, Alexander Severus (*222-235*), and his mother Mammæa, and the vase is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland, 1787: at the sale of her effects, it is said to have been bought by the then duke of Portland, who, in 1810, deposited it (on loan) in the British Museum. On 7 Feb. 1845, this vase was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd; it has been skilfully repaired, but is not now shown to the public. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of it, and took a number of casts.

PORT MAHON, see *Minorca.*

PORTO BELLO (S. America), discovered by Columbus, 2 Nov. 1502, was taken by Morgan the Buccaneer in 1668; by the British under admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, 21 Nov. 1739, and the fortifications destroyed. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, it was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO, capital of Elba (*which see*); built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with great magnificence; see *France.*

PORTO NOVO (S. India). Here sir Eyre Coote, with about 9500 men and 55 light field-pieces, skilfully defeated Hyder Ali, ruler of the Carnatic, with 80,000 men and some heavy cannon, 1 July, 1781. Hyder lost about 10,000, the British 587 killed and wounded.

PORT PHILLIP (New S. Wales), original name of the colony of Victoria (*which see*).

PORTRAIT GALLERY, &c., see *National Portrait Gallery.*

PORTREEVE (derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbour). The chief magistrate of London was originally so styled; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs and afterwards London had mayors. *Camden;* see *Mayors.*

PORT ROYAL (N. America), capital of the French colony, Acadie, founded in 1604; after having been taken and restored several times, it was finally acquired by the British in 1710, and named Annapolis.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), once a considerable town, was destroyed by earthquakes in 1602 and 1692; laid in ashes by fire in 1702: reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea in 1722; and destroyed by a hurricane in 1774. After these calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed to Kingston. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750; by another awful storm in 1784; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815; in 1850 it suffered by cholera.

PORT ROYAL DES CHAMPS (near Paris) was a French Cistercian convent, founded by Odo, bishop of Paris, at the wish of king Philip Augustus, 1204. Having fallen into decay, it was revived and reformed in 1608 by Angelica Arnauld. In 1625 the increased community removed to Paris. The Port Royal des Champs, in 1656, became the retreat of the Arnaulds, Tillemont, Pascal, Lancelot, and other eminent Jansenists, who devoted themselves to education, and produced the Port Royal grammars, logic, and other works. This institution was condemned by the pope in 1709, and the buildings were pulled down, and tombs desecrated, by the order of Louis XIV., in 1710. The Port Royal at Paris was suppressed, with other monasteries, in 1790.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. Population in 1851, 72,096; in 1861, 94,799; in 1871, 112,954.

* Born 1738; became lord chamberlain, 1765; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; premier, 1783; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1801; premier again, 1807; died, 1809; when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

The French under D'Annebaut attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by Viscount Lisle, in the then finest war-ship in the world, the *Great Harry* 1545
Here George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton . . . . 23 Aug. 1628
Admiral Byng (see *Byng*) on a very dubious sentence was shot at Portsmouth . . 14 March, 1757
The dockyard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000*l.* . . . . . 3 July, 1760
Another fire occasioned loss of 100,000*l.* 27 July, 1770
[The French were suspected both times, but there was no actual proof.]
Fire caused by James Aitken (John the Painter) 7 Dec. 1776; executed . . . . 10 March, 1777
Royal George (*which see*) sunk . . . 29 Aug. 1782
Grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, 22 to 25 June, 1773, and . . . . . 30 June, 1794
Another great fire occurred . . . . 7 Dec. 1776
A great naval review was held near Portsmouth on 25 April, 1856
Visited by a French fleet amid great rejoicings, 29 Aug.-1 Sept. 1865
Easter Monday volunteer review, &c., very successful 13 April, 1868
Naval review at Spithead for the shah of Persia, 23 June, 1873

PORTUGAL, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto. After a nine years' struggle, under Viriathes, a brave able leader, the Lusitanians submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. Portugal underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences; but, in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the *Lusiad* (1569), translated into English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. Population of the kingdom and colonies, 31 Dec. 1863, 8,037,194; in 1872, kingdom on the continent, with Madeira and Azores, 4,390,589; colonies, 3,258,140. The constitution granted in 1826, was revised in 1852.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here . . 472
Conquered by the Moors 713
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alfonso III. establishes bishops . . 900
The Moors, conquered by Alfonso VI. the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers; Henry of Besançon (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France), very eminent; Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him as count . . . 1095
Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and proclaimed king; see *Ourique* . . 25 July, 1139
Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors, 25 Oct. 1147
Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. 1189
Reign of Dionysius I. or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal . 1279
University of Coimbra founded 1308
Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, 1279 and 1325
Iñes de Castro murdered 1355
John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa 1415
Maritime discoveries 1419-30
Madeira and the Canaries seized 1420
Code of laws digested 1425
Lisbon made the capital . . . . . about 1433
Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered by Vasco de Gama . 20 Nov. 1497
Discovery of the Brazils 1499
Brazil discovered by Cabral . . . . April, 1500
Camoens, author of the *Lusiad*, born . about 1520
The Inquisition established 1526
University of Evora founded . . . 1451 or 1533
African expedition; king Sebastian defeated and slain in the battle of Alcazar . . 4 Aug. 1578
The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain . . . 1580
The Dutch seize the Portuguese settlements in India, 1602-20
The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza on the throne . . Dec. 1640
The Portuguese defeat the Spaniards at Villa Viciosa 1665
The great earthquake destroys Lisbon . 1 Nov. 1755
Joseph I. narrowly escapes death by assassins . 1758
[Some of the first families were tortured to death; their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; the innocence of many was soon afterwards made manifest; the Jesuits were also expelled.]
Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry, which took place . . 6 June, 1760
The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the English . . . 1762 and 1763
John, prince of Brazil, marries his aunt, Maria Francesca 1777
Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the lunacy of queen Maria 1792
War with Spain, 3 March; peace . . . 6 June, 1801
Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal, Oct.; French invasion; Junot arrives at Lisbon, 27 Nov.; the court sail for Brazil, 29 Nov. 1807
Rise of the Portuguese; several times defeated, June and July; arrival of Wellington at Oporto, July; he defeats Junot at Vimiera, 21 Aug.; convention of Cintra confirmed . . 30 Aug. 1808
Oporto taken by Soult . . . . 29 March, 1809
Almeida taken by Massena . . . . 27 Aug. 1810
Massena defeated at Busaco . . . 27 Sept. ,,
Wellington secures the lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. ,,
Massena defeated at Fuentes de Onoro; retreats, 5 May, 1811
The British parliament grants the sufferers by war in Portugal 100,000*l.* 1811
Portugal cedes Guiana to France 1814
Union of Portugal and Brazil 1815
Revolution begins in Oporto . . . . 29 Aug. 1820
Constitutional Junta established . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Return of the court . . . . . 4 July, 1821
Independence of Brazil; the prince regent made emperor; see *Brazil* . . . . . 12 Oct. 1822
The king modifies the constitution . . 5 June, 1823
Disturbances at Lisbon; Miguel departs 1-9 May, 1824
Treaty with Brazil . . . . . 29 Aug. 1825
Death of John VI. . . . . 10 March, 1826
Dom Pedro grants a constitutional charter, and confirms the regency . . . . . 26 April, ,,
He relinquishes the throne in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria . . . . 2 May, ,,
Miguel takes oath of fealty at Vienna . . 4 Oct. ,,
Marquis of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon in favour of Dom Miguel . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed . 29 Oct. ,,
Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, 3 Dec.; departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal . . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
Bank of Lisbon stops payment . . . 7 Dec. 1827
Dom Miguel made regent; he arrives in London, 30 Dec. 1827; takes the oath at Lisbon . 22 Feb. 1828
The British armament quits Portugal, 28 April; foreign ministers withdraw . . . . 3 May, ,,
Sir John Doyle, a partisan of Donna Maria, arrested, 13 June, ,,
Dom Miguel assumes the title of king . . 4 July, ,,
He dissolves the three estates . . . . 12 July, ,,
His troops take Madeira . . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Release of sir John Doyle . . . . . 7 Sept. ,,
The queen Donna Maria arrives in London 6 Oct. ,,
Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated, 11 Aug. 1829
Duke of Palmella appointed regent . . March, 1830
Dom Pedro arrives in England . . . 16 June, 1831
Insurrection in Portugal in favour of the queen; more than 300 lives lost . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Dom Pedro's expedition sail from Belle-isle, 9 Feb.; at Terceira proclaims himself regent, 2 April; takes Oporto . . . . . 8 July, 1832
The Miguelites attack Oporto and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides 19 Sept. ,,
Mount Cavello taken . . . . 9 April, 1833

Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent . . . . . 5 July, 1833
Lisbon evacuated by the duke of Cadaval; the queen proclaimed, 24 July; enters Lisbon, 22 Sept. "
After various conflicts Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroites, and Santarem surrenders, 26 May; Dom Miguel embarks at Evora for Genoa, 31 May, 1834
Massacres take place at Lisbon . . . . 9 June, "
The Cortes declare the queen of age . 15 Sept. "
Dom Pedro dies . . . . . 24 Sept. "
Oporto wine company abolished . . . . . "
Prince Augustus (duke of Leuchtenberg) prince consort; married, 1 Dec. 1834; dies . 28 March, 1835
The queen marries Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, 9 April, 1836
Revolution at Lisbon . . . . . 9 Aug. "
Another outbreak there . . . . . 8 Nov. "
The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter . . . . . 18 Aug. 1837
He and Saldanha fail, and embark for England, 18 Sept. "
Oporto wine company re-established 7 April, 1838
The northern province in a state of insurrection about this time . . . . . 20 April, 1846
The duke of Palmella resigns . . . . 31 Oct. "
Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces . . . . . 31 Oct. "
British squadron under admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus, at the queen's request . 31 Oct. "
Palmella banished . . . . . 26 Nov. "
Marquis of Saldanha defeats count Bomfinn at Torres Vedras . . . . . 22 Dec. "
The insurgents enter Oporto . . . . 7 Jan. 1847
London conference: England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war . . . . . 21 May, "
Submission of Sá de Bandiera . . . 11 June, "
A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junto capitulates . . . . . 26 June, "
An American squadron in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese . . 22 June, 1850
Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Saldanha, who, being outstripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flees northward 10 April, 1851
Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England; but is called back by the insurgents . . . . 24 April, "
Saldanha's entry into Oporto . . . 29 April, "
The conde de Thomar, prime minister, resigns; arrives in England . . . . . 16 May, "
Saldanha, prime minister . . . . . 23 May, "
Dom Miguel marries the princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Rosenberg . . . . . 24 Sept. "
Revision of the charter by the Cortes sanctioned by the queen; the prince royal takes the oath to the constitution . . . . . 18 July, 1852
Conversion of the public debt . . . 18 Dec. "
Death of the queen Maria II. . . . . 15 Nov. 1853
King-consort recognised as regent . 19 Dec. "
The young king visits England . . . June, 1854
The slaves on royal domains freed . 30 Dec. "
The king visits France . . . . . May, 1855
Inauguration of the king . . . . 16 Sept. "
Resignation of Saldanha ministry . . 5 June, 1856
First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened . . . . . 26 Oct. "
Fever rages in Lisbon; the king very active in relieving the sufferers . . Oct. and Nov. 1857
The French emigrant ship for negroes, *Charles-et-Georges*, seized . . . . . 29 Nov. "
Anger of the French government; its ultimatum sent, 13 Oct.; and ships of war to the Tagus: the vessel restored (see *Charles-et-Georges*) . 25 Oct. 1858
Death of the duke of Terceira, prime minister, April 26; succeeded by the senhor Aguiar, May 2, who resigns . . . . . 2 July, 1860
Death of the king, Pedro V.; succeeded by his brother the duke of Oporto . . . . 11 Nov. 1861
Death of John, the king's brother . . . 29 Dec. "
The law of succession altered in favour of the king's sisters . . . . . 3 Jan. 1862
The duc de Loulé becomes minister . . 21 Feb. "
The king married to Princess Maria Pia of Savoy by proxy, at Lisbon . . . . . 6 Oct. "
Elections: majority for the government . Nov. "
Birth of Dom Carlos, heir to the throne . 28 Sept. 1863
Ministerial changes . . . . . Jan. 1864
Death of the celebrated statesman the duke of Palmella . . . . . 2 April, "
Free-trade measures introduced . . . 1 June, "
Frontier treaty with Spain concluded . 29 Sept. "
U.S. vessels *Niagara* and *Saeramento* in the Tagus fired on, through suspicion of their sailing after the confederate vessel *Stonewall*, 27 March; the difficulty with the U.S. government arranged, 7 April, 1865
The premier, De Loulé, resigns; marquis de Sá Bandeira forms a ministry . . . 17 April, "
Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies, May, "
Another prince born . . . . . 31 July, "
New ministry formed; Aguiar premier . 4 Sept. "
The international exhibition at Oporto opened by the king . . . . . 18 Sept. "
The king visits England and France . . Dec. "
General Prim enters Portugal, 20 Jan.; ordered to depart . . . . . 17 Feb. 1866
Death of Dom Miguel, the ex-king . . 14 Nov. "
The king and queen of Spain visit Lisbon 11 Dec. "
King and queen at the Paris exhibition, July—Aug. 1867
New ministry under count d'Avila . 5 Jan. 1868
under Sá da Bandiera . . . 21 July, "
under the duke de Saldanha . . 7 Jan. "
under the duke de Loulé . . . 11 Aug. 1869
Violent opposition of Saldanha; ordered back to Paris as ambassador there; he resigns. Dec. "
Cortes dissolved . . . . . Jan. 1870
Saldanha heads a military insurrection; seizes the royal palace; forms a new ministry . 19 May, "
Neutrality in the French war proclaimed . July, "
Manifestation against Saldanha in Lisbon and Oporto . . . . . 2 Aug. "
The French republic recognized . . . Sept. "
New ministry under the bishop of Vizeu, 30 Oct. "
New ministry under the marquis d'Avila, 30 Jan.; under Fontes Pereira de Mello . 13 Sept. 1871
Great fire at Lisbon . . . . . 13 June, 1872
Conspiracy against the government; officers in the army arrested . . . . about 26 Aug. "
Death of Joaquim A. Aguiar, statesman (see 1860, 1865) . . . . . 26 May, 1874
The duke of Coimbra visits England . . Aug. 1875
The prince of Wales at Lisbon . . . . 1 May, 1876
Financial crisis: banks of Oporto and Portugal suspend payment; confidence soon returns, about 19-24 Aug. "

SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL.

1095. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
1139. Alfonso I. declared KING, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
1223. Sancho II., or the Idle: deposed.
1248. Alfonso III.
1279. Denis or Dionysius, the father of his country.
1325. Alfonso IV., the Brave.
1357. Peter, the Severe.
1367. Ferdinand I., son.
1385. John I., the Bastard and the Great; natural brother; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.
1433. Edward or Duarte.
1438. Alfonso V., the African.
1481. John II., the Great and the Perfect.
1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate; cousin.
1521. John III., son; admitted the Inquisition.
1557. Sebastian; drowned after the great battle of Alcazarquivir, in Africa, 4 Aug. 1578.
1578. Henry, the cardinal, son of Emmanuel; great uncle.
1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel; deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions.
1580. Philip II.
1598. Philip III. } kings of Spain.
1621. Philip IV.
1640. John IV., duke of BRAGANZA; dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
1656. Alfonso VI.; deposed in 1667, and his brother Peter made regent.

1683. Peter II., brother.
1706. John V., son.
1750. Joseph Emmanuel; son. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope and they ascended the throne, as
1777. Maria I. and Peter III. jointly.
1786. Maria I. alone: this princess afterwards falls into a state of melancholy and derangement; dies, 1816.
1792. Regency—John, son (afterwards king); declared regent, 1791.
1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821; died in 1826.
1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son; making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of
1826. Maria II. (da Gloria); daughter; seven years of age.
1828. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
1633. Maria II. restored; declared in Sept. 1834 to be of age; died, 15 Nov. 1853.
1853. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), son; born 16 Sept. 1837; died, 11 Nov. 1861.
1861. Luis I., brother; born 31 Oct. 1838; married Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, 6 Oct. 1862.
Heir: Dom Carlos (son), born 28 Sept. 1863.

POSEN, a Polish province, annexed to Prussia 1772 and 1793; made part of the duchy of Warsaw, 1807; restored to Prussia, 1815. An insurrection here quelled, May, 1848.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY set forth by Auguste Comte, an eminent mathematician, born about 1795; died at Paris, 1852. M. P. Emile Littré, the great French philologist, ardently embraced the system, and published "De la Philosophie Positive," in 1845.

It professes to base itself wholly on positive facts or observed phenomena, and rejects all metaphysical conceptions, which it considers negatives, having nothing real or true in them; and dispenses with the science of mind. It sets aside theology and metaphysics as two merely preliminary stages in life; and abandons all search after causes and essences of things, and restricts itself to the observation and classification of phenomena and the discovery of their laws. Comte asserted that Europe had now arrived at the third stage of its progress. He aimed at being the founder of a new religion as well as a new philosophy, "the religion of humanity."

POSTS, said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 550 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, 31 B.C. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. *Ashe.* Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470. *Hénault.* An international commission respecting postal arrangements met at Paris, 11 May, and broke up 9 June, 1863.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND. In England, in the reign of Edward IV. 1481, riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. *Gale.* Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England. *Sadler's Letters.* Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635. *Strype.*

The first chief postmaster of England, Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth . . . 1581
James I. appointed Matthew de l'Equester as foreign postmaster, 1619; and Chas. I. appointed William Frizell and Thomas Witherings . . . 1632
A proclamation of Chas. I., "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days" 1631
The king commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts," to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, &c. (Rates of postage—a letter carried under 80 miles 2*d.*; under 140 miles, 4*d.*; above that distance in England, 6*d.*; to any part of Scotland, 8*d.*).
An enlarged office erected by the parliament in 1643; and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public dispatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence" 1657
The Post-office as at present constituted was founded 12 Chas. II. . . . . 27 Dec. 1660
Penny Post first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer . . . 1681
He assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown 1690
This institution considerably improved and made a two-penny post, July, 1794, *et seq.*
Cross posts established by Ralph Allen . . . 1720
Between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London: and the metropolis, on one occasion, *sent a single letter*, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.
A penny post was first set up in Dublin . . . 1774
The mails conveyed by coaches; the first mail left London for Bristol (see *Mail Coaches*) . 2 Aug. 1784
The mails first conveyed by railway, 1830; by the overland route to India 1835
Post-office acts consolidated . . . . 12 July, 1837
Early in 1837, Mr. Rowland Hill broached his plan of *penny postage*, which was adopted after a full investigation by a committee of the house of commons 1839
A national testimonial presented to him, 17 June, 1846; on 30 Nov. appointed secretary to the post-office; and created K.C.B. in 1860
The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4*d.* per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation . . . . . 5 Dec. 1839
The uniform rate of 1*d.* per letter of half an ounce weight, &c., commenced . . . 10 Jan. 1840
Stamped postage covers came into use . 6 May, "
Reduction in postage—to be 1*d.* instead of 2*d.* for every ounce above the first . . . 1 April, 1865
Number of letters delivered in the last year of the heavy postage (1839) was 82,470,596, including 6,563,024 franks.
In 1840, the number was 168,768,344; in 1851, 360,651,187 (whereof 36,512,649 were in Scotland, and 35,982,782 were in Ireland).
The number in 1856 was, England 388 millions; Scotland, 42 millions; Ireland, 48 millions; total, 478 millions; being an increase of 4¼ per cent. on 1855, and an average of 17 to each person.
On 14 Feb. 1856, 618,000 letters passed through the general post-office.
Returned letters (through misdirection, &c.), 3,618,838 in 1867.
In 1859, 544,796,000 letters were posted in the United Kingdom; being an increase of 4½ per cent. on 1858. The average annual number to each person—in England, 22; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 7.
In 1860, 564 millions of letters were delivered in the United Kingdom; in 1861, 593 millions; in 1863, 642,634,618; in 1865, 720,467,007; in 1870, 862,722,000; in 1871, 917,191,000.

Delivered in 1873, 907,000,000 letters, 129,000,000 book packets, 125,000,000 newspapers, 72,000,000 post cards, total, 1,233,000,000. In 1874, about 967,000,000 letters; all others increased. In 1875, 1,008,392,100 letters delivered in the United Kingdom.

Telegraphic messages, 1872, 14,858,000; 1873, 17,346,000.

Book-Post.—A treasury warrant issued, providing for the carriage by post of *books, pamphlets,* &c., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for 1*d.*; 8 oz. for 2*d.*, &c. . . . . 5 June, 1855

Altered to under 2 oz., ½*d.*; every additional 2 oz., or part of a oz., ½*d.*; begun . . . 7 Oct. 1870

Public receptacles for letters before 1840, about 4500; in 1865, 16,246; since greatly increased.

In 1860, there were in the United Kingdom, 11,412 post-offices; 1862, 11,316; 1875, 13,226.

The street *Letter-boxes* were erected in March, 1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon-street. There were 1958 in 1860; 3460 in 1862; 10,186 in 1875.

Officers employed 1 Dec. 1861, 25,473.

A *Money-order Office*, set up in 1792, was little used on account of the expense, till 1840. In 1839, 188,291 money orders were issued for 313,124*l.*; in 1861, 7,580,455 orders for 14,616,348*l.*; in 1865, orders were issued for 17,829,290*l.*; in 1870, for 19,993,987*l.*; in 1871, for 22,098,589*l.*; in 1872, for 24,013,747*l.*; in 1873, for 25,600,069*l.*; in 1874, for 26,296,441*l.*; in 1875, for 26,497,918*l.*

The *Postal Guide* first appeared in 1856; in which year London and the vicinity were divided into districts for postal purposes; viz., East, West, &c. The postmaster-general has issued Annual Reports, 1854-75

Postmaster empowered to purchase the electric telegraphs by act passed, 31 July, 1868; work begun . . . . . 5 Feb. 1869

Post-office money order system applied to France by virtue of a convention signed . . 5 Aug. 1870

Halfpenny stamped cards issued to the public, 1 Oct. ,,

By the post-office act (passed 9 Aug. 1870) the newspaper stamp for posting was abolished; registered newspapers and pamphlets or patterns under 2 oz. to be sent for ½*d.* on and after 1 Oct. ,,

Postage lowered: Letters sent at the rate of 1*d.* for 1 oz., 1½*d.* for 2 oz., &c., from . . . 5 Oct. 1871

Short strike of telegraph clerks at Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin . . . . Dec. ,,

Pigeon post between London and Tours during the siege of Paris (48 day mails and 1186 night mails sent) . . . . 18 Nov. 1870—28 Jan. ,,

Post-office scandal, money spent from other funds on telegraph service by post-office authorities, without authority of parliament; censured by commons . . . . . 29 July, 1873

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

1643.	It yielded	£5,000
1653.	Farmed to John Manley for	10,000
1663.	Farmed to Daniel O'Neale for	21,500
1674.	Farmed for	43,000
1685.	It yielded	65,000
1707.	Ditto	111,461
1714.	Ditto	145,227
1723.	Ditto	201,805
1744.	Ditto	235,492
1764.	Ditto	432,048
1790.	Ditto	480,074
1800.	Ditto	745,313
1805.	Great Britain	1,424,994
1810.	Ditto	1,709,065
1815.	Ditto	1,755,898
1820.	United Kingdom	2,402,697
1825.	Ditto	2,255,239
1830.	Ditto	2,301,432
1835.	Ditto	2,353,340
1839.	Ditto	2,522,495
1840.	New rate	471,000
1845.	Net revenue	761,982
1850.	Ditto	803,898
1855.	Ditto	1,137,220
1859.	Ditto	1,150,960
1860.	Ditto	1.102,479
1861.	Ditto	1 161,985
1862.	Ditto	1'236,941
1863.	Ditto (after payment for foreign and colonial mails)	1,037,404
1864.	Ditto (ditto, 29,953*l.*)	1,153,261
1865.	Net revenue (after payment for foreign and colonial mails, 28,786*l.*)	£1,482,522
1866.	Ditto	1,397,986
1867.	Ditto	1,421,364
1868.	Ditto	1,416,922
1869.	Ditto	1,305,348
1870.	Ditto	1,493,610
1871.	Ditto	1,289,754
1872.	Ditto	1,578,000
1873.	Ditto	1,736,000
1874.	Ditto	1,836,000
1875.	Ditto	1,894,000

Postage stamps issued: 1859, 469,768,629; 1869, 886,959,167.

Registered letters: 1870, of 3,005,994, only 12 went astray.

Returned letters: 1870, 3,792,894; 1874, about 4,400,000.

Staff employed: 1862, 25,285; in 1872, 28,959; 1874, 43,982; 1875, 44,644.

Cost of Management: 1871, 2,559,797*l.*; 1874, 3,009,588*l.*

POST-OFFICES.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE of London was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate-street. After the great fire of 1666 it was removed to the Two Black Pillars, in Brydges-street, Covent-garden, and afterwards (about 1690) to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard-street. It was transferred to the building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, erected on the site of an ancient college, from designs by R. Smirke, 23 Sept. 1829. Foundation of a new general post-office laid 16 Dec. 1870; occupied 1873.

The new post-office of Dublin opened, 6 Jan. 1818.

The foundation of a new post-office at Edinburgh was laid by the prince consort in Oct. 1861.

Head offices, 1870, 844; 1875, 886.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS established by parliament 1861 (began Sept. 16); interest 2½ per cent.; government responsible to depositors. The number of these banks and the amount of deposits received on 31 March, 1862, were—

	Banks.	*Deposits.*
England	1795	£668,879 10 2
Wales	129	28,392 2 10
Scotland	299	10,237 9 8
Ireland	300	26,064 18 8
The Islands	9	1,679 15 0
	2532	£735,253 16 4
London district		267,329 13 8

1866. Computed total amount of capital held by these banks in the United Kingdom, 8,121,175*l.*

Dec. 1870, 1,183,153 depositors in United Kingdom; total sum held, 15,099,104*l.*; 10 Dec. 1871, total sum, 17,303,815*l.*; 31 Dec. 1874, 23,157,469*l.* 18s. 10d.

POSTMASTERS.

The number of postmasters (2) reduced to 1, 1822.

The offices of postmaster-general of England and of Ireland united in one person, 1831.

Act passed permitting postmaster to sit in house of commons, July, 1866.

1823. Thomas, earl of Chichester.
1826. Lord Frederick Montague.
1827. William duke of Manchester.
1830. Charles duke of Richmond.
1834. Francis marquis of Conyngham.
1835. William lord Maryborough.
,, Francis marquis of Conyngham.
,, Thomas earl of Lichfield.
1841. William viscount Lowther.
1846. Edward earl of St. Germans.
,, Ulick marquis of Clanricarde.
1855. George duke of Argyll.
1858. Charles lord Colchester.
1859. James earl of Elgin.
1860. Edward lord Stanley of Alderley.
1866. James duke of Montrose (July).
1868. Spencer marquis of Hartington (Dec.).
1871. Wm. Monsell (Jan.).
1873. Dr. Lyon Playfair (18 Nov.)
1874. Lord John Manners (21 Feb.)

CHIEF SECRETARIES.

1797. Francis Freeling.
1836. Wm. L. Maberley.
1854. Rowland Hill (sec. to postmaster-general, 1846); resigned 29 Feb. 1864; made K.C.B. 1860, with a grant of 20,000*l.* and 2000*l.* pension.
1864. John Tilley (March).

POST-OFFICE ACT, passed 14 June, 1875, consolidates previous Acts (1840, *et seq.*), and enacts some new regulations.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY for London, published by Kelly & Co., since 1800. County directories now published.

POSTAL INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. A Congress of representatives of all the great European powers and the United States of North America met at Berne, 15 Sept. 1874, and signed a convention, 9 Oct., agreeing to a uniform postage of 25 centimes, or 2½*d.* for ½ oz. letters; newspapers, &c., 4 oz. 1*d.*; commencing 1 July, 1875. The system was adopted by France, commencing 1 Jan. 1876.

POSTING. Post-chaises were invented by the French, and, according to Grainger, were introduced into this country by Mr. William Tell, son of the writer on husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post-horses for travellers, 1660. The post-horse duty was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yielded, in 1852, in England, 128,501*l.*, and in Scotland, 16,933*l.*

POSTMAN AND TUBMAN, ancient offices in the court of exchequer held by barristers with certain privileges.

POTASSIUM, a remarkable metal, discovered by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from its oxide, potash, by means of a powerful voltaic battery, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London, about 19 Oct. 1807; and also the metals *Sodium* from soda, *Calcium* from lime, &c. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with moisture.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, generally considered to have been brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by sir John Hawkins, 1565. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; their general introduction, 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The *failure of the potato crop* in Ireland, several years, especially in 1846, caused famine, to which succeeded pestilent disease of which multitudes died; among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling; and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours; see *Ireland*. In 1868 it was reported that in England and Wales 500,000 acres, and in Ireland 1,000,000 acres, were under cultivation for potatoes. Potato disease prevailed greatly in England, autumn of 1872. In consequence the value of potatoes imported in 1872 was 1,654,240*l.*; in 1871, only 225,732*l.* Alarm respecting the American potato beetle or bug, autumn, 1876.

POTIDÆA, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against which it revolted 432 B.C., but submitted in 429. It was taken from the Athenians after three years' siege, by Philip II. of Macedon in 358 B.C.

POTOMAC, see *United States*, Aug. 1861.

POTOSI (Peru). Silver mines here were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545; they are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf.

POTSDAM (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans Souci* (built, 1660-73), embellished by Frederick II., and occupied by Napoleon I. in Oct. 1806; and the new palace, the residence of prince Frederick William and his wife the princess royal of England, married 25 Jan. 1858.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. The manufacture of earthenware (the ceramic art) existed among the Jews as an honourable occupation (see 1 *Chron.* iv. 23), and the power of the potter over the clay as a symbol of the power of God is described by Jeremiah, 605 B.C. (ch. xviii.) Earthenware was made by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans.

The Majolica, Raffaelle, or Umbrian ware of the 15th century, was probably introduced into Italy from the Moors from Majorca, as coloured tiles of the 6th and 7th century adorn some ancient churches. Raffaelle and other artists made designs for this ware.
Pottery manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the 12th century.
Enamelled pottery made at St. Cloud . . about 1688
Luca della Robbia (born about 1410) applied tin enamel to terra-cotta. Fayence ware was made in France by Bernard Palissy (died, 1589) and his family.
Porcelain, formed of earth *kaolin*, was made in China in the 2nd century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the 16th century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after.
Porcelain made at Bow, near London, early in the 18th century, and at Chelsea, before . . . 1698
Birch's "History of Ancient Pottery" (1858); Marryat's "History of Pottery and Porcelain, Mediæval and Modern" (1857); and Brongniart's "Arts Céramiques," are valuable works.
The first European porcelain was made at Dresden by Böttcher . . . . . about 1700
[The manufacture was fostered by the king Augustus II.]
The Capo di Monte factory at Naples established . 1736
Thomas Frye painted porcelain, 1749; and Dr. Wall established the manufacture at Worcester . . 1750
The St. Cloud China manufactory removed to Sèvres 1756
Josiah Wedgwood's patent ware was first made . 1762
The British manufacture greatly improved by Herbert Minton, who died 1858
The duty on earthenware taken off 1860

POULTRY. An exhibition of poultry was held in London, Jan. 1853, when nearly 1000 cocks were exhibited; and similar exhibitions have been held at the Crystal palace since.

POULTRY COMPTER (London) was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The compter of Wood-street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Broad-street compter were re-built in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison, built to supply the place of the old city compters, was pulled down in 1855. The poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry compter, in 1819. *Leigh.*

POUND, from the Latin *Pondus*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peacham.* Our avoirdupois pound weight came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion

to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen; see under *Standard*.

POWDERING THE HAIR, see *Hair-Powder*.

POWER-LOOMS, see *Looms*, and *Cotton*.

POYNINGS' LAW, named after sir Edward Poynings, one of the lord deputies of Ireland at the time of its passing, at Drogheda, 13 Sept. 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. The act was repealed, together with the English Declaratory act of the 6th of Geo. I. and other obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, or **WHITE CANONS**, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a monk, at Pré Montré, near Laon. Its first house in England was founded by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, 1143—*Tanner*; according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial. *Lewis*.

PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "*Præmoneri*," or "*Præmuniri facias*," "Cause to be forewarned," which is applied to any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin from the aggressive power of the pope in England. The offence introduced a foreign power into the land, and created an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I. 1306. *Coke*. The pope bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbeys, &c., before they were void, upon favourites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1353. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 16th of Richard II. 1392. Several similar enactments followed. The assertion that parliament is independent of the sovereign was declared a *præmunire*, 1661.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS, instituted by the emperor Augustus (13 B.C.); their numbers enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants, they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the diadem for sale (as in March, 193 A.D.), when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine in 312.

PRÆTORS, Roman magistrates. In 365 B.C., one prætor was appointed; a second appointed in 252 B.C. The *prætor urbanus* administered justice to the citizens, and the *prætor peregrinus* acted in causes relating to foreigners. In 227 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of Sicily and Sardinia, lately conquered; and two more when Spain was made a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, which afterwards became 16. After this, their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a bloody battle was fought, 4 Nov. 1794; 30,000 Poles were killed by the Russian general Suwarrow. Near here, on 25 Feb. 1831, the Poles, commanded by Skrznecki, defeated the Russians, under general Giemsar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION, an ordinance relating to church and state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called; in one the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, by Charles VII. in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. The emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph I., 19 April, 1713; and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, and which lasted till 1748.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia (*which see*). The old city was founded about 759; the new city rebuilt in 1348 by the emperor Charles IV., who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war.

Victory of the Hussites under Ziska	14 July,	1420
Frederick, the king, totally defeated by the Austrians near Prague	8 Nov.	1620
Prague taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741; they left it		1742
Taken by the king of Prussia; obliged to abandon it,		1744
Great *battle of Prague* (the Austrians defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their commander, general Braun, mortally wounded, and the Prussian marshal Schwerin killed)	6 May,	1757
An insurrection in Prague; suppressed in a few days	June,	1848
A treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia signed at Prague (by its articles Austria consented to the breaking up of the Germanic confederation, and to Prussia's annexing Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort; and gave up Holstein, and her political influence in North Germany), and North Schleswig to Denmark if the people vote for it; (the last not carried out)	23 Aug.	1866

PRAGUERIE, WAR OF (so named from Prague, then celebrated for its civil disorders); the revolt of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., against his father Charles VII., aided by Alexander, the bastard of Bourbon, and other nobles. It was soon quelled; Louis was exiled, and Alexander put to death by drowning, July, 1440.

PRAIRIAL INSURRECTION at Paris. On 1, 2, 3 Prairial, year 3 (20, 21, 22 April, 1795), the faubourgs rose against the directory, and were quelled by the military.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT, see *Barebones*.

PRASLIN MURDER. The duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin was murdered by her husband, the duc de Praslin, at his own house, in Paris, 17 Aug. 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial, the duke took poison.

PRAYER-BOOK, see *Common Prayer*.

PRAYERS. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord" (*Gen.* iv. 26), 3875 B.C. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II. A.D. 532. Prayers for the dead, first introduced into the Christian

church about 190, are now advocated by ministers of the English church, 1872. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints are said to have been introduced by pope Gregory, 593. See *Liturgies.*

PREBENDARY, a clergyman attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, who receives an income termed *prebenda* for officiating at stated times. The office slightly differs from that of a canon.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedency was regulated chiefly by two statutes, 31 Hen. VIII. 1539, and 1 Geo. I. 1714.

PREDESTINATION (*Ephes.* i.). The doctrine concerning this is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England (*Ephes.* i. and *Romans* ix.). It was maintained by St. Augustin, and opposed by Pelagius, in the early part of the 5th century. In later times it has been maintained by the Augustinians, Jansenists, the church of Scotland, and many dissenters (termed Calvinistic), and opposed by the Dominicans, Jesuits, and dissenters (termed Arminian), especially by the Wesleyan methodists.

PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY began in Sweden, and first systematised by Mr. Nillson. Daniel Wilson's "Archæology and Pre-historic Annals of Scotland," published 1851. An international congress for treating prehistorical subjects met at Neuchâtel in 1866, and at Paris in 1867. At the third meeting at Norwich, Aug. 1868, it assumed the name of "International Congress for Prehistoric Archæology," and published its transactions in 1869. A meeting was held at Stockholm 7-14 Aug. 1874. See *Barrows*, and *Man.*

PRE-RAPHAELITE SCHOOL, a name given about 1850, to J. E. Millais, Wm. Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and other artists, who opposed the routine conventionality of academic teaching, and resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, and not as it appeared in the antique. For a short time they published "The Germ, or Art and Poetry," beginning in 1850. Their works have been much criticised, but their influence has been beneficial. Their principles are much advocated by the great art-critic, John Ruskin.

PREROGATIVE COURT, in which formerly all wills were proved, and all administrations taken, which belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, a judge being appointed by him to decide disputes. Appeals from this court, previously to the pope, were commanded to be made to the king in chancery, 1533; to the privy council in 1830-2. This court was abolished, and the *Probate Court* established in 1857. Sir John Dodson, the last judge, died in 1858.

PREROGATIVE ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate, and it is a maxim that he *can do no wrong.* He is the head of the established church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of our Royal prerogative, which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1591). James I. told his parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to inquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688, and the exercise of the prerogative is now virtually subject to parliament; see *Lords.*

PRESBURG, the ancient capital of Hungary, where the diets were held and the kings crowned. On 26 Dec. 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria, and the duke of Würtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

PRESBYTERIANS are so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by presbyteries, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. "The elders (Greek, *presbyterous*) I exhort, who am also an elder (*sympresbyteros*)." 1 Peter v. 1. Presbyterianism was accepted by parliament in place of episcopacy in England in 1648, but set aside at the restoration in 1660. It became the established form of church government in Scotland in 1696. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, 20 Nov. 1572.

A pan-presbyterian congress held in London. Representatives of about fifty bodies, British, American, and foreign, agreed to form an "Alliance of Presbyterian churches" . . . . 19—22 July, 1875
The presbyterian church of England re-constituted at Liverpool (in union with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland) . . . 13 June, 1876

See *Church of Scotland, Cameronians, Burghers, Relief, Glasites, Free Church,* &c.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada). On 17 Nov. 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the 18th) by lieut.-colonel Dundas, who dispersed the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners, and the remainder surrendered. The troops also suffered considerably.

PRESERVED MEAT, see *Provisions.*

PRESIDENT, see *Privy Council; United States,* 1789; *France,* 1848, 1871; *Wrecks,* 1841.—PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, LORD, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed under the great seal, *durante beneplacito,* and, by his office, is to attend the sovereign's royal person, and to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council-table, and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* "let it be printed" was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 13 Charles I., July 1, 1637.

"Disorders in printing" were repressed by the parliament in 1643 and 1649, and by Charles II. . 1662
The censorship of the press (by a licence established in 1655 and 1693) abandoned 1695
The toast, "The liberty of the press; it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner 1795
Presses licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book . . . . . July, 1799
The severity of the restrictions on the French press relaxed by M. Persigny, minister of the interior, but soon restored . . . . . Dec. 1860
The liberty of the press in the United States greatly checked during the civil war 1861-1865
Certain restrictions on printers in the United Kingdom removed by act passed . . . . July, 1869
Press (newspaper), a revolutionary journal, published in Dublin: commenced in Oct. 1797; Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and other conspicuous men, contributors to it; it inflamed the public mind in Ireland on the eve of the rebellion in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force . . . . . 6 March, 1798
The existing weekly conservative paper the *Press* first published in . . . . . May, 1853

PRESS-GANG for the royal navy was regulated by statute, 1378, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1835, the compulsory service is limited to five years, see *Impressment*.

PRESSING TO DEATH, see *Mute*.

PRESTON (Lancashire). Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, 17 Aug. 1648. Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed king *James VII.* They were defeated in a battle on 12, 13 Nov. by generals Willes and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides. The Scots laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some were shot as deserters, and others sent to London pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufacture in 1861 and 1862, through the civil war in America, occasioned great suffering in Preston.

"*The Preston guild festival*," said to have been instituted in Saxon times, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1562, was duly celebrated in . . . . . Sept. 1862
A fine art and industrial exhibition here opened 21 Sept. 1865
The new town hall opened by the duke of Cambridge 3 Oct. 1867
Statue of the late earl of Derby publicly inaugurated 3 June, 1873
Preston strikes.—In 1853, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages. On 15 Oct. the masters, in consequence, closed forty-nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending 17 Dec. 14,972 were relieved, at the cost of 2820*l.* 8s. The committee of workmen addressed lord Palmerston, 15 Nov., who gave them his advice . . . . . 24 Dec. 1853
After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds . . . . 1 May, 1854
Another strike was closed in . . . . May, 1869

PRESTON-PANS, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope, 21 Sept. 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and fled.

PRETENDERS. A name given to the son and grandsons of James II. of England.

The OLD PRETENDER, James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George, born 10 June, 1688, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701.
Proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland . . . 3 Sept. 1715
Landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted, 25 Dec. "
This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines) . . . . 4 Feb. 1716
Died at Rome . . . . . 30 Dec. 1765
The YOUNG PRETENDER, Charles-Edward, was born in 1720
Landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king 25 July, 1745
Gained the battle of Preston-pans, 21 Sept. 1745, and of Falkirk . . . . . 17 Jan. 1746
Defeated at Culloden, and sought safety by flight, 16 April, "
He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix in Sept. He died . 31 Jan. 1788
His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany; died in 1789
His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March, 1725; died at Rome in . . . . . Aug. 1807

PRICES, see *Corn*, *Bread*, and *Provisions*. Mr. T. Tooke, in 1838, published a "History of Prices from 1793 to 1856." He was latterly aided by Mr. W. Newmarch.

PRIDE'S PURGE. On the 6th Dec. 1648, colonel Pride, with two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the Independents. The privileged members were named the *Rump parliament*, which was dismissed by Cromwell, 20 April, 1653.

PRIENE, one of the twelve cities of the Ionian league in Asia Minor. The temple of Minerva Polias, founded here by Alexander the Great, and the work of Pythios, was excavated by Mr. R. P. Pullan, for the Dilettanti Society, in 1868-9.

PRIEST (derived from *presbyteros*, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship. In *Gen.* xiv. 18, Melchizedek king of Salem is termed "priest of the most high God." (1913 B.C.; see *Hebrews* vii.) The Greek *hiereus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favour their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high priest, resembling the Christian archbishop.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture. Primers were printed 1535, 1539. Henry VIII. issued a prayer-

book called a "primer" in 1546. The three were published by Dr. Burton in 1834.

PRIMITIVE CULTURE, see *Civilisation*.

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF. A usage brought down from the earliest times. The first-born in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In some parts of England, by the ancient customs of gavel-kind and borough-English, primogeniture was superseded. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I. 1068. The rights of primogeniture abolished in France, 1790.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND (North America), was discovered by Cabot, in 1497; was finally taken from the French by the British, in 1758; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763; but separated in 1768. W. F. Robinson, governor, Aug. 1870; sir Robert Hodgson, 1874.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, see *Penang*.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, see under *Theatres*.

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND, see *Rupert's Land*, and *Hudson's Bay*.

PRINCETON, New Jersey, N. America. Here Washington defeated the British, 3 Jan. 1777.

PRINTED GOODS, see *Calico*.

PRINTING. Block printing invented by the Chinese about 593 A.D., moveable types made in the 10th century. The honour of first printing with single types in Europe has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasburg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention; see *Press*.

Adrian Junius awards the honour of the invention to Laurenzes John Koster, of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted . . . . about 1438"

[The leaves of this book, being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together.]

[In 1859, Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued an elaborate work compiled by his father and himself, entitled "*Principia Typographica*," containing fac-similes, &c., of the block-books of the 15th century; and Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a very early block-book.]

John Fust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani* . . 1442

John Gutenberg invented *cut* metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Latin bible (termed the Mazarine, from the discovery of a copy in the cardinal's library) at Mentz 1450-55

[At the sale of the Perkins library, 6 June, 1873, a copy of this bible on vellum sold for 3400*l.*, one on paper sold for 2690*l.*]

Book of Psalms, by Fust and Schœffer . 14 Aug. 1457

The *Durandi Rationale*, first work printed with *cast* metal types 1459

[Printing was introduced into Oxford, about this time. *Collier*. Denied by Dibdin.]

A *Livy* printed. *Du Fresnoy* 1460

The first Latin bible with a date completed at Mentz by Fust and Schœffer 1462

Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns . * *

The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our *old English* or *Black Letter*), until . 1465

Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year 1465

Cicero de Officiis printed by Fust at Mentz . . . ,,

Roman characters, first at Rome 1467

A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date "*Oxford, anno* 1468."

Lactantius, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, near Rome, 1465; Livy by the same 1469

William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster 1470

[To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the first printing press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miling, then abbot.]

He printed *Willyam Caxton's Recuyel of the Hystoryes of Troy, by Raoul le Feure. Phillips* . . . ,,

His early pieces were, *A Treatise on the Game of Chesse* and *Tully's Offices* (see below). *Dibdin* . 1474

Æsop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered . . 1484

Aldus cast the Greek Alphabet, and a Greek book printed *ap. Aldi* 1476

He introduces the Italics . . . . . * *

The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew 1482

German Bible at Nuremberg 1483

Homer, *in folio*, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by *Demetrius* . . 1488

Caxton prints the Boke of Eneydos . . . 1490

Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice . . 1494

Printing used in Scotland 1509

The first edition of the *whole* bible was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*) 1517

The *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell 1550

Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's . . . 1571

The first newspaper said to be printed in England (see *Newspapers*) 1588

First patent granted for printing 1591

First printing press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam 1601

First printing in America, in New England, when the *Freeman's Oath* and an almanack were printed 1639

First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast. *Hardy's Tour* 1704

First *types cast* in England by Caslon. *Phillips* . 1720

Stereotype printing practised by William Ged, of Edinburgh . . . . . about 1730

The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tilloch . . . . . about 1779

[Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century. *Phillips.*]

Logographic Printing in which words cast in one piece were employed: patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times*; (soon disused) . 1783

Machine-printing (*which see*) first suggested by Nicholson 1790

The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general use 1806

Columbian press of Clymer patented 1817

Albion press introduced 1816

The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced . . . . . ,,

Cowper's and Applegath's rollers 1817

Printing for the blind (by raised characters) begins 1827

Anastatic Printing, in which written or printed matter is transferred upon zinc plates, was invented by Baldermus of Berlin about 1841, and made known in London; lectured on by Faraday in 1845; and improved by Strickland and Delamotte in 1848

[A similar process was invented by Mr. Cocks of Falmouth in 1836.]

Printing-types electro-faced with copper, about 1850

Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel 1858

Type-composing machines.—By James Young's several numbers of the "Family Herald" were set up, beginning 17 Dec. 1842; Hattersley's appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Hart's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge 6 Oct. 1862

W. H. Mitchel's composing machine was tried at Messrs. Spottiswoode's, 1861; these machines were said to be in use in America in . Jan. 1863

Kastenbein's composing and distributing machines (in use at the *Times* office) shown at the International exhibition 1872

Alexander Mackie's type-composing machine in use at his office in Warrington, and at Messrs. Clay's London, in 1871. It was said to be able to set up 4 columns of the *Times* in an hour.

Miss Emily Faithfull established the Victoria printing-office in Great Coram-street, London, in which female compositors are employed: the "Englishwoman's Journal" printed there Aug. 1861; appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty . . . . . June, 1862

See *Printing Machine, Stereotype,* and *Nature Printing.*]

Printers' Pension Society established 1827; chartered, 1865; almshouses instituted . . . 1841

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE. *Translated out of the Frenche and emprynted by me* William Caxton. *Fynysshid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred and lxxiij.*

[A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Figgins in 1859.]

THE BOKE OF TULLE OF OLDE AGE *Emprynted by me simple persone* William Caxton *into Englysshe as the playsir solace and reverence of men growing in to old age the xvij day of August the yere of our Lord* M. cccc. *lxxxj.* HERBERT.

THE POLYCRONYCON *conteyning the Berynges and Deles of many Tymes in eyght Bokes. Imprinted by* William Caxton *after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to wete* [to wit] *certayn Words which in these Dayes be neither vsyd ne understanden. Ended the second day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Regne of Kynge Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four hondred four Score and tweyne* [1482]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

THE CRONICLES OF ENGLOND *Empnted by me* Wyllyam Caxton *thabbey of Westmynstre by london the v day of Juyn the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god* M.CCCC.LXXX.

POLYCRONYCON. *Ended the thyrtenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the reyne of kinge Harry the seuenth And of the Jncarnacyon of our lord* MCCCCLXXXXV. *Emprynted by* Wynkyn The worde *at Wesmestre.*

THE HYLLE OF PERFECTION *emprynted at the instance of the reverend relygyous fader* Tho. Prior *of the hous of St. Ann, the order of the charterouse Accomplysshe*[d] *and fynysshe*[d] *att Westmynster the viiiè day of Janeuer the yere of our lord Thousande* CCCC.LXXXXVII. *And in the xii yere of kynge Henry the vii by me* wynkyn de worde. AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.

THE DESCRIPCYON OF ENGLONDE *Walys Scotland and Irlond speckíng of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynysshed and emprynted in Flete strete in the syne of the Sonne by me* Wynkyn de Worde *the yere of our lord a* M cccc *and ij. mensis Mayiis* [mense Maii]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

The Festyvall or Sermons on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend enprynted at london in Flete-strete at ye sygne of ye Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our Lord M.CCCCC.VIII. *And ended the xi daye of Maye.* AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER [As printed by Caxton in 1483.] *Father our that art in heavens, halloved be thy name: thy kingdome come to us; thy will be done in earth as is in heaven: our every day bread give us to day; and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not in to temptation, but delivor us from all evil sin, amen.* LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD. [As printed by William Caxton.] *If it plese ony man spiritwel or temperel to bye ony pies of two or three comemoraciõs of Salisburi use* enprynted after the forme of this presẽt lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to westmonester in to the almonestye at the reed pale* [red pale] *and he shall have them good there.* DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

PRINTING-MACHINES.—William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal,* first projected (1790-1), but Mr. König first contrived and constructed a working printing machine, which began with producing the *Times* of 28 Nov. 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography.

In 1818, Mr. E. Cowper patented improvements.*

König's machine printed 1800 an hour on one side; Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4200. This was raised to 15,000, by Mr. Applegath's machine, which printed the *Times.*

Hoe's American machine, introduced into London 1858, prints 20,000 an hour.

Marinoni's machine at Paris said to print 36,000 an hour; Dec. 1868.

Walter press, invented for the *Times* by J. C. Macdonald and Mr. Calverley, between 1862-9, prints about 17,000 an hour *perfected;* 1872.

American Campbell press said to print 50,000 sheets perfected in an hour, Feb. 1876.

PRINTING IN COLOURS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the Mentz Psalter of Fust, 1455, which has a letter in three colours). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood after Louis Cranach, in 1519, in Germany: others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518).

J. B. Jackson (1720-54) attempted, without success, to imitate water-colour drawings, and to print paper-hangings.

About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros.

In 1819-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Colour Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of coloured drawings, giving details of the processes employed.

In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he employed twenty different blocks.

It has been applied to Lithography (hence Chromolithography).

In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-colour-drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851 he commenced colour-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of colour as well as durability.

The large coloured prints of *The Illustrated London News* were first issued in Dec. 1856.

PRIORIES, at first dependent on the great abbeys, are mentioned in 722 in England; see *Abbeys,* and *Monasteries. Alien priories* were seized by the king (Edward I.) in 1285, and in succeeding reigns on the breaking out of war with France; but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Henry V. 1414. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

PRISCILLIANISTS, disciples of Priscillian, a Spanish bishop who propagated doctrines alleged to contain Gnosticism and Manicheism, 372. When condemned he appealed from the pope to the emperor, but was beheaded at Treves, 385.

PRISONERS OF WAR, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the 13th century, civilized nations began to exchange their prisoners.

The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, 30 Sept. 1779

The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000 June, 1781

The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England 27,000 . . Sept. 1798

The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in . . . 1811

Great numbers made by the Germans in the war 1870-1

* Romish Service-books, used at Salisbury, by the devout called Pies (*Pica,* Latin), as is supposed from the different colour of the text and rubric. Our printing-type *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers. *Wheatley.*

* In 1817 was published Blumenbach's Physiology by Elliotson, the first book printed by machinery. The machine employed was König's, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1816).

PRISONS OF LONDON, see *Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell.*

Horsemonger-lane gaol was built in . . . 1791
The state of prisons greatly improved after the exertions of Howard.* Cold-Bath-Fields prison was built on his suggestion 1794
The atrocities of governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament . . . . 12 July, 1800
Sheriffs' fund for assisting discharged prisoners commenced 1809
White Cross-Street prison for debtors was erected in 1813-15
Milbank prison (see *Milbank*) received convicts as a *penitentiary* . . . . . 27 June, 1816
Borough compter, mean and confined, till visited by a parliamentary committee in 1817
Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down to make room for Waterloo-bridge . 1819
New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in . . . 1829
Tothill Fields Bridewell, built in 1618, rebuilt . 1836
The old Marshalsea prison, Southwark, built in the 13th century, taken down 1842
Pentonville Model prison completed . . . . ,,
Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, erected in 1847
City prison, Holloway, opened . . . 6 Feb. 1852
Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench prison . 1862
Milbank penitentiary reported a failure; changed to an ordinary prison 1843
Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid society established 1858
Prison Ministers' act passed 1863
Acts to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons, passed . . . 5 July, 1865; Aug. 1866
Milbank made a military prison 1870
Prison Discipline Society, by the philanthropic labours of sir T. F. Buxton, M.P., was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects were the amelioration of gaols, the classification, and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime.
International prison congress, met at the Middle Temple, London . . . . . 3 July, 1872
A National Prison Association was organized in New York . . . . . 1869 or 1870
Howard Association (*which see*) instituted . . 1866
Whitecross-street prison; to be pulled down and materials sold, 11 Oct. 1870; to be the site of Midland Railway goods station . . . . Oct. 1874
A prisons bill brought forward, 1 June; withdrawn 31 July, 1876

PRIVATEER, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a licence (termed a *Letter of Marque*), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the 17th century, and during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, 30 March, 1856. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of commercial blockade was essential to its naval supremacy." On 17 April, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th president Lincoln proclaimed that all southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out; see *United States*. All the great powers forbade privateering during the American civil war (*which see*). By the treaty of Washington privateering was prohibited.

* John Howard was born 2 Sept. *1726*; made sheriff of Bedford, 1773; investigated into the state of English prisons, 1773-5; and gave evidence thereon before the house of commons, which led to amendments by law, 1774; he visited prisons all over the continent, and died at Kherson, 20 Jan. 1790.

PRIVILEGED PLACES, see *Asylums.*

PRIVY COUNCIL. A council was instituted by Alfred, 895. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members: Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, being president. The number is now unlimited. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c.,—fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., *c.* 41, 1833; amended by other acts in 1844, 1851, 1852.

JUDGES.—The lord president, lord chancellor, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lords justices in appeal, lord chief justice of the queen's bench and common pleas, lord chief baron, judges of the courts of bankruptcy, probate, and admiralty, and others appointed by the queen. In consequence of the increase of business and consequent delay, the queen was empowered to appoint four new judicial members of the committee, by 34 & 35 Vict. *c.* 91 (21 Aug. 1871). The attorney-general, sir R. Collier, was made a judge of the Common Pleas, 7 Nov., and a member of the judicial committee 22 Nov. 1871.

These proceedings were considered contrary to the spirit of the act by several judges and the legal profession generally. A vote of censure on the Gladstone ministry was negatived in the house of lords (89-87), 15 Feb.; in the commons (268-241), 19 Feb. 1872.

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by him before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission. *Beatson.* See under *Liverpool, Canning, Wellington,* and succeeding *Administrations.*

PRIZE-FIGHTING, see *Boxing.*

PRIZE MONEY, arising from captures made from the enemy, was decreed by government to be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, 17 April, 1793. The distribution of army prize-money is regulated by an act passed in 1832. Naval prize-money is now regulated by royal proclamation; the last, 19 May, 1866.

PROBABILITY, THEORY OF (termed by Butler, "The Guide of Life"; by Laplace, good sense reduced to calculation), was originated by Pascal, and taken up by Fermat, in their correspondence in 1654.

Its object is "the determination of the number of ways in which an event may happen or fail, in order that we may judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are greater." *Jevons.*

It has been treated upon by the most eminent mathematicians, viz., the Bernouillis, De Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, and Quetelet.

Isaac Todhunter's copious "History of Probability," published 1865.

PROBATE COURT, established in Aug. 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in the granting of probates of wills, &c.; see *Prerogative Court*. The first judge appointed, 5 Jan. 1858, was sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat on 12 Jan. On his death, sir James P. Wilde was appointed judge, 28 Aug. 1863; see *Supreme Court*. *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority.

PROCESSIONS ACT, 13 Vict. c. 2, passed 12 March, 1850, prohibited party processions, with banners, &c. It was repealed in 1872.

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm." *Coke*. Henry VIII., in 1539, declared that they were as valid as acts of parliament. This was annulled, 1547.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C. *Ashe*. "Until the end of the 3rd century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner." *Addison*.

PROGRESISTAS, a political party in Spain, headed by Espartero, duke of Victory, and latterly by general Prim. Since 1865 they adopted a policy of inaction in public affairs; by uniting with the unionists and republicans in Sept. 1868, the government were overthrown, see *Spain*.

PROGRESSIONIST THEORY supposes that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form; see *Species*.

PROMISSORY NOTES were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782; the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently; see *Bills of Exchange*.

"PRO NIHILO," a pamphlet, said to be by count Henry Arnim, attacking count Bismarck; published Nov. 1875. He was prosecuted for it in 1876; see *Prussia*.

PRONUNCIAMENTO, a revolution (in Spain or South America) effected by a military leader; in France, termed a *coup d'état*. See *France* and *Spain*.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, CONGREGATIO DE (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Romish church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622; the college in 1627.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY received its charter, 16 June, 1701. Its sphere is generally limited to the British colonies. General income in 1867, 114,546*l*.

PROPERTY. The assessments on real property, under the property tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l*.; of which Middlesex was 5,595,537*l*.; Lancashire, 3,087,774*l*.; and Yorkshire, 4,700,000*l*.; Wales, 2,153,801*l*.; see *Income Tax*.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY (LANDS, MINES, &c.)

	1814.	1873.
England . .	53,495,000	175,280,000
Scotland . .	6,643,000	23,068,000
Ireland (1854) .	11,892,000	14,647,000

PROPHETS, see under *Jews*.

PROPHESYING: about 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophesyings) for prayer and exposition of the scriptures. These were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, 7 May, 1577, and immediately ceased.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. By an act passed 12 Aug. 1867, her majesty was enabled to issue a proclamation for the prorogation of parliament during the recess.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ACT (for part of Ireland), passed 16 June, 1871.

PROTECTIONISTS, that section of the conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the *Protection* of Agriculture," of which the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League, 17 Feb. 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, 21 Sept. 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above society was dissolved, 7 Feb. 1853.—The protection of native manufactures is maintained in the United States, 1868-73.

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND. That of the earl of Pembroke, 19 Oct. 1216, ended by his death, 1218. Of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, began 31 Aug. 1422; he was seized 11 Feb. 1447, and found dead a few days after. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, began May, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, 26 June the same year. Of Somerset began 28 Jan. 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began 16 Dec. 1653, and ended by his death, 3 Sept. 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began 3 Sept. 1658, and ended by his resignation, 25 May, 1659; see *England*.

PROTEIN, from the Greek (*prōteion*, principal); a chemical term introduced by Mulder about 1844, for the basis of albumen, fibrin, and casein.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spires in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman catholic clergy. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, 19 April, 1529. Hence the term protestants was given to the followers of Luther; it afterwards included Calvinists, and other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were: John, elector of Saxony, George, margrave of Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the dukes of Lunenburg; the landgrave of Hesse; and the prince of Anhalt; these were joined by the citizens of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbron, and seven other cities; see *Lutheranism*, *Calvinism*, *Huguenots*, *Germany*, *Church of England*, &c.

Protestants persecuted in Scotland and Germany . 1546
Edward VI. established Protestantism in England . 1548
Mary re-establishes Romanism, and persecutes the Protestants: above 300 put to death . . 1553-8
Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, 16 Oct. 1555; and Cranmer, arbp. of Canterbury . 21 March, 1556
[During three years of Mary's reign, 277 persons were brought to the stake; besides those punished by

imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 55 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner.]

Elizabeth restores Protestantism 1558
Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ireland 1608-11
The Protestant union of princes in Germany, 4 May, 1608; met last . . . . . May, 1621
Thirty years' war between Romanists and Protestants in Germany 1618-48
Protestants persecuted at Thorn, in Poland . . 1724
Protestant Association (see *Gordon's "No-Popery" Mob*) 1780
A society for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, established in Dublin in . . . . . Dec. 1829
(London) Protestant Society, established 1827; Protestant Association, 1835; Protestant Alliance . 1849
Protestant Conservative Society established 9 Dec. 1831
Protestant Alliance formed at Armagh . 7 Nov. 1845
Pan-protestant conference held at Worms (about 1000 delegates) . . . . . 31 May, 1869
Meeting of a general synod of the Reformed Church of France (M. Guizot present), to propose return to early doctrine and discipline, held at Paris, 7 June, 1872
The "liberal party" attack the doctrines of the authority of the Bible, the divinity and resurrection of Christ, &c.; an orthodox confession is carried amid strong opposition (61-45) . 20 June, ,,

PROVENCE (the Roman *Provincia*), S. E. France, was made a kingdom by the emperor Lothaire for his son Charles. It afterwards became part of the kingdom of Arles as a feudal fief, and was re-united to the German empire in 1032 by Conrad II. On the fall of the Hohenstaufens it was acquired by Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, in 1266; and was held by his successors till its annexation to France by Louis XI. in 1481.

PROVERBS. The book of Proverbs by Solomon is dated about 1000 B.C. The latter part was collected by order of Hezekiah, about 700 B.C. Ray's collection of English proverbs appeared in 1672, and Bohn's general collection in 1857. Martin F. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" appeared in 1839. Alfred Henderson's "Latin Proverbs," 1869.

PROVIDENT KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY established in 1872, to forward the post-office financial schemes; by establishing penny banks, sending out lecturers, and publishing papers for the promotion of thrift among the lower classes. It held its first annual meeting, 9 May, 1873, the earl of Derby in the chair.

PROVIDENCE, capital of Rhode Island, U.S. (*which see*), 1636.

PROVISIONS OF OXFORD, see *Oxford*.

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM. The high value of money at the time must be borne in mind.

Sale of Food and Drugs act passed 11 Aug. 1875 (see *Adulteration*).
Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John 1200. *Burton's Annals.*
When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was 12. 6d. per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, 1202. *Mat. Paris.*
A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. *Dufresnoy.*
Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I., 1286. *Stow.*
The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows: two pullets, three half-pence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three half-pence; a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw. I., 1299. *Stow.*
Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn, 3l. 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; two dozen of eggs, 3d.; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw. II., 1313. *Rot. Parl.*
Wine the best sold for 20s. per tun, 10 Rich. II., 1387.
Wheat being at 1s. 1d. the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era.
Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Hen. VIII., 1533. *Anderson.*
Document from a "*Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley,*" kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in their custody:—

1 Oct. 1554. DINNER.

	£	s	d
Bread and Ale	0	0	2
Oysters	0	0	1
Butter	0	0	2
Eggs	0	0	2
Lyng	0	0	8
A piece of fresh salmon	0	0	10
Wine	0	0	3
Cheese and pears	0	0	2
The three dinners	0	2	6

Milk sold, three pints ale-measure for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560. *Stow's Chronicle.*
Liebig's discovery of his "Extractum Carnis," extract of meat, announced 1847.
Since the autumn of 1865, meat, milk, and butter greatly increased in price owing to the cattle-plague, &c.
The "Food Committee" of Society of Arts first met 21 Dec. 1866.
Meat very dear in England, 1868-73. Introduction of Australian preserved meat by Mr. John McCall in 1865; imported in 1866, 91 cwt.; in 1871, 237,160 cwt.
Carcases frozen by Harrison's method; cargo sent to England from Melbourne, Australia, 23 July; arrive, 18 Oct.; proved a failure, 2 Nov. 1873.
Good preserved American meat sold in London, 27 Dec. 1875.
For the price of *Bread* since 1735, see *Bread.*
See *Milk, Cattle.*

PROVVEDIMENTO SOCIETIES in Italy, formed to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elected Garibaldi as their chief, 10 March, 1862. They were tolerated by Ricasoli, and warned to be moderate by Rattazzi.

PROXIES. Voting by proxy, an ancient privilege of the house of peers, was very frequently abused. In the reign of Charles II., when the duke of Buckingham sometimes brought 20 proxies in his pocket, it was ordered that no peer should bring more than two proxies. From 1830 to 1867, both inclusive, proxies were only called 73 times. In conformity with the recommendation of a committee, a new "standing order" was adopted, 31 March, 1868, by which it was ordered "That the practice of calling for proxies on a division shall be discontinued."

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, were constituted to arbitrate on trade disputes in 1806. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B.C. They were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Riphæan mountains; and from these the country was called Borussia. Some historians derive the name from *Po*, signifying near, and *Russia*. The Porussi

afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. The constitution, established 31 Jan. 1850, was modified 30 April, 1851; 21 May, 5 June, 1852; 7 and 24 May, 1853; 10 June, 1854; 30 May, 1855; and 15 May, 1857. Population, with Lauenburg (annexed 14 Aug. 1865), 19,304,843; with Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort, Dec. 1867, 24,039,543; 1871, 24,693,244.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, and is slain . . . . . about 997
Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages 1018
Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear 1163
The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest and conversion of Prussia 1225
Thorn founded by them 1231
Königsberg, lately built, made the capital . . . 1286
Largely re-peopled by German colonists 12-13th century.
Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg 1415
Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights . . 1446
Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, seizes its territories, renounces the Roman catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland 1525
University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert, 1544
John Sigismond created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia 1608
The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburgh 1648
Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector 1657
Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to commemorate the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe 1660
Frederick III. in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort; is proclaimed king of Prussia by the name of Frederick I., and institutes the Order of the Black Eagle . . . . . 18 Jan. 1701
Guelders taken from the Dutch 1702
Frederick I. seizes Neufchâtel or Neunburg, and purchases Tecklenburg 1707
The principality of Meurs added to Prussia . . 1712
Frederick II. the Great, king, who made the Prussian monarchy rank among the first powers of Europe 1740
Breslau ceded to Prussia 1741
Silesia, Glatz, &c. ceded 1742
"Seven years' war" (see *Battles*) 1756-63
Frederick II. victor at Prague, 6 May; defeated at Kolin, 18 June; victor at Rosbach . 5 Nov. 1757
Gen. Lacy, with an Austrian and Russian army, marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contribution, &c.; magazines destroyed . . Oct. 1760
Peace of Hubertsburg (ends "seven years' war"); Silesia gained by Prussia . . . 15 Feb. 1763
Prussia shares in the first partition of Poland. . 1772
Frederick the Great dies . . . . 17 Aug. 1786
Frederick William II. invades France 1792
Joins the coalition against France 1793
The Prussians seize Hanover . . . 1801 and 1806
Prussia joins the allies of England against France, 6 Oct. ,,
Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt . . 14 Oct. ,,
[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]
Berlin decree promulgated . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Peace of Tilsit (*which see*) . . . . . 9 July, 1807
Formation of the Tugendband (*which see*), a patriotic society by the instrumentality of the statesman Von Stein . . . . . ,,
Convention of Berlin . . . . . 5 Nov. 1808
Schanhorst secretly restores the army by the system of reserves; forming a nation of soldiers 1809-13
The people rise to expel the French from Germany at the king's appeal, and form the "landwehr" or militia . . . . . 17 March, 1813
Treaty of Paris . . . . . 11 April, 1814
The king visits England . . . . . 6 June, ,,
Ministry of education established 1817
Congress of Carlsbad . . . . . 1 Aug. 1819
Blucher dies in Silesia, aged 77 . . . 12 Sept. ,,
[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]
Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, who fired *two shots* at him 26 July, 1844
Insurrection in Berlin . . . . . 18 March, 1848
Berlin declared in a state of siege . . . 12 Nov. ,,
The constituent assembly meets in Brandenburg castle . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
This assembly dissolved; the king issues a new constitution . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans" 28 March, 1849
The king declines the imperial crown, . 29 April, ,,
The kingdom put under martial law . . 10 May, ,,
The Prussians enter Carlsruhe . . . 23 June, ,,
Armistice between Prussia and Denmark . 10 July, ,,
Bavaria declared for an imperial constitution with the king of Prussia at its head . . 8 Sept. ,,
Treaty between Prussia and Austria . . 30 Sept. ,,
Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
New constitution, 31 Jan.; the king takes the oath required by it . . . . . 6 Feb. 1850
Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance, 25 Feb. ,,
Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg to maintain the German union . . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
Würtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria . . . . 15 March, ,,
Attempt to assassinate the king . . . 22 May, ,,
Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league . . . . . 30 June, ,,
Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, 2 July, ,,
A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel 12 July, ,,
Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfort . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
The Prussian government addresses a despatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel, 21 Sept. ,,
Count Brandenburg, prime minister, dies, 6 Nov. ,,
Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1080 field-pieces . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
The Prussian troops in Hesse occupy the military road in that electorate . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
The Prussian forces withdraw from the grand duchy of Baden . . . . . 14 Nov. ,,
General Radowitz, late foreign minister, visits queen Victoria at Windsor . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
Convention of Olmutz for the pacification of Germany . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
Prince Schwartzenberg visits the king . 28 Dec. ,,
The king celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy . . . . . 18 Jan. 1851
The king visits the czar of Russia . . . 18 May, ,,
The king and czar leave Warsaw for Olmutz to meet the emperor of Austria . . . . . 31 May, ,,
Statue of Frederick the Great, by Rauch, inaugurated at Berlin . . . . . 27 May, ,,
The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848 . . . . 12 Jan. 1852
A Prussian industrial exhibition opened at Berlin, 28 May, ,,
Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria, 7 June, ,,
But agrees to a commercial treaty . . . 19 Feb. 1853
Democratic plot at Berlin detected . . . April, ,,
Death of Radowitz . . . . . 25 Dec. ,,
Vacillation of the government upon the Eastern question . . . . . March and April, 1854

Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the integrity of Turkey, which is signed at Vienna . 7 April, 1854
Declares neutrality in the war 6 Sept. and Oct. ,,
Excluded from the conferences at Vienna . Feb. 1855
Disputes with Switzerland (see *Neufchâtel*) Nov. 1856, to May, 1857
Alarming illness of the king, the prince of Prussia appointed regent . . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Chevalier Bunsen ennobled . . . . Jan. 1858
Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England . . . . 25 Jan. ,,
Queen Victoria visits them at Potsdam . 10 Aug. ,,
Prince of Prussia permanent regent . . 7 Oct. ,,
Resignation of Manteuffel ministry; succeeded by that of prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (liberal): the elections end in favour of the new government Nov. ,,
Prince Frederick William, son of the princess royal of England, born . . . . . 27 Jan. 1859
Italian war—Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germany . May and June, ,,
The regent announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms," 12 Jan. 1860
The regent and several German sovereigns meet the emperor of the French at Baden (see *Baden*), 15-17 June, ,,
Baron Bunsen dies (aged 70) . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police; Stieber, the director, prosecuted and censured, but not punished . . Nov. ,,
Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I. . . . . 2 Jan. 1861
Meeting of the chambers: on the motion for the address, M. von Vincke carries an amendment in favour of Italian Unity and "a firm alliance with England" . . . . . 6 Feb. ,,
On 12 Sept. 1860, capt. Macdonald was committed to prison at Bonn, for resisting the railway authorities there; the English residents appealed and were censured; a correspondence ensued between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary; and strong language was uttered in the house of commons, 26 April, and in the Prussian chambers . . . . . 6 May, 1861
The Macdonald affair settled by a firm yet conciliatory despatch from the Baron von Schleinitz, May, ,,
Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Leipsic student, 14 July; who is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment . . . . . 23 Sept. 1861
The king meets the emperor Napoleon at Compiègne 6-8 Oct. ,,
The king and queen crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God" . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Bill for making the ministry responsible, passed 6 March, 1862
The chamber of representatives oppose the government in regard to the length of military service, 6 March: and resolve on discussing the items of the budget; the ministry resigns; the king will not accept the resignation, but dissolves the chambers . . . . . 11 March, ,,
The ministry (liberal) resigns, and a reactionary cabinet formed under Van der Heydt, 18 March-12 April, ,,
Elections go against the government: only one minister elected . . . . . May, ,,
Parliament opens; ministers appeal to the patriotism of the members . . . . . 19 May, ,,
Severe discussion on military expenditure; the chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 200,000 to 135,000 men 11-16 Sept. ,,
Van der Heydt resigns; succeeded as premier by the count Bismarck Schönhausen, 23 Sept.; who informs the chamber that the budget is deferred till 1863; the chamber protests against this as unconstitutional . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
The chamber of peers passes the budget without the amendments of the chamber of representatives; which (by 237 against 2) resolves that the act is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
The king closes the session (65th) saying, "The budget for the year 1862, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of peers on the ground of insufficiency, the government is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the constitution" . . . . . 13 Oct. 1862
Agitation in favour of the constitution proceeding; passive resistance adopted: several liberal papers suppressed . . . . . Nov. ,,
The chambers reassemble; unconciliatory address from the king, 14 Jan.; bold reply of the deputies; adopted . . . . . 23 Jan. 1863
They recommend neutrality in the Polish war 28 Feb. ,,
Violent dissension between the deputies and the ministry . . . . . May, ,,
The chamber of deputies address the king on their relation with the ministry, and the state of the country, 22 May; the king replies, that his ministers possess his confidence, and adjourns the session . . . . . 27 May, ,,
Resolves to govern without a parliament . . ,,
The press severely restricted, 1 June; the crown prince in a speech disavows participation in the recent acts of the ministry, 5 June; and censures them in a letter to the king, 6 July; reconciled to the king . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
The liberal members fêted in the provinces 18, 19 July, ,,
The chamber of deputies dissolved, 2 Sept.; a liberal majority re-elected . . . Oct. ,,
A motion in favour of maintaining the rights of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, carried 2 Dec.; but the chamber obstinately refused its assent to it or to defray the expenses of war, Dec. ,,
Chambers dissolved . . . . . Jan. 1864
[For the events of the war, see *Denmark*.]
Preliminaries for peace with Denmark 1 Aug. ,,
Peace with Denmark signed . . . 30 Oct. ,,
The opening of the chambers, 14 Jan.; revival of the constitutional agitation for control over the army budget . . . . . 16 Jan. 1865
International exhibition at Cologne opened by the crown prince . . . . . 2 June, ,,
The deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for reorganizing the army and increasing the fleet, and meeting the expense of the war with Denmark, the chamber is prorogued; the government will rule without it . . . . . 17 June, ,,
The king at Carlsbad issues a despotic decree appropriating and disposing of the revenue, 5 July, ,,
A political dinner of the liberal deputies prohibited at Cologne, and forcibly prevented at Overlahnstein, in Nassau . . . . . 24 July, ,,
Convention of Gastein, (see *Gastein*) signed 14 Aug. ,,
Navigation treaty with Great Britain concluded, 16 Aug. ,,
The king takes possession of Lauenburg, purchased from Austria with his own money . 15 Sept. ,,
Bismarck visits the emperor Napoleon at Biarritz Nov. ,,
The chambers opened with a supercilious speech from M. Bismarck . . . . . 15 Jan. 1866
The opposing chamber prorogued . . 22 Feb. ,,
Decree asserting Prussian jurisdiction over Holstein 11 March, ,,
Prussian circular calling on German states to decide whether they will support Austria or Prussia (they profess neutrality) . . . 24 March, ,,
Prussia prepares for war . . . . 27 March, ,,
Treaty between Prussia and Italy, said to have been concluded . . . . . 27 March, ,,
The French government professes neutrality, April, ,,
Austria demands the demobilisation of the Prussian army, 7 April; Bismarck proposes a German parliament . . . . . 9 April, ,,
Great meeting at Berlin in favour of peace, 15 April, ,,
Blind's attempt to assassinate Bismarck fails, 7 May, ,,
Recriminatory correspondence between Mensdorff (Austrian) and Bismarck, calling for disarmament April, May, ,,
Alliance with Italy . . . . . May, ,,
The Prussians enter Holstein; Austrians retire, 7 June, ,,
Meeting of the Federal diet at Frankfort; the demobilisation of the Prussian army proposed by Austria; voted for by Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and others; Prussia declares the Germanic confederation to be dissolved . . . . . 14 June, ,,

Prince Alexander of Hesse appointed to command the Federal army . . . . . June, 1866
The Prussians declare war against Hanover and Saxony . . . . . 15 June, ,,
Justificatory manifestoes issued by Austria and Prussia . . . . . 17 June, ,,
Prussia declares war; royal manifesto to the people 18 June, ,,
The Prussians occupy Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, Saxony and Nassau . . . . . 16-20 June, ,,
The Austrian northern army enters Silesia, 18 June; joined by the Saxons about . . . . 19 June, ,,
Nearly all the northern states join Prussia about 23 June, ,,
Prince Frederick Charles and the first army, and the army of the Elbe enter Bohemia, 23 June; victorious in severe engagements at Liebenau, Türnau, and Podoll, 26 June; Hühnewasser, 27 June; Münchengrätz, 28 June; Gitschin, 22 June, ,,
The crown prince and the second army (of Silesia) enter Bohemia, 22 June; repulsed at Trautenau, 27 June; victorious at Soor and Trautenau, 28 June; Königinhof . . . . . 29 June,
The left column of the crown prince's army defeat the Austrians at Nachod, 27 June; Skalicz, 28 June: Schweinschädel . . . . 29 June ,,
Fruitless victory of the Hanoverians at Langensalza, 27 June; they capitulate to the Prussians, 29 June, ,,
Communications opened between the two armies, 30 June, ,,
The command assumed by the king . . 1 July, ,,
Battle of Königgrätz, or Sadowa; total defeat of the Austrians under Benedek . . . 3 July, ,,
Benedek superseded by the archduke Albrecht, 8 July, ,,
Campaign of the army under Vögel von Falkenstein against the army of the confederation, under princes Charles of Bavaria and Alexander of Hesse; Prussian victories at Wiesenthal and Dermbach, 4 July; Hammelburg and Kissingen, 10 July, ,,
Advance of the united armies under the king; cavalry skirmish at Saar; Austrians retire, 10 July, ,,
Prince Frederick Charles enters Brünn, capital of Moravia . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Campaign on the Maine: Prussian victories at Laufach, 13 July, and Aschaffenburg 14 July, ,,
The members of the German diet retire from Frankfort to Augsburg . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Austrians defeated at Tobitschau . . 15 July, ,,
Frankfort occupied by Falkenstein . . 16 July, ,,
Severe fight at Blumenau stopped by the news of an armistice . . . . . 22 July, ,,
Preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg, 26 July, ,,
The Prussians occupy Wiesbaden, 18 July; victorious at Tauberbischofsheim, Hochhausen, Werbach, 24 July; Neubrunn, Helmstadt, Gerscheim, 25 July; Würzburg, 28 July; armistice granted, 30 July, ,,
The army reviewed by the king fifteen miles from Vienna, 31 July; begin their return home, 1 Aug. ,,
Franconia occupied by the Prussian army of reserve, under the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 23 July-1 Aug.; armistices granted 1-3 Aug. ,,
The diet at Augsburg recognised the dissolution of the Germanic confederation . . . . 4 Aug. ,,
Bohemia and Moravia cleared by . . . 18 Aug. ,,
The treaty of peace signed at Prague . 23 Aug. ,,
Meeting of special committee of the chamber of deputies; cost of the war stated, 88,000,000 dollars, 29 Aug. ,,
Peace with Würtemburg concluded, 13 Aug.; with Baden, 17 Aug.; with Bavaria, 22 Aug.; with Hesse-Darmstadt (ceding Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg, &c.) . . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Formation of the North German confederation (see *Germany*) . . . . . Aug. ,,
Indemnity bill for the ministry passed . 8 Sept. ,,
Entry of the army into Berlin; *enthusiastic reception*, 20 Sept. ,,
Decree for the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort . . 20 Sept. ,,
Possession taken of Hanover, 6 Oct.; of Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
Treaty of peace with Saxony . . . . 21 Oct. 1866
Electoral law for new German parliament promulgated at Berlin . . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Prussian chambers reassemble . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Prussia by decree; promulgated . . . . 24 Jan. 1867
Chambers closed . . . . . 9 Feb. ,,
North German parliament meet at Berlin, 24 Feb.; adopt a federal constitution; closed . 17 April, ,,
Prussian chambers opened by the king . 29 April, ,,
They accept the North German constitution (sacrificing Prussian civil rights to German unity), 8 May, ,,
Luxembourg question settled by a conference at London (see *Luxembourg*) .. . . . 7-11 May, ,,
The king visits Paris; leaves it . . . 14 June, ,,
The Prussian chambers approve North German constitution; closed by the king. . . 24 June, ,,
The new Prussian parliament opened by the king, 15 Nov. ,,
Treaty with the United States respecting naturalisation of aliens signed at Berlin. . . . 22 Feb. 1868
The parliament closed . . . . . 29 Feb. ,,
Much of the king of Hanover's property sequestrated, on account of his maintaining a Hanoverian legion, &c. . . . . March, ,,
Prince Napoleon Jerome visits Berlin; left, March, ,,
North German parliament opened by the king, 23 March, ,,
Count Bismarck defeated in the North German parliament; his bill withdrawn . . 22 April, ,,
König Wilhelm, a noble ironclad, originally constructed for the sultan by Mr. E. Reed, the chief constructor of the British admiralty, bought by Prussia, launched at Blackwall . . 25 April, ,,
Customs' parliament at Berlin . 27 April-23 May, ,,
21 Hanoverians convicted of incipient treason against Prussia . . . . . 20 May, ,,
Count von Bismarck's temporary retirement through ill-health . . . . . June, ,,
North German parliament closed by the king, 20 June, ,,
Workmen's congress at Berlin, to promote centralisation . . . . . 26-29 Sept. ,,
Prussian chamber opened with a pacific speech from the king . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Opposition in the chambers; violent speech of the minister, Leonhardt . . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Bismarck, recovered, returns to Berlin . 8 Dec. ,,
The property of the king of Hanover sequestrated for his opposition . . . . . 15 Feb. 1869
The parliament closed . . . . 6 March, ,,
The Prussian army exercised in manœuvring at Stettin, Königsberg, &c. in presence of the king, Sept. ,,
The parliament meet, 6 Oct.; rejects the proposal for disarmament . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
The crown prince visits Vienna . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, consents to become candidate for the throne of Spain, about 5 July, 1870
In consequence of the virulent opposition of the French government he, with the king's consent, relinquishes the candidature . . 12 July, ,,
The French government requiring guarantees from the king against the future, the king repulses and declines to receive the French minister, Benedetti, 13 July; and issues a circular to his representatives at foreign courts . 15 July, ,,
The emperor of the French declares for war, 15 July, ,,
The North German parliament meet, and vote to support Prussia . . . . . 19 July, ,,
Proclamation of the king, granting "amnesty for political offences," and "accepting the battle for the defence of the fatherland," 31 July; and to the army, undertaking the command of the whole army . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
For the events of the war see *Franco-Prussian War*.
Order of the "Iron Cross" (distributed in the war of 1813) revived; given to the crown prince for his victory at Wissembourg on . . . 4 Aug. ,,
Prussian bishops protest against infallibility of the pope. . . . . end of Aug. ,,
Great rejoicing at Berlin, &c., at the surrender of the emperor Napoleon . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Munich, Stuttgardt, and other southern cities, demand union with north Germany . . 6 Sept. ,,

M. Jacoby arrested at Königsberg by Von Falckenstein for speaking against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine . . . . early in Sept. 1870
Restriction on democratic meetings rescinded by gen. Von Falckenstein . . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Herr Twesten, the liberal opponent of government in the chamber, dies . . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Jacoby and other liberals released by royal decree, about 26 Oct. ,,
Election of new parliament, Nov.; opened with speech promising internal reforms, 14 Dec.; aristocratic address from the peers congratulating the king as nominated emperor (see *Germany*), 21 Dec. ,,
The king proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles . . . . . 18 Jan. 1871
The Prussian parliament closed . . . . 17 Feb. ,,
The emperor arrives at Berlin . . . . 17 March, ,,
The new imperial diet opened at Berlin 21 March, ,,
Bismarck created a prince . . . . 22 March, ,,
The Czar arrives at Berlin . . . . 8 June, ,,
Triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin; inauguration of the statue of Frederick William III. . . . . 16 June, ,,
The bishop of Ermeland excommunicates Dr. Wollner for denying the pope's infallibility, 5 July; similar acts disapproved by the government, July, ,,
The imperial prince and princess arrive in London, 6 July, ,,
Convocation of the evangelical church at Berlin, 2 Aug. ,,
Meeting of the parliament . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Von Mühler, minister of public instruction, ultra-conservative, forced to resign . . . 17 Jan. 1872
Clerical interference with schools opposed in the parliament . . . . . 8-10 Feb. ,,
Meeting of German princes at Berlin on the emperor's birthday . . . . . 22 March, ,,
The new "national conservative party" formed, about May, ,,
Law for expulsion of the Jesuits, published 5 July, ,,
Memorial to Von Stein, the statesman (see 1807), at Nassau, inaugurated . . . . 9 July, ,,
Government disputes with the R. C. clergy supporting papal infallibility; the bishop of Ermeland's salary ordered to be suspended, from 1 Oct. ,,
The government defeated in the house of peers on the district administrations bill (145—18) (the bill would deprive the peers of power in the provinces by granting representatives to the peasants in the local assemblies) . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
The parliamentary session closed, 1 Nov.; re-opened, government firm . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
24 new peers created . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
The principle of the reform bill passed by the peers (114—87) . . . . . 7 Dec. ,,
Bismarck resigns the presidency; continues the foreign department; announced . . 18 Dec. ,,
Count Roon to be chairman of the ministry Dec. ,,
Great financial prosperity; surplus revenue said to be 187,000,000 thalers (3*s.* each) . . . . ,,
Declaration of the R. C. archbishops of Cologne and Posen against proposed legislation on church affairs . . . . . Feb. 1873
Subjection of the church to the state affirmed by the legislature . . . . . 12 March, ,,
Laws introduced by M. Falk, minister of public worship, establishing a royal tribunal of ecclesiastical affairs, in opposition to the authority of the pope, 9 Jan.; passed . . . . . 11 May, ,,
The emperor recognises the "old Catholic" bishop, Reinkens, about . . . . . Aug. ,,
Letter from the pope to the emperor complaining of the ecclesiastical prosecutions, and asserting his authority over all baptized persons, 7 Aug.; the emperor replies justifying them, and asserting that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ . . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Parliament dissolved, 11 Oct.; new parliament elected . . . . . Nov. ,,
The emperor visits Vienna . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen fined for threatening to excommunicate a professor; and archbishop Melchers fined for instituting priests without government permission . . . . Oct. ,,
The pope (by letter) encourages archbishop Ledochowski to resist . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Parliament opened: (votes for government, 432; opposition, 121) . . . . . 12 Nov. 1873
Government defeated in attempt to restrict the press; the ultramontanes join the opposition 3 Dec. ,,
A new oath of implicit obedience to the state proposed for the clergy; the civil marriage bill passed Dec. ,,
Several bishops fined for disobedience to the law Dec. ,,
Archbishop Ledochowski imprisoned, 3 Feb.; deprived . . . . . 15 April, 1874
Serious illness of Bismarck, March; recovering June, ,,
New ecclesiastical laws, restraining authority of bishops, with punishment for disobedience, promulgated . . . . . May, ,,
Van der Heydt, statesman (see 1862) dies 14 June, ,,
Martin, bishop of Paderborn, resists the ecclesiastical laws . . . . . 10 July, ,,
Bismarck wounded by Kullmann, a fanatical cooper, near Kissingen . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Catholic associations in Berlin closed . . 21 July, ,,
Bishop of Paderborn, summoned to resign, refuses, 7 Sept.; sentenced to imprisonment for sedition 21 Sept. ,,
Launch of the iron-clad *Friedrich der Grosse* at Kiel, in the presence of the emperor . 20 Sept. ,,
Arrest of count Harry Arnim and confinement in Berlin for refusing to give up documents sent to him as ambassador, 4 Oct.; for illness released on bail, 28 Oct.; again arrested . . 12 Nov. ,,
Kullmann sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment 30 Oct. ,,
Government defeated in parliament on a bank-note bill . . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
Ultramontanes attack Bismarck in parliament; he replies . . . . . 4 Dec. ,,
Bismarck's proffered resignation not accepted 17, 18 Dec. ,,
Arnim's trial, 9 Dec.; convicted of making away with ecclesio political documents; acquitted of other charges; sentence, 3 months' imprisonment 19 Dec. ,,
Catholic bishops and priests imprisoned for infraction of ecclesiastical laws . . . Jan. 1875
Deprivation of the bishop of Paderborn 5 Jan. ,,
Parliament opened . . . . . 16 Jan. ,,
Civil marriage adopted by the parliament 25 Jan. ,,
Encyclical of the pope to the bishops encouraging firmness, protested against by the R. C. deputies of parliament . . . . . 5 Feb. ,,
Exportation of horses prohibited . . 4 March, ,,
Clerical control over parish funds taken away; bill for depriving the R. C. clergy of state aid brought in . . . . . 16 March, ,,
Alarm of war with France arises . . April, ,,
Prussian bishops at Fulda appeal to the emperor against ecclesiastical legislation, 2 April; rebuked for not submitting to the law . . . 9 April, ,,
Visit of the czar to Berlin; war panic in Europe, 10—13 May; diplomatic intervention of Great Britain leads to assurances of peace about 24 May, ,,
Bismarck abolishes the semi-official press about 26 May, ,,
King and queen of Sweden arrive at Berlin 28 May, ,,
George von Vincke, an eminent constitutional statesman, dies . . . . . June ,,
Count Arnim's new trial, 15 June; verdict, confirming sentence . . . . . 20 Oct. ,,
Partial submission of the bishops: announced Aug. ,,
Launch of the *Wilhelm*, iron-clad . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Förster, prince-bishop of Breslau, sentenced to deprivation . . . . . 6 Oct.
The emperor warmly received by the king of Italy at Milan (prince Bismarck too ill to go) 18—23 Oct. ,,
Statue of Stein (see 1808 *above*) inaugurated by the crown prince . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
German parliament opened by the emperor; firm and pacific speech read . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Letter from count Arnim rebutting accusations in the *Times* of . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
He is to be prosecuted for treason in a pamphlet entitled "Pro Nihilo," published at Zurich Nov. ,,
Prussian diet opened . . . . . 16 Jan. 1876
Asserted deficiency in revenue of about 2,500,000*l.* about 25 Jan. ,,

Archbishop Ledochowski released from prison (proceeds to Rome) . . . 3 Feb. 1876
The empress visits England . . 3 May—June, ,,

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

1134. Albert I., the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg.
1170. Otho I.
1184. Otho II.
1206. Albert II.
1221. John I. and Otho III.
1266. John II.
1282. Otho IV.
1309. Waldemar.
1319. Henry I. the Young.
1320. [Interregnum.]
1323. Louis I. of Bavaria.
1352. Louis II. the Roman.
1365. Otho V. the Sluggard.
1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg.
1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
1388. Jossus, the Bearded.
1411. Sigismund again, emperor.
1415. Frederick I. of Nuremberg (of the house of HOHENZOLLERN).
1440. Frederick II., surnamed Ironside.
1470. Albert III. surnamed the German Achilles.
1476. John III. his son; as margrave; styled the Cicero of Germany.
1486. John III. as elector.
1499. Joachim I. son of John.
1535. Joachim II. poisoned by a Jew.
1571. John-George.
1598. Joachim-Frederick.
1608. John-Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John-Sigismund.
1619. George-William.
1640. Frederick-William, his son, the "Great Elector."
1688. Frederick III., son of the preceding; crowned King, 18 Jan. 1701.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I.; king; died.
1713. Frederick-William I., son of Frederick I.
1740. Frederick II. (or Frederick *III.*; styled the Great), son; made Prussia a military power.
1786. Frederick-William II., nephew of the preceding.
1797. Frederick-William III. (he had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England in his overthrow), died 7 June, 1840.
1840. Frederick-William IV., son; born 15 Oct. 1795; died, 2 Jan. 1861.
1861. William I., brother (born, 22 March, 1797); proclaimed emperor of Germany at Versailles, 18 Jan. 1871); married princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, 11 June, 1829.
Heir: his son, Frederick-William; born 18 Oct. 1831; married Victoria, princess-royal of England, 25 Jan. 1858.
Issue: Frederick-William; born 27 Jan. 1859; two other sons, and four daughters.

PRUSSIC ACID (hydrocyanic acid), accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1709, and first obtained in a separate state by Scheele about 1782. It is colourless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus* first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden of Dublin; see *Blue*.

PRUTH, a river in Moldavia, the boundary of Turkey. The Russians crossed it 2 July, 1853, and war ensued.

PRYTANIS, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 745 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cypselus, a despot, 655 B.C.

PSALMS OF DAVID were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C.; others added 580 and 515 B.C. The Church of England Old Version in metre by Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1698. Many versions since published.

PSEUDOSCOPE (from *pseudos*, false), a name given by professor Wheatstone (in 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," *i.e.*, the reverse of the stereoscope: a terrestrial globe appears like a hollow hemisphere.

PSYCHIC FORCE, see *Spiritualism*.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, founded Feb. 1875, by sergeant Cox and others.

PSYCHROMETER (from *psychros*, cold), an apparatus for measuring the amount of elastic vapour in the atmosphere; invented by Guy Lussac (died 1850), and modified by Regnault (about 1848). An electric psychrometer was described by Edmond Becquerel, 4 Feb. 1867.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. The system (long the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1530, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

PUBLICANS, farmers of the state revenues of Rome. Soon after the battle of Cannæ they were so wealthy as to be able to advance large sums to the government, payable at the end of the war. No magistrate was permitted to be a publican.

PUBLIC BATHS, &c., see *Baths, Education*.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS ACT, 38 Vict. c. 21, passed 14 June 1875, amends the Act 25 Geo. II. c. 36, 1752.

PUBLIC GOOD, see *Leagues*.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, passed 10 Aug. 1872; for Scotland, 1869. New act, consolidating all the previous sanitary and nuisance acts, passed, Aug. 1875; see *Sanitary Legislation*.

RATE OF DEATHS PER 1,000.

England in 1660-79, 80; 1840-74, 22½.

In 1874:—

Bristol, Portsmouth, Edinburgh, 17.	Birmingham, 28.
London, Norwich, 18.	Leeds, Leicester, Bradford, Sheffield, 29.
Oldham, 22.	Salford, Dublin, 30.
Glasgow, 25.	Newcastle, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, 32.
Nottingham, 26.	
Manchester, Hull, 27.	

PUBLIC HOUSES, see *Victuallers*.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACTS, passed 1855 and 1871.

PUBLIC LOAN COMMISSIONERS were constituted by the act passed 13 Aug. 1875.

PUBLIC RECORDS, see *Records*.

PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French Revolution on 6 April, 1793, with absolute power, in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, 28 July, 1794. A similar committee was established at Paris by the communists, March-May, 1871.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT, 1868, amended by acts passed 1870 and 1872; see *Education*.

PUBLIC STORES. The laws relating to their protection were consolidated and amended by an act passed 29 June 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT, passed 21 July, 1863, to provide work for the unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine. It enabled corporate bodies to raise loans, and proved very successful. It was continued in 1864—75.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. The sum voted for this purpose in 1862 was 692,215*l.*; in 1863, 893,523*l.*; in 1864, 867,518*l.*; in 1865, 799,370*l.*; in 1867, 942,535*l.*

PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 85, principally for the repression of ritualism in the church of England, was introduced into the House of Lords by the archbishop of Canterbury, 21 April, and after very much discussion, received the royal assent, 7 Aug. 1874.

By it a new judge in the provincial courts of Canterbury and York was appointed: the first being lord Penzance; the act came into operation 1 July, 1875

First cause, the parish of Folkestone *v.* rev. C. J. Ridsdale, the vicar, 4 Jan., 1876; tried at Lambeth palace; verdict for plaintiffs, 3 Feb. appeal, deferred to . . . Dec. 1876

Rev. Arthur Tooth of Hatcham, and rev. T. Pelham Dale of St. Vedast's, London; monition to discontinue practices . . . . 18 July, „

PUDDLING, making the walls of canals water-tight by means of clay, was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals, 1761 *et seq.*; see also under *Iron Manufacture.*

PUEBLA, see *Mexico,* 1863.

PUGILISM, see *Boxing.*

PULLEY, vice, and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, about 400 B.C., or by Archimedes, 287-212. In a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled: in a continued combination the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

PULLMAN CARS, see under *Railways.*

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, 8 July, 1709. He fled to Bender, in Turkey.

PULTUSK (Russia), where a battle was fought between the Saxons, under their king Augustus, and the Swedes, under Charles XII., in which the former were signally defeated, 1 May, 1703. Here also the French under Napoleon fought the Russian and Prussian armies: both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, 26 Dec. 1806.

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B.C. Pumps were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well was sunk in 1282. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and improved by Boyle in 1657; see *Air* and *Wells.*

PUNCH, the puppet show, borrowed from the Italian Polichinello, is descended from a character well known in the theatres of ancient Rome. *Fosbroke.* The satirical weekly publication, *Punch, or the London Charivari,* was established by Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert a Becket, and others: first published 17 July, 1841. Mark Lemon, the first editor, died 23 May, 1870. See *Caricatures.*

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system. The period (.) is the most ancient; the colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ().

PUNIC WARS, see *Carthage,* 264 B.C.

PUNISHMENTS, see *Beheading, Blinding, Boiling, Death, Drowning, Flogging,* and *Poisoning.*

PUNJAB (N. W. Hindostan) was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398; by Mahmoud of Ghizni, about 1000. It was an independent state under Runjeet Sing, 1791-1839. Our wars with the Sikhs began here, 14 Dec. 1845, and were closed on 29 March, 1849, when the Punjab was annexed; see *India.* The Punjab has since greatly flourished, and on 1 Jan. 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states and the Delhi territory); see *Durbar.*

PUPPETS (Italian, *puppi;* French, *marionnettes*), of which the eyes, arms, &c., were moved by strings, were used by the ancients, and are mentioned by Xenophon, Horace, and others. Skilful theatrical performances with puppets have been several times exhibited in London (at the Adelaide gallery, 1852). A performance with puppets as large as life, began at St. James's-hall, July, 1872. M. Ch. Magnin published a "*Histoire des Marionnettes,*" 1852.

PURCHASE SYSTEM in the army. The payment of a present or gratuity for a commission was prohibited by William III., 1693; but in 1702 purchase was legally re-organised. In 1711 the sale of commissions was forbidden without the royal permission; in 1719-20 regulations were issued, and a fixed scale of prices was adopted in consequence of a commission in 1765. Large over-regulation payments continued to be paid. Commissions of inquiry were held frequently since 1858; and in 1871 the system was abolished, with compensation, by royal warrant, 20 July, 1871, the bill for the purpose having been rejected by the house of lords for amounts paid, see *Army,* p. 45.

PURGATIVES of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, are ascribed to Actuarius, a Greek physician, 1245.

PURGATORY, the middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine was known about 250; was introduced into the Roman church in the 5th century, and made a religious dogma by Gregory I., 590-604. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1439; enforced by the council of Trent, Dec. 1563; see *Indulgences.*

PURIFICATION, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1490 B.C. (*Lev.* xii.); see *Churching.* The feast of the purification was instituted, 542, in honour of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple. (*Luke* ii.) Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day.

PURITANS, the name, first given, it is said, about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. They withdrew from the established church, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the church retained many human inventions and popish superstitions; see *Cathari*, *Nonconformists*, and *Presbyterianism*.

PURPLE, a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell fish, called *murex* or *purpura;* upon returning to his master, Hercules Tyrius, he observed his lips tinged, and made use of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments. It was restricted to the emperor by Justinian I. 532, and *porphyrogenitus* attached to the names of some emperors signifies "born to the purple."

PURVEYANCE, an ancient prerogative of the sovereigns of England of purchasing provisions, &c., without the consent of the owners, led to much oppression. It was regulated by Magna Charta, 1215, and other statutes, and was only surrendered by Charles II. in 1660, for a compensation.

PUSEYISM, a name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the church of England, who proposed to restore the practice of the church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics, but which were considered by their opponents to be of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Pusey. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, 15 March, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, 30 May, 1843; see *Tractarians*, and *Ritualism*.

PYDNA (Macedon), where Perseus, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 22 June, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. The three principal are situated on a rock, at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1082 B.C., but earlier dates are assigned. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies about twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these. They have been visited and described by Belzoni, 1815; Vyse, 1836; C. Piazzi Smyth, and others.—The *battles of the Pyramids*, when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, and thus subdued Lower Egypt, took place 13 and 21 July, 1798; see *Egypt*.

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought 21 June, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro; Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from 25 July to 2 Aug. One at the Pyrenees on 28 July. A railway through the Pyrenees (from Bilbao to Miranda) was opened 21 Aug. 1862.—THE PEACE OF THE PYRENEES was concluded between France and Spain, by cardinal Mazarin, for the French king, and don Louis de Haro, on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By this treaty Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaged not to assist Portugal, 7 Nov. 1659.

PYROLETER, a mechanical and chemical apparatus for extinguishing fires, especially in ships, invented by Dr. Paton; tried at Greenhithe, and reported successful, 1 June, 1875.

PYROMETER (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, &c., where thermometers cannot be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1731. Improvements were made by Ellicott and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders, 1782-6. In 1830 professor Daniell received the Rumford medal for an excellent pyrometer made in 1821. Mr. Ericsson's pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851. (*Eng. Cyc.*) Mr. C. W. Siemens employed electric resistance in his pyrometers, exhibited in 1871.

PYROPHONE (Greek, *pur*, fire; *phone*, voice), a musical instrument, invented by M. Frédéric Kastner, of Paris. It consists of glass tubes of various lengths; the tones being produced by what are termed "singing flames." It is based upon the "chemical harmonicon." Keys are attached for playing, as in the piano. The invention was reported to the French Academy of Sciences, 17 March, 1873; exhibited at Vienna, same year; and at the Society of Arts, 17 Feb. 1875.

PYROXYLIN, the chemical name of *Gun Cotton* (*which see*).

PYRRHONISM, see *Sceptics*.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY, Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, flourished about 555 B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul from one body to another, forbidden his disciples to eat flesh and beans, invented the multiplication table, improved geometry, and taught the present system of astronomy.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi; asserted to have been instituted by himself, in commemoration of his victory over the serpent, Python. Also said to have been established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or Amphictyon, or lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. They lasted till 394.

PYX, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller-general. The "*trial of the pyx*" signifies the verification by a jury of goldsmiths of the coins deposited in the pyx or chest by the master of the mint; this took place on 17 July, 1861, at the exchequer office, Old Palace-yard, in the presence of twelve privy councillors, twelve goldsmiths, and others, and on 15 Feb. 1870. This trial is said to have been ordered in the reign of Henry II., 1154-89; King James was present at one in 1611. The first *annual* trial of the pyx, appointed by the Coinage act of 1870, took place 18 July, 1871.

Q.

QUACKERY. Quack medicines were taxed in 1783 *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, 21 Aug. 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l.*, 30 Oct. following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted, 19 Feb. 1831. Dr. Vriès, "the black doctor," a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment as an impostor in Jan. 1860; see *Homœopathy* and *Hydropathy*.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, first Sunday in Lent and 40th day before Good Friday; see *Lent*, and *Quinquagesima*.

QUADRANT, a mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs, in 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600; Hadley's quadrant about 1731; see *Navigation*.

QUADRILATERAL or **QUADRANGLE,** terms applied to four strong fortresses in N. Italy, long held by the Austrians, but surrendered to the Italians, Oct. 1866;—Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio; Mantua on the Mincio; Verona and Legnago, both on the Adige; see *Italy*, *Peschiera*, &c.

QUADRILLE, a dance, was introduced into this country about 1808 (*Miss Berry*), and was made popular by the duke of Devonshire and others, in 1813. *Raikes*.

QUADRIVIUM, see *Arts*.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE. That between Great Britain, France, and the emperor (signed at London, 22 July, 1718); on the accession of the states of Holland, 8 Feb. 1719, obtained its name. It guaranteed the succession of the reigning families of Great Britain and France, settled the partition of the Spanish monarchy, and led to war.

QUADRUPLE TREATY, concluded in London 22 April, 1834, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, guaranteed the possession of her throne to Isabella II., the young queen of Spain.

QUÆSTOR, in ancient Rome, had the management of the public treasure; appointed about 484 B.C. It was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were two quæstors, afterwards eight. Two were added in 409 B.C. Sylla raised the number to twenty; Julius Cæsar to forty. Two were called *Peregrini*, two (for the city) *Urbani*.

QUAKERS or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,** originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends (3 *John* 14). Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present to quake at the word of the Lord. This sect was commenced in England about 1646, by George Fox (then aged 22), who was joined by George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury, and others. Fox rejected all religious ordinances, explained away the commands relative to baptism, &c.; discarded the ordinary names of days and months, and used *thee* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth. He published a book of instructions for teachers and professors, and died 13 Jan. 1691. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street.

The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and had their ears cut off; some put to death.

In 1659 they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate: and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name, to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death, 1659.

Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664.

The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. The Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague. Few reached America.

First meeting of Quakers in Ireland in Dublin in 1658; and their first meeting-house there was opened in Eustace-street 1692

The solemn affirmation of Quakers enacted to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects (see *Affirmation*) 1696

William Penn, with a company of Friends, colonised Philadelphia 1682

John Archdale, a Quaker, elected M.P. for Chipping Wycombe; refused to take the oaths, and his election was declared void 1699

Quakers emancipated their negro slaves . 1 Jan. 1788

Joseph Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to parliament on his affirmation . . . . 15 Feb. 1833

The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 372 in 1872

At an annual assembly it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be no longer insisted on. 2 Nov. 1858

An act passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker May, 1860

The Quakers publish an address deprecating the continuance of the war . . . . . Jan. 1871

Said to be about 14,000 Quakers in England . . 1876

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE ABOLITION ACT, passed May, 1866, rendered it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations.

QUARANTINE: the custom observed at Venice as early as 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige

those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1825. By order of council, 10 Nov. 1866, foreign cattle were made subject to quarantine.

QUARTER SESSIONS were established, 25 Edw. III. 1350-1. The days of sitting were appointed, 2 Hen. V. 1413. In 1830 it was enacted that quarter sessions of the peace should be held in the first week after 11 Oct., 28 Dec., 31 March, and 24 June. Further regulated, 1842, 1848, and 1858.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, the organ of the Tory party, first appeared in Feb. 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, the celebrated translator of "Juvenal." He died 31 Dec. 1826.

QUASI MODO, a name given to *Low Sunday* (the first Sunday after Easter) from the commencement of a hymn sung on that day.

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium). Here on 16 June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney. The British fought with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and their fatigue through marching all the preceding night. The 42nd regiment (Royal Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers posted in ambush behind growing corn. The duke of Brunswick was killed.

QUEBEC (Lower Canada), was founded by the French in 1608. Population, 1861, 1,111,566; 1871, 1,200,000.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1629, but restored	1632
Besieged by the English, but without success	1711
Conquered by them after a *battle* memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, and of the French general Montcalm 13 Sept.	1759
Besieged in vain by the American provincials, under general Montgomery, who was slain . 31 Dec.	1775
Bishopric established	1793
Public and private stores and several wharfs destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upwards of 260,000*l.* Sept.	1815
Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground . . . 28 May,	1845
Another great fire, 1365 houses burnt . 28 June,	,,
Fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost . . 12 Jan.	1846
Quebec made the seat of government . 17 April,	1856
Visited by the prince of Wales . . 18-23 Aug.	1860
Great fire in French quarter; 2500 houses and 17 churches destroyed, and nearly 20,000 persons made homeless . . . . . 14 Oct.	1866
Great fire; 500 houses burnt . . . . 24 May,	1870
Great fire at St. John's—commercial district; 9 churches and 7 hotels said to be destroyed. 18 June,	1876

(See *Canada* and *Montreal*.)

QUEEN (Saxon, *cwen;* German, *königin*). The first woman invested with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, 2017 B.C. In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the regall power of this realme is in the quenes majestie [Mary] as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her moste noble progenitours kinges of this realme." The Hungarians called a queen-reguant king; see *Hungary*. John Knox's "Monstrous Regiment of Women," published 1555, against Mary queen of Scots, greatly offended Elizabeth of England.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, established by her in Nov. 1703, being the first fruits with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under 50*l.* per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation. *Chalmers.* Act to consolidate the offices of first fruits, tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty, passed 1 Vict. 1838.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices. The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1*l.* The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1*l.* The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R R R, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern with Peace in a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5*l.* *Pinkerton* (died 1826).

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c.

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born 17 May, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales . . . . . 8 April,	1795
Their daughter, princess Charlotte, born 7 Jan.	1796
The "Delicate Investigation" (*which see*) 22 May,	1806
Charges against her again disproved . . .	1813
The princess embarks for the continent . Aug.	1814
Becomes queen, 20 Jan.; arrives in England, 6 June,	1820
A secret committee in the house of lords, appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence, 8 June,	,,
Bill of pains and penalties introduced by *lord* Liverpool . . . . . 5 July,	,,
The queen removes to Brandenburg-house 3 Aug.	,,
Receives an address from the married ladies of the metropolis (and many others afterwards) 16 Aug.	,,
Her trial commences . . . . . 19 Aug.	,,
Last debate on the bill of pains and penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99; the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months* . . . . . 10 Nov.	,,
Great public exultation; illuminations for three nights in London . . . 10, 11, 12 Nov.	,,
The queen goes to St. Paul's in state . 29 Nov.	,,
She protests against her exclusion from the coronation, 18 July; taken ill at Drury-lane theatre, 30 July,	1821
Dies at Hammersmith . . . . 7 Aug.	,,
Her remains removed on their route to Brunswick; an alarming riot occurs; two persons were killed in an affray with the guards . . 14 Aug.	,,

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SHIP OF WAR, a first-rate ship of the line, of 110 guns, the flagship of lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbour of Leghorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, 17 March, 1800.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE, prosecutes or defends on the part of the crown in all cases in the court of admiralty. Sir R. J. Phillimore, appointed in 1862, was succeeded by sir Travers Twiss, Aug. 1867, who resigned in March, 1872; no successor appointed.

QUEEN'S BENCH COURT AND PRISON, see *King's Bench*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, see *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Queen's colleges, Ireland, from their unsectarian character termed the "Godless Colleges," were instituted in 1845, to afford education of the highest order to all religious denominations. They were placed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; the last

was opened on 30 Oct. 1849.—THE "QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in Ireland," comprehending these colleges, was founded by patent, 15 Aug. 1850; the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant, the first chancellor. These were "condemned" by the Propaganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept. 1850. A supplemental charter, granted in June, 1866, created much dissension when acted upon in October following, and was suffered to expire, 31 Jan. 1868; see *Colleges*.

A government commission of inquiry into the colleges was appointed about . . . May, 1876

QUEENSLAND, Moreton-bay, a British colony, comprising the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia; was separated from New South Wales and made a distinct colony, in 1859, when Brisbane, the capital, founded by Oxley, 1823, was made a bishopric.

Sir George Fergusson Bowen, the first governor, succeeded by Mr. Blackall, 1868; the marquis of Normanby, 1871; and Mr. Wm. Wellington Cairns, 1874.
Population in 1859, about 23,450; in 1871, 125,146; in 1875, about 163,182.
Chief exports, wool, gold, copper, tallow, live stock, cotton, and sugar; value in 1871, 2,560,383*l.*; 1874, about 4,106,472*l.*

QUEENS OF ENGLAND, see under *England*, p. 257.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, see *Opera House*.

QUEEN'S TITLE, see *Royal Style*.

QUEENSTOWN (Upper Canada). This town, on the river Niagara, was taken in the war with America by the troops of the United States, 13 Oct. 1812; but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.—The Cove of Cork was named QUEENSTOWN, 3 Aug. 1849, by the queen on her visit.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, see *Queen's Colleges*.

QUEEN VICTORIA STEAM SHIP. Wrecked 15 Feb. 1853; see *Wrecks*.

QUENTIN ST. (N. France). The duke of Savoy, with the army of Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French under the constable De Montmorency, at St. Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557. In fulfilment of a vow made before the engagement, the king built the monastery, palace, &c., the Escurial, considered by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world; see *Escurial*. During the Franco-German war the army of the north, under Faidherbe, was defeated here by the Germans after seven hours' fighting, on 19 Jan. 1871; total loss about 15,000: the German loss about 3100.

QUERETARO (Mexico), was besieged and taken (through the treachery of Lopez) by the liberal general Escobedo, 15th May, 1867. The emperor Maximilian and his generals Miramon and Mejia, were taken prisoners, and, after trial were shot 19 June following.

QUERN or **HANDMILL**, is of Roman, or, as some say, of Irish invention; so-called Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire.

QUESNOY (N. France), was taken by the Austrians, 11 Sept. 1793, but was recovered by the French, 16 Aug. 1794. It surrendered to prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 29 June, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombards. *Hénault.*

QUIBERON BAY (W. France). A British force landed here, Sept. 1746, but was repulsed. In the bay admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans, and thus defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, 20 Nov. 1759. Quiberon was taken by some French regiments in the pay of England, 3 July, 1795; but on 21 July, through treachery, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships.

QUICKSILVER, in its liquid state, mercury. Its use in refining silver was discovered, 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida, in Spain, and at Idria, in Illyria; the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1200 tons. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg, in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker, in 1787. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine; see *Calomel*.

QUICUNQUE VULT, see *Athanasian Creed*.

QUIETISM, the doctrine of Miguel Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-96), whose work, the "Spiritual Guide," published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. He held that religion consisted in an internal silent meditation on the merits of Christ and the mercies of God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon, a quietist, was imprisoned in the Bastile for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénelon, archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, arose a controversy, 1697. Quietism was finally condemned by pope Innocent XII. in 1699.

QUILLS are said to have been first used for pens in 553; some say not before 635.

QUINCE, the *Pyrus Cydonia*, brought to this country from Austria, before 1573. The Japan quince, or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought hither from Japan, 1796.

QUINDECEMVIRI, fifteen men, chosen to keep the Sybilline books. The number, originally two (duumviri), about 520 B.C., was increased to ten in 365 B.C., and afterwards (probably by Sylla) to fifteen, about 82 B.C. Julius Cæsar added one; but the precedent was not followed.

QUININE or **QUINIA**, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventou. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark; see *Jesuits' Bark*. Artificial quinine was prepared (synthetically) by Mr. W. L. Scott, in Oct. 1865.—QUINOIDINE, see *Fluorescence*.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. The observation is said to have been appointed by Gregory the Great (pope, 590-604). The first Sunday in Lent having been termed *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar: and

reckoning by decades (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima received its present name, *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sexagesima*, and the third *Septuagesima*.

QUINTILIANS, heretics in the 2nd century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. *Pardon.*

QUIRINUS, a Sabine god, afterwards identified with Romulus. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Aspin.* The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up. *Ashe.* The Sabines who became Roman citizens were termed QUIRITES.

QUITO (capital of the republic of Equator), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians, 1736-42. Forty thousand persons perished by an earthquake which almost overwhelmed the city of Quito, 4 Feb. 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, occurred; till one, on 22 March, 1859, when about 5000 persons were killed; see *Earthquakes.*

QUIXOTE, see *Don Quixote.*

QUOITS, a game said to have originated with the Greeks, and to have been first played at the Olympic games, by the Idæi Dactyli, fifty years after the deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danaë, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, when throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, about 1313 B.C.

QUOTATIONS. Athenæus's "*Deipnosophistæ* or *Banquet of the Learned*" (compiled about 228), and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621), contain masses of extracts. Henry Ainsworth's "Communion of Saints" (died 1622), is a mosaic of Scripture quotations.

Macdonnel's "Dictionary of Quotations," 1796;
Moore's 1831
Riley's "Dictionary of Latin Quotations," with a Selection of Greek, published by H. Bohn . . . 1856
Collections of English Quotations are now numerous:
Friswell's "Familiar Words," 2nd ed. . . . 1866
Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations" 1869
Adams' "Cyclopædia of Poetical Quotations" . 1853

QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed 1289. By it a writ may be directed to any person to inquire by what authority he holds any office or franchise. Charles II. directed a writ against the corporation of London in 1683, and the court of king's bench declared their charter forfeited. The decision was reversed in 1690. The proceedings have been regulated by various acts, 1710, 1792, 1837, 1843.

R.

RACES.

RACES, one of the ancient games of Greece; see *Chariots*. Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James I.'s reign Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607. *Camden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding.

The first racing calendar is said to have been published by John Cheney 1727
Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 19 Geo. II. 1739
The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II. 1667; and at Epsom, begun about 1711; by Mr. Parkhurst (annual since 1730, *Allen's Surrey*). [The earl of Derby began the Oaks, 1779; the Derby, 1780 (first won by Diomed)]. See *Derby Day*.
At Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; mentioned 1727
At Doncaster, by col. St. Leger (the *St. Leger* stakes were founded in 1776, and so named in 1777) . 1776
At Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond, in his park 1802
Lord Stamford, said to have engaged Jemmy Grimshaw, a light-weight jockey, at a salary of 1000*l.* a year. . . . . March, 1865
"Tattersall's," the "high-change of horse-flesh," was established by Richard Tattersall, near Hyde Park Corner (hence termed "the Corner") in 1766, for the sale of horses. The lease of the ground having expired, the new premises at Brompton were erected and opened for business on 10 April, 1865
The *Jockey Club*, which now chiefly regulates races and the betting connected with them, was founded in 1750. Its gradually accumulating rules were modified in 1828 and revised in 1857
Alterations recommended by a committee appointed in April; adopted by the club 16 July following. 1870
John Scott, a most eminent trainer, died, aged 77, Oct. 1871
Betting. Between 1858 and 1868, 75,000*l.* and 115,000*l.* have been won upon a single race. Betting is now much reprobated; see *Betting*.

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1715 by the duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

Eclipse was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in February, 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lb., which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage. *Christie White's Hist. of the Turf.*

On the accession of queen Victoria, the royal stud was sold for 16,476*l.* on . . . . . 25 Oct. 1837
The comte de la Grange's stud (in consequence of the war) was sold for 23,730*l.* *Gladiateur* fetched 5800*l.* 1870
Middle-park stud (property of Mr. Blenkiron, deceased) sold for 102,005 guineas; *Blair Athol*, for 12,000*l.* (to the English Stud Company); 4 days' sale . . . . . 26 July, 1872

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Lieut. Lubowitz, Hungarian, rode from Vienna to Paris, on his horse Caradoc, in 15 days, winning a wager, arriving . . . . . 9 Nov. 1874

RACK, an engine of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, early known in south Europe, and in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (thence called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as contrary to the laws, 1628; see *Ravaillac* and *Torture*.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD, founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, an eminent physician. He died 1 Nov. 1714, leaving 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid 17 May, 1737, and the edifice was opened 13 April, 1749.—The RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, Oxford, founded by the exertions of Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, about 1771, was completed in 1794. The publication of the observations was commenced in 1842, by Mr. Manuel J. Johnson, the director, appointed in 1839.

RADIATION, see *Heat*.

RADICALS or "RADICAL REFORMERS," persons who professed to aim at procuring a thorough reformation in the government and policy of England, became prominent in 1816, when Hampden clubs were formed, of which sir Francis Burdett, lord Cochrane, major Cartwright, and William Cobbett were prominent members. Samuel Bamford's "Life of a Radical," published in 1842, gives much information; he died 13 April, 1872. Many radicals were severely punished, 1817-20.—The "Radicals" in the United States were the party headed by Thaddeus Stevens, bitterly opposed to the policy of president Johnson, as too favourable to the subdued Southern States.

RADICLE, see *Compound*.

RADIOMETER (termed a *light-mill*), for determining the mechanical power of rays of light, constructed by Mr. Wm. Crookes; see *Light*.

RADSTADT, Austria. Here Moreau and the French defeated the Austrians, 5 July, 1796.

RAFFAELLE WARE, see *Pottery*.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. The instruction is based on the scriptures, and most of the teachers are unpaid. John Pounds, a cobbler, of Portsmouth, who died in 1839, opened a school of this kind; and one was set up by Andrew Walker, in "Devil's Acre," Westminster, in 1839. *Knight*. They did not receive their name till 1844, when the "Ragged school union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. Stacey and Mr. Wm. Locke (afterwards hon. secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged school institutions.

In 1867 the number of Sunday ragged schools reported in London was 226; day schools, 204; week evening schools, 207. Average attendance, 26,000. Ragged school buildings were exempted from rates, 1869. These schools are being gradually superseded by those established by the London school board. Dr. Guthrie, a founder of ragged schools in Glasgow, died 24 Feb. 1873; see *Shoe-Black*.

RAGMAN ROLL (said to derive its name from Ragimunde, a papal legate in Scotland) contains the records of the homage and fealty to Edward I., sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1328, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the princess Joanna of England.

RAGUSA, a city on the Adriatic, on the south confines of Dalmatia, was taken by the Venetians, 1171, but became an independent republic, 1358. It suffered much by an earthquake, 1667; was taken by the French in 1806, and given up to Austria in 1814.

RAID OF RUTHVEN, see *Ruthven*.

RAILWAYS. Short roads, in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beaumont, so early as 1602, are thus mentioned in 1676:—"The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." *Roger North.* They were made of iron at Whitehaven, in 1738; see *Tramroads*.

An iron railway laid down near Sheffield by John Curr (destroyed by the colliers) 1776
The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale 1786
The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament (except a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon 1801
Trevethick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high pressure *locomotive* engine 1802
William Hedley of Wylam colliery made the first travelling engine (locomotive), or substitute for animal power in a colliery 1813
The first *locomotive* constructed by George Stephenson, travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour . 1814
The Rocket travelled at the rate of 25 and 35 miles per hour 1829
(It obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive, Oct. 1829.)
The Firefly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour . 1834
The North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour 1839
At the present time locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour.
Stockton and Darlington railway, constructed by Edw. Pease and George Stephenson, first opened for passengers (see 1875, *below*) . . 27 Sept. 1825
The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct. 1826, and opened (Wm. Huskisson, M.P., killed) . . . . . 15 Sept. 1830
Act for transmission of mails by railways . . . 1838
Duty on Railways:—½*d.* a mile for 4 passengers 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120), 1832; 5 per. cent. on gross receipts (5 & 6 Vict. c. 59) 1842
Railway clearing house established 1842
The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered 1844
7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, required companies to run *cheap trains* every day, and to permit erection of electric telegraphs, and authorised government, after 1 Jan. 1866, to buy existing railways with the permission of parliament 1844
George Hudson, a draper, mayor of York in 1839, by his successful management as chairman of the Leeds and York railway and others, was styled the "railway king" . . . . . "
An act passed 10 Vict. for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade . . 28 Aug. 1846
The Railway Mania and panic year, when 272 railway acts passed . . . . . "
Act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see *Campbell's Act*) . . . . "
Act for the better regulation of railways . . . 1854
Act to enable railway companies to settle differences with other companies by arbitration . . . 1859
Railway Clauses Consolidation act passed . . 1863
Joint committee of both houses of parliament appointed to report on railway schemes . 5 Feb. 1864
(See *Atmospheric* and *Street Railways*.)
Period of "contractors' lines" 1859-66
London, Chatham, and Dover company suspend payment; directors censured for their policy . 1866
Railway Companies Securities act passed . Aug. "
A Welsh railway train (about to start) seized for debt . . . . . 27 Nov. "
250 railway bills passed, 1865; only 98 . . . 1867
Strike of 350 men on London and Brighton line, 25-27 March, "
Strike of 500 on North Eastern line, 11 April; overcome by the company . . . . 25 April, "
Railway commission report against the government buying the railways, &c. . . . . May, "
Railway acts amended by act passed . 20 Aug. "
A climbing locomotive, by means of central rails, ascended Mont Cenis in 1865. [The experiments were first tried on the High Peak railway, Sept. 1863 and Feb. 1864.] The railway completed and traversed by a locomotive and two carriages, containing Mr. Fell, the inventor of the plan, and others; an unexampled journey in regard to steepness of gradients and the elevation of the summit level, 6700 feet, 21 Aug. 1867. After successful trials in May, the railway was opened 15 June, 1868
Lord Cairns (on appeal) decides that holders of debentures are responsible as qualified proprietors, 28 Jan. "
Capt. Yolland, government inspector, reports that in his opinion electric communication between the passengers and the railway servants on trains stopping only at long intervals is necessary and practicable . . . . . March, "
Railway Regulation acts passed 1868, 1871
Conference of railway shareholders at Manchester, 14, 15 April, 1868
Southern Railways Amalgamation bill; opposed in the lords; withdrawn . . . . June, "
Mont Cenis railway opened for traffic . 15 June, "
New act to amend the laws relating to railways, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 119: (it orders smoking compartments, and communication between passengers and railway servants in certain trains; and prohibits trains for prize-fights, &c.) passed, 31 July, "
Midland railway station, St. Pancras (*which see*), opened . . . . . 1 Oct. "
New route to Liverpool (by a viaduct over the Mersey at Runcorn), opened . . . . 1 April, 1869
Pacific railway: from the Atlantic to the Pacific; opened . . . . . 12 May, "
"Abandonment of Railways act" passed 11 Aug. "
Railway Companies Powers act (1864) and Construction Facilities act (1864) amended by act passed . . . . . 20 June, 1870
"*Railway Association*" established: (it consists of directors and representatives of shareholders, to watch legislation, &c.,) inaugural dinner, 21 July, "
Under the London, Dover, and Chatham railway act, the arbitrators, the marquis of Salisbury and lord Cairns, decide for the amalgamation of the general undertaking; extensions for award published . . . . . Aug. 1871
Rigi Mountain railway (up to 4000 feet above sea level), opened . . . . . 23 May, "
Mansion-house station of the Metropolitan District railway inaugurated . . . 1 July, "
European and North American railway opened at Bangor, Maine . . . . . 18 Oct. "

Proposed amalgamation of the Midland and Glasgow and South-Western
Amalgamation of the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, voted by companies . . . . . 20 Oct. 1871
Forged telegram announcing proposed amalgamation of the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways (led to purchase of shares, and affected the market), about 23 Nov. ,,
George Hudson, the "railway king," died, aged 71, 14 Dec. ,,
Strike of porters of London and North-Western company; settled . . . . 26, 27 July, 1872
Death of Thos. Brassey, who made 6600 miles of railways, which cost 78,000,000*l.* (able, honest, kind) ,,
Parliamentary committee report in favour of railway amalgamation, published . . . . Aug. 1872
First railway in Japan opened . . . 12 June, ,,
One-rail railway laid down at Paris by M. Larmenjat, reported successful for short distances Aug. ,,
Amalgamations already accomplished: London and North-Western, 61 branch lines; Great Northern, 37; Great Eastern, 27; London and Brighton, 22; London and South-Western, 22; Midland, 17 ,,
Railway proposed by M. de Lesseps from Orenburg to Peshawur (2500 miles), to connect by means of Russian and East Indian railways Calais and Calcutta . . . . . May, 1873
Bill for amalgamation of London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire companies rejected by the commons committee . . . . 23 May, ,,
New Regulation of Railways Act passed (commissioners to be appointed to carry out the Act of 1854), 21 July; commissioners: sir Frederick Peel, Mr. Price, and Mr. Macnamara; met first time . . . . . 11 Nov. ,,
First railway in Persia begun at Resht . 11 Sept. ,,
Railway accidents investigated by Capt. Tyler; 1871, 171; in 1872, 246; in the United Kingdom in 1872, 541 railway servants killed, 499 injured.
Circular from the Board of Trade, by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to the railway companies respecting the increase of preventable accidents and unpunctuality . . . . . 18 Nov. ,,
The justificatory replies of sir Edward Watkin for the London and Brighton Co., and of R. Moon for the L. and N. W. Co.; from other companies Dec. ,,
Ten railway servants convicted of robbing the luggage, severely sentenced . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
120 persons killed; 48 without their own fault; in six months 1873-4
The Board of Trade's reply (by Mr. Malcolm) to to the railway companies, published about 24 Feb. ,,
The Pullman palace saloon cars (American) introduced on the Midland railway, 21 March; opened to the public . . . . . 1 June ,,
Commission to inquire into causes of railway accidents agreed to by government, 27 April; nominated (duke of Buckingham and others) 11 June, ,,
Circular from sir C. Adderley, recommending punctuality and care, to avoid accidents . July, ,,
Railway Travellers' Protection Society organised; duke of Manchester, president . . 23 July, ,,
Board of Trade Arbitration Act passed . 30 ,, ,,
New standing orders respecting *l*abourers' houses to be removed for making railways, passed 30 July, ,,
Statement of railway servants: that 632 were killed in 1872, and 773 killed in 1873; many injured; [asserted to be less than the truth] . . Sept. 1874
Midland railway company announces change of fares: first-class to 1½*d.* a mile; second class abolished; no return tickets at lower fares; to begin . . . . . 1 Jan. 1875
Other companies announce reductions in fares Jan. ,,
Persons employed on railways: England, 228,958; Scotland, 31,023; Ireland, 14,554; total, 274,535; (L. & N. W. company, about 40,000); announced Jan. ,,
House of lords on appeal decide that railway companies are responsible for negligence in conveying persons and goods, although they disclaim it on tickets . . . . . 1 June, ,,
Great trial of continuous *railway brakes* on Midland railway, near Lowdham; Westinghouse automatic break considered the best . . June ,,
Extension of Metropolitan railway to Great Eastern opened, 10 July, 1875
Railway jubilee at Darlington; 50th anniversary of opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway; statue of Joseph Pease unveiled . . 27 Sept. ,,
First railway in China, from Shanghae to Oussoon (11 miles), constructed by Europeans; at first opposed; trial trip, 16 March; publicly opened, 30 June, 1876
Passenger duty received, 507,076*l.* for year 1872-3; 736,369*l.* for year 1875-6

RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Year.	*Capital paid-up.*	*Miles opened.*	*Net Receipts.*
1851.	£240,897	6,890	
1854.	286,068,794	8,054	£11,009,519
1860.	348,130,127	10,433	14,579,254
1865.	455,478,143	13,289	18,602,582
1870.	529,908,673	15,537	23,362,618
1875.	630,223,494	16,658	28,016,272

Working expenses: 1854, 9,206,205*l.*; 1861, 13,843,337*l.*; 1870, 21,715,525*l.*; 1874, 32,625,529*l.*
Number of passengers: 1845, 33,791,253; 1854, 111,206,707; 1860, 163,483,572; 1865, 251,959,862; 1870, 330,162,801; 1874, 478,334,368.

Miles opened.

England & Wales	1843	1775	1861	7820	1874	11,622
Scotland	,,	225	,,	1626	,,	2,700
Ireland	,,	31	,,	1423	,,	2,127

For 1847-9, it was calculated that out of 4,782,188 travellers by railway, *one* person was killed, from causes beyond his own control; for 1856-9, one in 8,708,411; 1866-8, one in 12,941,170. Passengers killed from causes beyond their control: in 1871, 12; 1862-72, 271; 1872, 24. Captain Tyler's report: 1874, 1424 killed—211 passengers (not their fault, 86); 788 servants, 425 trespassers; 5041 injured.

Compensation paid for injuries by companies.

	1873	1874
Passengers . .	£364,509	£355,876
Goods . . .	231,707	259,893

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways are generally named after their termini.

Railways.	*Date of Opening.*
Arbroath and Forfar . . .	3 Jan. 1839
Atmospheric Railway (*which see*)	1840
Bangor and Carnarvon	July, 1852
Belfast and county of Down	April, 1850
Birmingham and Derby	12 Aug. 1839
Birmingham and Gloucester . . .	17 Dec. 1840
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley,	July, 1852
Brighton and Chichester	8 June, 1846
Brighton and Hastings	27 June, ,,
Bristol and Exeter	1 May, 1844
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1845
Caledonian	Feb. 1848
Canterbury and Whitstable . . .	May, 1830
Charing Cross Railway, London, opened	11 Jan. 1864
Cheltenham and Swindon	12 May, 1845
Chester and Birkenhead	22 Sept. 1840
Chester and Crewe	1848
Cockermouth and Workington . .	28 April, 1847
Colchester and Ipswich	15 June, 1846
Cork and Bandon	8 Dec. 1851
Cornwall	1 May, 1859
Coventry and Leamington	2 Dec. 1844
Croydon and Epsom	17 May, 1847
Devon and Somerset	7 Nov. 1873
Dublin and Carlow	10 Aug. 1846
Dublin and Drogheda	26 May, 1844
Dublin and Kingstown	17 Dec. 1834
Dublin and Belfast Junction . . .	June, 1852
Dundee and Newtyle	Dec. 1831
Dundee and Perth	22 May, 1847
Durham and Sunderland	28 June, 1839
Eastern Counties	18 June, ,,
Eastern Union (London and Colchester),	29 March, 1843
East London	10 April, 1876
Edinburgh and Berwick	18 June, 1846
Edinburgh and Glasgow	8 Feb. 1842

Railways.	*Date of Opening.*
Ely and Peterborough	Jan. 1847
Exeter and Plymouth (part)	29 May, 1846
Glasgow and Ayr	19 Sept. 1840
Glasgow and Greenock	24 March, 1841
Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge	July, 1845
Gloucester and Chepstow	Sept. 1851
Grand Junction (Birmingham to Newton)	July, 1837
Gravesend and Rochester	10 Feb. 1845
Great Western to Maidenhead, 4 June, 1838; to Bristol	30 June, 1841
Great Northern	1852
Hertford branch of Eastern Counties	31 Oct. 1843
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds	24 Dec. 1846
Isle of Man	1 July, 1873
Kendal and Windermere	21 April, 1847
Lancaster and Carlisle	16 Dec. 1846
Lancaster and Preston	30 June, 1840
Leeds and Bradford	1 July, 1846
Leeds and Derby	July, 1840
Liverpool and Birmingham	4 July, 1837
Liverpool and Manchester	15 Sept. 1830
Liverpool and Preston	31 Oct. 1838
London and Birmingham	17 Sept. ,,
London and Blackwall	2 Aug. 1841
London and Brighton	21 Sept. ,,
London and Bristol	30 June, ,,
London and Cambridge	30 July, 1845
London and Colchester	29 March, 1843
London, Chatham, and Dover	29 Sept. 1860
London and Croyden	1 June, 1839
London and Dover	7 Feb. 1844
London and Greenwich	26 Dec. 1838
London and Richmond	27 July, 1846
London and Southampton	11 May, 1840
London and Southend	June, 1856
London and Warrington; branch of the Great Northern	Aug. 1850
Lowestoft branch; Norwich and Yarmouth	1847
Lynn and Ely	,,
Manchester and Birmingham	10 Aug. 1842
Manchester and Leeds	1 March, 1841
Manchester and Sheffield	22 Dec. 1845
Metropolitan, London; act obtained, 1853; construction began, 1860; opened	10 Jan. 1863
Midland Counties	30 June, 1840
Newcastle and Berwick	July, 1847
Newcastle and Carlisle	18 June, 1839
Newcastle and North Shields	18 June, ,,
Newmarket and Cambridge	Oct. 1851
Northampton and Peterborough	2 June, 1845
North and South-Western Junction	Dec. 1852
North Eastern	July, 1845
Norwich and Yarmouth	1 May, 1844
Nottingham to Grantham	July, 1850
Nottingham and Lincoln	3 Aug. 1846
Nottingham branch; Rugby and Derby	30 May, 1839
Oxford branch of London and Bristol	12 June, 1844
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	May, 1852
Penzance to Camborne	Jan. ,,
Rugby and Derby	July, 1840
Rugby and Leamington	Feb. 1851
St. Andrew's	July, 1852
St. Helen's; first act passed	1830
Salisbury branch of the London and Southampton	1847
Settle and Carlisle	1 May, 1876
Southampton and Dorchester	1 June, ,,
South Devon	1850
South Eastern (London and Dover)	7 Feb. 1844
South Eastern; North Kent line	1849
Stockton and Darlington	27 Sept. 1825
Trent Valley	26 June, 1847
Ulster	Aug. 1839
West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction from the Blackwall railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850
Worcester and Droitwich	Jan. 1852
York and Darlington (N. Eastern)	4 Jan. 1841
York and Newcastle ,,	17 June, 1847
York and Normanton ,,	30 June, 1840
York and Scarborough ,,	7 July, 1845
Yarmouth and Norwich	1 May, 1844

Alleged EXTENT OF RAILWAYS (in miles), 1867:—Austrian dominions, 4001; France, 8989; Italy, 3040; Prussia, 5483; Russia, 2893; Spain, 3216; United States of America, 32,896; India, 4070; Australia, 669.—1872 (end): Great Britain, 15,814; India, 5372; France, 10,610; Belgium, 1892; Germany, 10,916; United States of America, 60,382.

MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.*

Very many (where only 2 persons killed) are not noted; in nearly all cases a large number were injured.

W. Huskisson, M.P., killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway . 15 Sept. 1830
Great Corby (Newcastle and Carlisle); train runs off line; 3 killed . . . 3 Dec. 1836
Brentwood (Eastern Counties): carriages overturned; 3 killed . . . 21 Aug. 1840
Cuckfield (London and Brighton): engine runs off line; 4 killed . . . 2 Oct. 1841
Sonninghill cutting, near Reading: engine forced off line; 8 killed . . . 24 Dec. 1841
Versailles: carriages take fire, passengers locked in; 52 or 53 lives lost, including admiral D'Urville, 8 May, 1842
Masborough (Midland Counties): collision; Mr. Boteler and others killed, many injured, 20 Oct. 1845
Stratford (Eastern Counties): collision through great carelessness; Mr. Hind killed, many mutilated, 18 July, 1846
Pevensey (Brighton and Hastings): collision; 40 injured . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Clifton (Manchester and Bolton): express runs off line; 2 killed, many injured . . 15 Dec. ,,
Chester (Chester and Shrewsbury): train runs off bridge; 4 killed; greater number injured, 18 May, 1847
Wolverton (North Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured . . . 5 June, ,,
Shrivenham (Great Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured . . . 10 May, 1848
Carlisle (Caledonian): axletree of carriage breaks; 5 killed . . . 10 Feb. 1849
Frodsham Tunnel (Chester and Warrington Junction): collision; 6 killed . . . 30 April, 1851
Newmarket Hill (Lewes and Brighton): train runs off line; 4 killed . . . 6 June, ,,
Bicester (Buckinghamshire): collision; 6 killed, 6 Sept. ,,
Burnley (Great Northern): collision; 4 killed, 12 July, 1852
Dixonfold (Great Northern): engine wheels broke; 7 killed . . . 4 March, 1853
Near Straffan (Great Southern and Western, Ireland): collision; 13 killed . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Near Harling, Norfolk (Eastern Counties): collision; 6 killed . . . 12 Jan. 1854
Croydon (Brighton and Dover): collision; 3 killed, 24 Aug. ,,
Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia: 21 killed . . . 29 Aug. ,,
Reading (South Eastern): collision; 5 killed, 12 Sept. 1855
Near Paris: collision; 9 killed . . . 9 Oct. ,,
Between Thoret and Moret: collision; 16 killed 23 Oct. ,,
Campbell (N. Pennsylvania): collision; above 100 killed . . . 17 July, 1856
Dunkett (Waterford and Kilkenny): collision; 7 killed . . . 19 Nov. ,,
Kirby (Liverpool and Blackpool): collision; 200 injured; none killed . . . 27 June, 1857
Lewisham (North Kent): collision; 11 killed, 28 June, ,,
Between Pyle and Port Talbot: collision; 4 killed 14 Oct. ,,
Attleborough, Warwickshire (North Western): train thrown off the line through a cow crossing the rails; 3 killed . . . 10 May, 1858
Near Mons, Belgium: coke waggon on the rails; 21 killed . . . June, ,,
Chilham (South Eastern): either too great speed or broken axletree; 3 killed . . . 30 June, ,,
Near Round Oak Station (Oxford and Wolverhampton)—excursion train: collision; 14 killed, 23 Aug. ,,
Tottenham (Eastern Counties): engine wheel breaks; 6 killed . . . 20 Feb. 1860
Helmshore (Lancashire and Yorkshire)—excursion train: collision; 11 killed . . . 4 Sept. ,,

* On Dec. 27, 1864, the queen wrote to the directors of the railway companies of London, requesting them "to be as careful of other passengers as of herself."

Atherstone (North Western): collision of mail and cattle trains; 11 killed . . . . 16 Nov. 1860
Near Wimbledon: Dr. Baly killed . . . 28 Jan. 1861
Railway tunnel falls in near Haddon Hall, Derbyshire; 5 men killed . . . . . 2 July, ,,
Clayton Tunnel (London and Brighton): collision; 23 killed, 176 injured . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Kentish Town (Hampstead Junction): 16 killed, 320 injured . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Market Harborough: collision; 1 killed and 50 injured . . . . . 28 Aug. 1862
Near Winchburgh (Edinburgh and Glasgow): collision; 15 killed, 100 wounded . . . 13 Oct. ,,
Near Streatham (London and Brighton): explosion of boiler through attempting too great speed; 4 killed; above 30 injured . . . 30 May, 1863
Near Lynn (Lynn and Hunstanton): carriages upset through bullock on the line; 5 killed. 3 Aug. ,,
Egham (South Western): collision; 5 killed, above 20 injured . . . . . 7 June, 1864
Canada: train ran off a bridge at St. Hilaire in crossing; about 83 killed, 200 wounded, 29 June, 1864
Blackheath Tunnel: fast train ran into a ballast train; 6 killed . . . . . 16 Dec. ,,
Near Rednal (on a branch of Great Western): train ran off insecure rails; 13 killed, about 40 injured, 7 June, 1865
Near Staplehurst (South Eastern): train ran off insecure rails, &c.; 10 killed and about 50 injured, 9 June, ,,
Near Colney Hatch (Midland): collision with coal trucks: above 50 persons injured . . 30 Aug. ,,
Fall of a bridge at Sutton (S. coast line): 6 men killed, 28 April, 1866
Near Caterham junction (London and Brighton): 3 killed, 12 injured . . . . 30 April, ,,
In Welwyn Tunnel (Great Northern): a steam tube burst; collision of three goods trains; and a great fire; 2 lives lost . . . . . 9, 10 June, ,,
Near Royston (Great Northern): train ran off line; 3 lives lost . . . . . 2 July, ,,
Brynkir station (Carnarvonshire): points said to have been tampered with; train ran off line; 6 persons killed . . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
20 miles from Carlisle (Lancaster and Carlisle): an axle of carriage of goods train broke; collision with another goods train; fire, and explosion of 5 tons of gunpowder; 2 killed . . 25 Feb. 1867
Between Bhosawul and Khundwah (Great Indian Peninsular): train precipitated into a chasm made in an embankment by a river torrent; many lives lost . . . . . 26 June, ,,
Walton Junction, Warrington (London and North Western): collision with coal train; error of pointsman, 8 lives lost . . . . 29 June, ,,
At Brayhead, near Enniscorthy (Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford): went off the line into a gorge; 2 killed, many injured . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Between New Mills and Peak Forest: 2 collisions; 5 lives lost . . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
French Great Northern, about 14 miles from Paris: several killed, many wounded . . 27 Oct. ,,
Lake Shore railway, New York: embankment fell; 41 persons burnt to death . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
Carr's Rock, on river Delaware; Erie railway: carriages precipitated down an embankment; 26 persons killed, 52 very seriously injured, 14 April, 1868
Abergele, N. Wales (London and North-Western): collision between Irish mail train and luggage train; barrels of petroleum ignited; 33 persons burnt to death (see *Abergele*) . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Near Birlingbury station (Rugby and Leamington): carriages went over Draycot embankment; 2 persons killed . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Near Bull's Pill, S. Wales (Great Western): mail train ran into a cattle train; 1 person and much cattle killed . . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Near Copenhagen tunnel, Holloway (Great Northern): coal train ran off the line; 2 killed, 18 Jan. 1869
Near Khandalla, Bombay (Great Indian Peninsular): train ran off the line; about 18 killed 26 Jan. ,,
Arch fell in at Bethnal Green (Great Eastern): coal train passing; 5 killed . . . 25 Feb. ,,
Newcross (London and Brighton): collision; 2 killed, many injured; loss to the company by compensation, about 70,000*l*. . . . 23 June, ,,
Near Barnet (Great Northern): collision; 1 man burnt to death . . . . . 16 Aug. 1869
Long Eaton Junction (Midland): collision; 7 killed 9 Oct. ,,
Near Welwyn (Great Northern): collision; 3 killed 24 Oct. ,,
Eureka, St. Louis, Missouri; collision; 19 killed, 12 May, 1870
Near Newark (Great Northern): collision; a waggon of a goods train, through the breaking of an old axle, went off the rails and met an excursion train; 19 deaths; 1.30 A.M. . . 21 June, ,,
Near Carlisle: collision; 5 killed . . 10 July, ,,
Tamworth (London and North Western): Irish mail (late), sent into a siding; broke down a buttress and ran into the river Anker (error of a pointsman); 3 deaths . . . 4.7 A.M. 14 Sept. ,,
Plessis near Tours: collision; between two trains; several killed . . . . . 4 A.M. 20 Sept. ,,
Harrow (London and North-Western): collision with coal waggons; 7 killed . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
Brockley Whins (North Eastern): collision through mistake of Hedley, a pointsman; 5 killed 6 Dec. 1870
Barnsley (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway): collision; goods trucks broke loose; 14 killed, many injured . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
Bell-bar, near Hatfield (Great Northern): tire of wheel broke; break and carriages overturned; 8 killed . . . . . 26 Dec. ,,
Between Bandoz and St. Nizaire: explosion of gunpowder in casks; 60 killed . . . 25 Feb. 1871
Revere (Boston and Portland, U.S.): collision; above 20 killed . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Near Champigny (Lyons Company): a spring broke; 11 killed . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
Ferry-hill (North British): collision; 2 killed, 16 Oct. ,,
Antibes railway between Nice and Cannes: train thrown into the river Brague; 12 said to be killed 24 Jan. 1872
Belleville (Grand Trunk of Canada): engine broke off the line; many burnt, scalded, &c.; about 30 killed . . . . . 22 June, ,,
Connellsville (Baltimore and Pittsburg): collision; many hurt, 3 killed . . . . . 22 June, ,,
Juvisy (Orleans railway): express ran into luggage train; boiler exploded; 5 burnt to death (including mother of the duchess of Malakoff) 26 June, ,,
Rose-hill junction (Newcastle and Carlisle): collision; 4 killed . . . . . 5 July, ,,
Red-hill junction (Great Western and L. & N.W.), near Hertford; 2 killed . . . . 29 July, ,,
Clifton junction (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision; 4 killed . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
Kirtlebridge, Dumfries (Caledonian): collision; express train late; error of pointsman; 12 killed, 2 Oct. ,,
Kelvedon, near Chelmsford (Great Eastern): locomotive driven off the line by a raised rail; 1 killed, many hurt . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Near Woodhouse junction (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire): collision; two killed, 18 Oct. ,,
Corry, Pennsylvania, U.S.: train broke through a bridge; about 20 killed . . . . 24 Dec. ,,
Near Pesth: train run off line; 21 killed, about 7 May, 1873
Near Shrewsbury (Great Western and London & N. W. Junction): axle of engine broke; carriages driven off the line; 4 killed . . 8 May, ,,
Near Higham, Derbyshire (Midland); engine-tire broke; train ran off the line; 2 killed 21 June, ,,
Wigan (London and North Western): carriages thrown off the line; sir John Anson and others (13 persons) killed . . . . . 23 Aug. ,,
Retford Junction (Great Northern, Manchester, and Sheffield): collision; 3 killed . . . 23 Aug. ,,
Near Hartlepool (North Eastern): train thrown off the line; 3 killed . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Peamarsh crossing, near Guildford (South Western): collision with a bullock; train thrown off the line; 3 killed . . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Barkston Junction, near Grantham (Great Northern): 2 killed . . . . . 10 Jan. 1874
Near Manuel and Bo'ness Junction, between Edinburgh and Glasgow (North British): collision of London express with mineral train; 16 killed 27 Jan. ,,
Euxton Junction, between Preston and Wigan; col-

lision through fog and too great speed; 2 killed 20 Feb. 1874
Merthyr-Tydvil (Great Western): coupling broke, causing collision; about 40 seriously injured; 1 death . . . . . 18 May, „
Bargoed (Rhymney railway); collision; train ran away through brakes not acting; 2 killed; much damage . . . . . 12 Aug. „
Thorpe, near Norwich (East Norfolk): collision; two trains met (mistake of Cooper and Robson, telegraph clerks, committed for trial for manslaughter); 26 deaths; about 50 injured; 8.30 p.m. 10 Sept. 1874
Cost the company above 13,000*l.*, Cooper sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment . 7 April, 1875
Shipton, near Oxford (Great Western); tire of carriage-wheel broke; train driven over an embankment; 34 deaths ensued, about 70 injured 24 Dec. 1874
[Verdict of inquiry, accidental deaths; 16 March, 1875.]
Rothbury, near Morpeth (North Eastern): train ran off embankment; 4 killed . . 3 July, 1875
Kildwick, near Skipton, Yorkshire (Midland): Scotch express ran into an excursion train; 7 deaths, 11.30 p.m. . . . . 28 Aug. „
Between Mutford and Somerleyton; train ran off the line; 3 killed . . . . . 1 Jan. 1876
Near Odessa: train ran over embankment; about 68 killed . . . . . 8 Jan. „
Abbot's Ripton (Great Northern), near Huntingdon; 2 collisions; first, Scotch express with coal train; and second, with Leeds express from London, whereby 14 deaths; including Mr. Thos. Mure, Scotch advocate, a son of Mr. Noble, the sculptor; a son of Mr. Dion Boucicault, dramatist; brother and 2 nieces of Dr. Burdon Sanderson; during a snow storm . . . . . 21 Jan. „
Coroner's inquest: verdict, virtually accidental deaths; directors censured for not having a separate line for mineral traffic . . . . 3 Feb. „
Near Long Ashton (*on* Great Western), "Flying Dutchman" express: about 57 miles an hour; driver and stoker killed; defective condition of permanent way . . . . . 27 July, „
Between Radstock and Wellow; about 4 miles from Bath (Somerset and Dorset), single line; collision between excursion trains; 14 killed; about 11 p.m. . . . . 7 Aug. „
Inquest: verdict, manslaughter against James Sleep, station-master . . . . 12 Sept. „

RAINBOW. Its theory was developed by Kepler in 1611, and by René Descartes in 1629; see *Spectrum*.

RAIN-FALL. Mr. G. J. Symons printed a table of rain-fall in Britain for 140 years, 1726-1865, in the Reports of the British Association in 1866. The wettest year was 1852, being 38 per cent. above the average; but 1872 was 58 per cent. He began to publish his "Annual Rainfall in the British Isles" in 1866. In 1867 he published, "*Rain: How, When, Where, Why, it is Measured.*" It contains an attempt at a rainfall table of the world.

RALEIGH'S CONSPIRACY, termed the *Main Plot* (*which see*).

RAMADÁN, the Mahometan month of fasting; in 1865, 28 Jan. to 27 Feb.; and from 27 Dec. 1867 to 30 Jan. 1868 inclusive. It is followed by the festival of Bairam (*which see*).

RAMBOUILLET, a royal château, about 25 miles from Paris. Here Francis I. died 31 March, 1547; and here Charles X abdicated, 2 Aug. 1830. After being possessed by the count of Thoulouse and the duc de Penthièvre, it was bought by Louis XVI. in 1778.

RAMILLIES (Belgium), the site of a brilliant victory gained by the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies over the French commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroy, on Whitsunday, 23 May (o.s. 12), 1706. The French were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued: about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement. This accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, &c.

RANGOON, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, built by Alompra, 1753, was taken by sir A. Campbell on 11 May, 1824. In Dec. 1826, it was ceded to the Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce. Oppression of the British merchants led to the second Burmese war, 1852. Rangoon was taken by storm by general Godwin, 14 April, and annexed to the British dominions in December.

RANSOME'S ARTIFICIAL STONE, the invention of Mr. Fred. Ransome, 1848, is made by dissolving common flint (silica) in heated caustic alkali, adding fine sand. The mixture is pressed into moulds and heated to redness.

RANTERS, a sect which arose in 1645, similar to the Seekers, now termed Quakers. The name is now applied to the Primitive Methodists, who separated from the main body in 1810; see *Wesleyans*.

RAPE was punished with death by the Jews, Romans, and Goths; by mutilation and loss of eyes in William I.'s reign. This was mitigated by the statute of Westminster 1, 3 Edw. I. 1274. Made felony by stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III. 1338; and without benefit of clergy, 18 Eliz. 1575. Rape was made punishable by transportation in 1841; by penal servitude for life, or a less period, 1861.

RAPHIA, a port of Palestine. Here Antiochus III. of Syria was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt, 217 B.C.

RAPHOE, a bishopric in N. Ireland. St. Columb-kille, a man of great virtue and learning, and of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place, and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men: but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of the see in the 8th century. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry by act 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833; see *Bishops*.

RAPPAHANNOCK, see *Chancellorsville*, and *Trials*, 1865.

RASPBERRY, not named among the fruits early introduced into this country from the continent. The Virginian raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) before 1696, and the flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*), about 1700, came from North America.

RASTADT, Baden. Here the preliminaries of a peace were signed, 6 March, 1714, by marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugène on the part of the emperor; the German frontier was restored to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—The CONGRESS of RASTADT, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced 9 Dec. 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout 1798. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltzler took place 28 April, 1799.

RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY, East London. Mr. Marr, a shopkeeper here, with his wife, child, and boy, were brutally murdered in a few minutes,

7 Dec. 1811. In the same neighbourhood, on 11 Dec., Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, their child, and servant, were also murdered. A man, named Williams, arrested on suspicion, committed suicide, 15 Dec.

RATING ACT, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 54, passed 7 Aug. 1874; abolishes exemptions from the poor law act, 43rd of Elizabeth; and provides for the rating of woods, mines, rights of fowling, fishing, &c.

RATHMINES (near Dublin). Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin castle, made a sally out, routed the marquis of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000 men, and took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, and ammunition, 2 Aug. 1649.

RATIONALISM, the doctrine of those who reject a divine revelation and admit no other means of acquiring knowledge but experience and reason. The leading writers are Reimarus of Hamburg (died 1768), Paulus of Heidelberg, Eichhorn, Reinhard, and Strauss. W. Lecky's "History of Rationalism in Europe" appeared, July, 1865; and Dr. J. Hurst's, April, 1867.

RATISBON (in Bavaria), was made a free imperial city about 1200. Several diets have been held here. A peace was concluded here between France and the emperor of Germany, by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed 13 Oct. 1630. In later times, it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon of France, 1 Aug. 1806. Ratisbon was made an archbishopric in 1806; secularised in 1810; was ceded to Bavaria in 1815; became again an archbishopric in 1817.

RATTENING (from *ratten*, provincial for rat), the removing and hiding workmen's tools as a punishment for nonpayment to trades unions, or opposition to them. Much "rattening" was disclosed at the commission of inquiry at Sheffield in June 1867; and at Manchester Sept. following; see *Sheffield*.

RAUCOUX (Belgium). Here marshal Saxe and the French army totally defeated the allies under prince Charles of Lorraine, 11 Oct. 1746.

RAVAILLAC'S MURDER of Henry IV. of France, 14 May, 1610. The execution of the assassin on 27 May was accompanied by most elaborate tortures.

RAVENNA (on the Adriatic), a city of the Papal states, founded by Greek colonists, fell under the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favoured and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 404. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the holy see. On the 11th of April, 1512, a battle was fought between the French, under Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the good fortune of the French in Italy. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Many of the *Accoltellatori*, a secret society of assassins (said to have been formerly followers of Garibaldi), who long kept the city in terror, arrested, Sept.—Oct.; condemned to life imprisonment . . . . . 12 Dec. 1874

RE, ISLE OF (W. coast of France, near Rochelle). Oyster beds planted here in 1862 have flourished. See *Rochelle*.

READERS, a new order of ministrants in the church of England, received the assent of the archbishops and bishops in July, 1866. They were not to be ordained or addressed as reverend.

READING (Berkshire). Here Alfred defeated the Danes, 871. The abbey was founded in 1121 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy. The palace prison was erected 1850.

REALISTS, see *Nominalists*.

REAL PRESENCE, see *Transubstantiation*.

REAPING-MACHINES. One was invented in this country early in the present century, but failed from its intricacies. At the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, Sept. 1867, the rev. Patrick Bell stated that he invented a reaping-machine in 1826, which was used in 1827; the principle being that on which the best American machines are now constructed. On 15 Jan. 1868, he was presented with a valuable testimonial, and 1000*l.* in money. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846; he received a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition of 1851. About 200 patented; few good. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited at the same time, was highly commended.

REASON was decreed to be worshipped as a goddess by the French republicans, 10 Nov. 1793, and was personified by an actress.—Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5; Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," ("Kritik der reinen Vernunft"), 1781.

REBECCA RIOTS, see *Wales*, 1843.

REBELLIONS or **INSURRECTIONS IN BRITISH HISTORY.** Details of many are given in separate articles. See *Conspiracies*.

Against William the conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, 1069.
By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; suppressed, 1090.
In favour of the empress Maude, 1139. Ended, 1153.
The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189.
Of the Barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, 15 June following.
Of the Barons, 1261-67.
Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.
Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector to his daughter. He killed the collector in his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1381; see *Tyler*.
In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1398.
Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.
Against king Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1402-3.
Against Henry V. by earl of Cambridge and other lords, 1415.
Of Jack Cade, against Henry VI. 1450; see *Cade's Insurrection*.
In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.
Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.
Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.
Under Lambert Simnel, 1486, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick; his army was defeated, leaders slain, and he was discovered to be a baker's son; he was pardoned, and employed by the king as a menial.
Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492; defeated; executed 1499.
Under Thomas Flammock and Michael Joseph, in Cornwall, against taxes levied to pay the Scottish war expenses. They marched towards London, and lord Audley took the command at Wells. They were defeated at Blackheath, 22 June, and the three leaders were executed, 28 June, 1497.
The "Pilgrimage of Grace" against Henry VIII. 1536-7.
Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, &c., 1549; suppressed same year.
In Norfolk, headed by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.
In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. 10 July, 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards: she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, 12 Feb. 1554, aged 17.
Of sir Thomas Wyatt, son of the poet, and others, against queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., fails; he is beheaded 11 April, 1554.
Of the Roman catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec. 1567. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the regent Morton and executed.
Of the Irish under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601.
Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.
Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neil, &c., against the English in Ireland, 1641-5.
The "Great Rebellion," 1641-60.
Rebellion of the Scots Covenanters, 1666; soon put down.
Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; executed 15 July.
Of the Scots in favour of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.
Of the Scots under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746; lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock beheaded.
Of the Americans on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and the independence of the United States, 1782.
In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms, commenced 24 May, 1798; suppressed next year.
Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted enthusiast, 23 July, 1803, when lord Kilwarden was killed with several others by the insurgents.
Canadian Insurrection (*which see*), Dec. 1837 to Nov. 1838.
Of Chartists at Newport (*which see*), 4 Nov. 1839.
Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion; terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers by sub-inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh common, Ballingary, co. Tipperary, 29 July, 1848; see *Ireland*.
Sepoy mutiny in India (see *India*), 1857-8.
Of Fenians in Ireland; see *Fenians* and *Ireland*, 1865-7.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY, were first taxed by a stamp duty in 1783. The act was amended in 1784, 1791 *et seq.*, and receipts were taxed by a duty varying to the amount of the money received, in all transactions. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland, by stat. 35 Geo. III. 1795; see *Bills of Exchange*. The uniform stamp of one penny on receipts, for all sums above 2*l.*, was enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (4 Aug. 1853); see *Stamps*.

RECIPROCITY ASSOCIATION, founded at Manchester Sept. 1869, in consequence of the restrictions on the importation of British manufactures into their territories imposed by foreign governments.

RECIPROCITY TREATY between Great Britain and the United States, regulating the relation between the latter and Canada, in regard to trade, fisheries, &c., negotiated by lord Elgin, and ratified 2 Aug. 1854. Its abrogation, proposed by the United States government in 1864, was effected 17 March, 1866. Its renewal was desired in the states in 1867.

RECITATIVE, a species of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking, and used for narratives in operas, is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinuccini to the introduction of the opera, 1600; see *Opera*.

RECORDER, the principal judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 1298; right hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., the PRESENT recorder, was elected Dec. 1856. The salary, originally 10*l.* per annum, is now 3000*l.*

RECORD, Evangelical, or Low Church, weekly newspaper, established 1828.

RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began to be regularly preserved in 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Rolls Chapel, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records act, 2 Vict. c. 94 (10 Aug. 1838).—A new RECORD OFFICE has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter-lanes, to which the records have been gradually removed. The Record Commissioners commenced their publications in 1802. Mr. F. Thomas's valuable "Handbook to the Public Records," was published in 1853. Mr. Ewald's "Our Public Records," in 1873. Acts relating to the Public Records of Ireland, passed 1867 and 1875.

RECREATION, see *Playground*.

RECREATIVE RELIGIONISTS, a name given to an association of gentlemen for diffusing a knowledge of natural religion by the aid of science, formed in Dec. 1866. In Jan. 1867 lectures were given on Sunday evenings at St. Martin's Hall, London, by professor Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and others, sacred music being performed at intervals during the evening. This was decided not to be an infraction of the Sunday act, 21 Geo. III. c. 49, in the trial, Baxter *v.* Baxter Langley, 19 Nov. 1868. See *Sunday Lecture Society*.

RECRUITING, see *Army*, 31 Oct. 1866.

RECUSANTS, persons who refuse to attend church, 1 Eliz. c. 2, 1559; dissenters relieved from this act, 1689; it was repealed, 1844.

REDAN, a kind of field fortification; see *Russo-Turkish War*, 1855.

RED CRAG, deposits of fossil remains on the coast of Essex and Suffolk, so designated by Edward Charlesworth about 1835. They are much used in the manure manufacture.

RED CROSS on a white ground, the flag of the Geneva Convention (*which see*). The Russian Red Cross society, with others, was very active during the Servian war, July—Aug. 1876.

REDE LECTURE, Cambridge; sir Robert Rede, chief justice of common pleas, in 1507; endowed some lectureships. In 1859 these were replaced by an annual lecture: which has been given by professors Owen, Phillips, Ansted, Tyndall, and other eminent persons.

REDEMPTORISTS, see *Liguorians*.

REDHILL, see *Reformatory Schools*.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENTS, a name given to part of the Hudson bay settlements.

RED SEA. In 1826 Ehrenberg discovered that the colour was due to marine plants, the *Trichodesmium Erythræum*; see *Suez*.

REFLECTORS, see *Burning-glass*.

REFORM ASSOCIATION, instituted at Westminster to protect electors, 20 May, 1835.

REFORM BANQUETS, see *France*, 1847.

REFORM CLUB, established 1830. New building finished, 1841.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, 7 May, 1782; of 144, 7 May, 1783; and of 74, 18 April, 1785; see *Radicals*. The measure of reform by earl Grey's administration was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, 1 March, 1831.

BILL OF 1831.

First division; *second* reading: for it, 302; against it, 301; 22 March.

On motion for a committee, general Gascoyne moved an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291; 19 April.

The bill abandoned, and parliament dissolved, 23 April.

A new parliament assembled, 14 June. Bill again introduced, 24 June.

Division on *second* reading: for it, 367; against it, 231—majority, 136; 7 July.

Division on *third* reading of the bill: for it, 345; against it, 236—majority, 109; 22 Sept.

In the LORDS:—first division, on *second* reading; lord Wharncliffe moved, "that the bill be read that day six months." For the amendment, 199; against it, 158—majority, FORTY-ONE; 8 Oct. [Parliament prorogued, 20 Oct. 1831.]

ACT OF 1832.*

Read in the COMMONS a *first* time without a division, 12 Dec. 1831. *Second* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162; 17 Dec. 1831. *Third* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 355; against it, 239—majority for it, 116; 23 March, 1832.

In the LORDS:—read a *first* time on motion of earl Grey, 27 March. *Second* reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 175—majority, NINE; 14 April. In the committee lord Lyndhurst moved, "that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, THIRTY-FIVE, 7 May.

Resignation of ministers, 9 May; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities by the creation of new peers.

In the LORDS, the bill was carried through the committee, 30 May; read a *third* time: 106 against 22—majority, EIGHTY-FOUR; 4 June. Received the royal assent, 7 June, 1832.

The royal assent given to the Scotch reform bill, 17 July; and to the Irish one, 7 Aug, 1832.

* By this "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45), 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A.), 30 were reduced to one member only (B.); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.), and 20 to send one member (D.), and other important changes were made.

ABORTIVE REFORM BILLS.

Lord John Russell introduced a *new reform bill*, 13 Feb. 1854, which was withdrawn, 11 April, 1854, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On 28 Feb. 1859, Mr. Disraeli brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on 31 March, by a majority of 39. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually to a change of ministry.

The new government (lords Palmerston and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, 1 March, 1860; but withdrew it, 11 June. No reform bill was brought forward by the government, 1861-5; see *Commons*.

The discussion respecting parliamentary reform was revived in the autumns of 1864 and 1865.

Mr. Baines' reform bill was rejected by the commons, 8 May, 1865.

Mr. Gladstone introduced a *franchise bill*, 12 March, 1866; after much discussion, it was read a second time, 28 April. A re-distribution of seats bill was introduced, and incorporated with the franchise bill, 7 May; an amendment (on a clause, substituting "rateable" for "clear yearly value") was passed, in opposition to the government, 19 June; which led to the resignation of the government, 26 June; and the withdrawal of the bill (see *Adullam*), 19 July, 1866.

Numerous great reform meetings: London, Hyde-park (riotous), 23, 24 July; Agricultural Hall, 30 July; and Guildhall, 8 Aug.; Manchester, 24 Sept.; Leeds, 8 Oct.; Glasgow, 16 Oct.; Edinburgh, 17 Nov.; Conference at Manchester, 19 Nov. 1866.

Reform demonstration of trades-unions in London; procession of about 25,000; great order observed, 3 Dec., 1866.

Procession of about 18,000 men to Agricultural Hall, Islington: good order kept; 11 Feb. 1867.

Mr. Disraeli announced his plan of proceeding with reform by 13 resolutions, 11 Feb.; these withdrawn, 26 Feb. 1867.

"Ten Minutes' bill" introduced and withdrawn, 25 Feb. 1867.

[It comprised a 6*l.* franchise for boroughs, and 20*l.* for counties. Said by sir John Pakington to have been agreed to in the last ten minutes of a cabinet council.]

New bill (with household suffrage) introduced 18 March; read second time, 27 March, 1867.

The "Tea-room meeting" of liberals (Messrs. Owen Stanley, Dillwyn, Grant Duff, and others), who agree to support the bill in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's resolution, which is withdrawn, and the bill goes into committee, 8 April; Mr. Gladstone's amendment rejected by 22 (for 288, against 310), 12 April, 1867.

Peaceable reform meetings at Birmingham, 22 April; Hyde Park, 6 May; National Reform Union (first meeting), 15 May, 1867.

ACTS OF 1867-8.

The new Reform bill passed by the commons, 15-16 July; by the lords (with amendments, when lord Derby said, that it was "a great experiment," and "a leap in the dark") 6 Aug.; received the royal assent, 15 Aug. 1867.*

* This act is divided into three parts:—

I. FRANCHISES. *Boroughs:* All householders rated for relief of the poor; lodgers, resident for twelve months, and paying 10*l.* a year. *Counties:* Persons of property of the clear annual value of 5*l.*; and occupiers of lands or tenements paying 12*l.* a year. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members, no person to vote for more than 2 candidates; in London, to vote for 3 only.

Disfranchised: Totnes; Reigate; Great Yarmouth; Lancaster.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS: Boroughs with less than 10,000 population, to return one member only (38 in Schedule A.). Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, to have 3 members instead of 2.

Chelsea (with Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington) made a borough: Merthyr Tydvil, and Salford, to return two members; Tower Hamlets divided into two boroughs—Hackney, and Tower Hamlets. (Other new boroughs in Schedule B.) University of London to return one member.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS: Registration, &c. Boundary Commissioners (*which see*). Parliament not to be dissolved on any future demise of the crown. Members holding offices of profit from the crown not to vacate their seats on acceptance of another office.

Scotch reform bill introduced by lord advocate, 17 Feb.; passed 13 July, 1868.
Irish bill introduced by the earl of Mayo, 19 March; passed 13 July, 1868.
The Reform league was dissolved 13 March, 1869.
Bill for extending household suffrage to counties brought in annually by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan;—lost (287—173), 13 May, 1874; lost (268—166), 7 July, 1875; lost (264—165), 30 May, 1876.

REFORMATION, THE. Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish it. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Erasmus, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melanchthon, Cranmer, Latimer, Knox, and Browne. Luther thus characterised himself and his fellow reformers: "Res non Verba—*Luther.*" "Verba non Res—*Erasmus.*" "Res et Verba—*Melanchthon.*" "Nec Verba nec Res—*Carlstadt;*" see *Wickliffites, Protestants, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterianism,* &c. The eras of the reformation are as follows:—

In France (*Albigenses*) about	1177
In England (*Wickliffe*)	1360
In Bohemia (*Huss*)	1405
In Italy (*Jerome Savonarola*)	1498
In France (*by Farel*) before	1512
In Germany (*Luther*)	1517
In Switzerland (*Zuinglius*)	1519
In Denmark (*Andreas Bodenstein*)	1521
In Prussia	1527
In France (*Calvin*); see *Huguenots*	1529
Protestants first so called	,,
In Sweden (*Petri*)	1530
In England (*Henry VIII.*)	1534
In Ireland (*Archbishop George Browne*)	1535
In England, completed (*Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius,* &c.), 1547; annulled by Mary, 1553; restored by Elizabeth	1558
In Scotland (*Knox*), established	1560
In the Netherlands, established	1562

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, for juvenile delinquents.* The Reformatory School at Mettray, near Tours in France, was founded in 1839 by M. de Metz, formerly a councillor of Paris, warmly seconded by the vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The one at Redhill, Surrey is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society, and under the direction of the rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid 30 April, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labour, and divided into so-called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on this subject; and in Aug. 1856, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held.

North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution in the New-road, established: all kinds of trades taught	1852
Acts for establishing reformatory schools passed, 1857, 1858, 1866, 1868; amended	1872
Fifty-one reformatory schools in England (and nine in Ireland), 1863; 53 reformatory schools (with 4,674 boys; 1165 girls), 1872; with 4803 boys, 1185 girls	1875
An international exhibition of the works of these schools at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, near London, opened by the prince of Wales	1865

"REFORMED CHURCH" (Calvinistic), established in Holland and in some parts of Germany. For the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland, see *Cameronians,* note.

* It was calculated (about 1856) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000 youths under 17 leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 of those who were committed for trial nearly half were in custody for the first time.

REFRACTION, see *Light.*

REFRESHMENT HOUSES for the sale of wine, &c., are licensed in pursuance of an act passed in 1860, amended in 1861: a new act passed in 1864, 1865. See *Licences.*

REFUGEES' BENEVOLENT FUND instituted in consequence of the war, at a great meeting held at the Mansion-house, London, 21 Oct. 1870.

REFUGES, see *Poor* 1864. Refuges for Destitute boys and girls, established in Great Queen-street in 1852. See *Chichester.*

REGALIA, see *Crown.*

REGELATION. See *Ice.*

REGENCY BILLS. One was passed 1751. One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated 10 Dec. 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, 26 Feb. 1789. The return of the malady led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, 5 Feb. 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., 23 Dec. 1830. A Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age; passed 4 Aug. 1840.

REGENTS, see *Protectorates.*

REGENT'S CANAL, begun at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, passes under Maida-hill, continues its course by the Regent's-park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three-quarters of a mile in length, was formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of it is nine miles; it comprises twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges. Begun, 1812; opened 1 Aug. 1820. Great explosion of *gunpowder* (*which see*), 2 Oct. 1874.

REGENT'S PARK, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham court-road, pulled down in 1791. Since 1600, the property was let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres; within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society. During a frost on 15 Jan. 1867, the rotten ice of one of the lakes gave way, and about 200 persons were immersed, of whom above 40 perished.

REGENT STREET, London, W.; designed and executed by John Nash; authorised by act, 53 George III. 1813. The colonnades of the quadrant were removed in 1848.

REGICIDES, in English history, are the commissioners appointed to try king Charles I., 150 in number; of whom 70 acted, and 59 signed the death-warrant, Jan. 1649. Of these last, 29 were tried, and 10 executed: Harrison, 13 Oct.; Cook and Peters, 16 Oct.; Scott, Scroop, Clement, and Jones, 17 Oct.; Axtell and Hacker, 19 Oct. 1660. They asserted themselves to be martyrs. Others were imprisoned.

Foreign Regicides.

James I. of Scotland, by nobles	20 Feb.	1437
James III. „ „	11 June,	1488
Henry III. of France, by Clement, 1 Aug.; *d.* 2 Aug.		1589
Henry IV. „ by Ravaillac	14 May,	1610
Louis XVI. „ by convention	21 Jan.	1793
Gustavus III. of Sweden, by Ankarström, 16 March; *d.* 29 March,		1792
Paul of Russia, by nobles	24 March,	1801

REGGIO, see *Rhegium.*

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGE ACT, passed 28 May, 1875.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY were formed in France about 1588; see *Infantry.* The following are the approximate dates of the establishment of several British regiments:—

CAVALRY.

Oxford Blues are erroneously said to have been formed in the reign of Henry VIII.; they derive their name from their colonel, the earl of Oxford, in	1661
Three Indian regiments (19th, 20th, and 21st) added Aug.	„
The Dragoon Guards, the Royal Irish, and the Scots Greys were formed by James II., about	1684-6
Several regiments of Light Dragoons were armed with lances and termed *Lancers* Sept.	1816

INFANTRY (see *Guards*).

1st Royal or Royal Scots regiment, 1633; the old title resumed Dec.	1871
Coldstream Guards, established by Monk, in	1660
3rd Buffs, represent London train bands and have special privileges	„
2nd Queen's Royal	1661
4th King's Own	1685
5th Northumberland Fusiliers	„
26th Cameronian	1689
100th Canadian	1858
101st to 109th (Indian) added Aug.	1861

The Highland regiments are the 42nd, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd. See *Army Organization.*

REGISTERS. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703, *et seq.* Greater security was thus given to purchasers and mortgagees; and the value of estates increased in those counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons; see *Wills.* The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced, 1786; and throughout England, 1787; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers.

REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, 27 Henry VIII. 1530-8. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on registers in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813 *et seq.* The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed 17 Aug. 1836; see *Bills of Mortality*, &c. A new registration act for births and deaths, passed 7 Aug. 1874, came into operation 1 Jan. 1875.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS was enacted by the Reform act, passed 7 June, 1832, and by acts passed in 1868; see *Revising Barristers.*

REGIUM DONUM (Royal gift), an allowance from the sovereign for the maintenance of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, commenced by Charles II. in 1672, and revived by William III. in 1690, was commuted by the Irish Church act passed June, 1871. The allowance to certain protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland was given up by them in 1857, in deference to the wishes of English dissenters.

REGULATION OF PUBLIC WORSHIP, see *Public Worship.*

REGULATION OF THE FORCES ACT passed 17 Aug. 1871. See *Army.*

REICHENBACH (Prussia). Here Duroc was killed during the conflicts between the French and the allies, 22 May, 1813; see *Bautzen.* Here was signed a subsidy treaty between Russia, Prussia, and England, whereby the last engaged to provide means for carrying on the war against Napoleon I. on certain conditions, 14, 15 June, 1813. Austria joined the alliance soon after.

REICHSRATH, the representative council of the empire of Austria, reconstituted by decree 5 March; met on 31 May, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria. The Reichsrath was abolished by a rescript, 21 Sept. 1865, with the view of restoring autonomy to Hungary and other provinces. It again met 20 May, 1867.

REIGATE (Surrey), sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; lost one by the Reform Act of 1832, and was wholly disfranchised for corruption by that of 1867.

REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, 17 July, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, 27 July, 1794. The next day he suffered death, with many of his companions; see *France.* This has been termed the *Red* Terror. The reaction, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the *White* Terror. The Jesuits were then conspicuous in the destruction of their adversaries.

REIGNS OF SOVEREIGNS. The average duration, according to Newton, is 19 years each; according to Hales 22½ years; that of the sovereigns of England being 23½ years, and that of the popes, 7½ years. Pius IX. is the first pope who has reigned above 25 years, 1871. See *Popes.*

RELICS, the trade in these became general in the 7th century, fragments of bones, &c. being brought from Jerusalem. The sale of relics was prohibited by pope Innocent III. 1198, without effect.

RELIEF CHURCH, a secession from the church of Scotland, founded by Thomas Gillespie, who was deposed from his ministry for opposing the doctrine of passive obedience to the law of the church of Scotland respecting the settlement of ministers, 23 May, 1752. The church was constituted as the "presbytery of relief," 22 Oct. 1761. The Relief and Secession churches were united as the United Presbyterian Church, 13 May, 1847.

RELIGION (from *religo*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Jewish religion is set forth in the Old and the Christian religion in the New Testament. Departure from these scriptures has been the origin of all corrupt forms of religion, as foretold

in them. See *Mahometanism*, and other religions and sects under their names. The population of the globe with reference to religious worship, is given by Balbi (who assumed the total population to be 1,050,000,000), and Dieterici (who assumed it to be 1,288,000,000), as follows:

	Balbi (1836).	*Dieterici* (1859).
Jews	4,500,000	5,000,000
Christians	225,000,000	335,000,000
Roman Catholics	160,000,000	170,000,000
Mahometans	155,000,000	160,000,000
Idolators, &c. not professing the Jewish, Christian, or Mahometan worship	665,500,000	800,000,000

Estimate in 1869: 1,375,000,000.

Roman Catholics	195,460,200
Protestants	100,385,000
Eastern church	81,478,000
Buddhists	360,000,000
Other Asiatic religions	260,000,000
Pagans	200,000,000
Mahometans	165,000,000
Jews	7,000,000

In Europe (estimated) 1869 (*Almanach de Gotha.*)

Roman Catholics	144,000,000
Protestants	68,500,000
Greek Church	68,000,000
Jews	4,400,000
Mahometans	6,642,000

REMISSION OF PENALTIES ACT, see *Sunday*.

REMONSTRANCE, THE GRAND, drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I., 1 Dec. 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts, and was printed by order of the house.

REMONSTRANTS, see *Arminians*.

RENAISSANCE, a term applied to the revival of the classic style of art in the 15th and 16th centuries, under the patronage of the Medici and others; see *Painters*, and *Sculptors*.

RENDSBURG (Holstein), was taken by the imperialists in 1627; by the Swedes in 1643; and by the Prussians and confederate troops in 1848. The first diet of Schleswig and Holstein met here 3 April, 1848. It was re-occupied by the Danes in 1852, and taken by the Prussians after a serious conflict, 21 July, 1864.

RENNES (capital of Brittany, N. W. France). Here was established by Henry II., in 1553, the parliament so celebrated for its independence, especially in its struggle with the court, 1788-89. On 20 May, 1788, it declared infamous every one who should take part in the *cour plenière* then proposed, but afterwards suppressed.

RENTS said to have been first made payable in money, instead of in kind, about 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (1845) regulates leases. By the act 8 Anne, 1709, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was 6,000,000*l.* about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14,000,000*l.*, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase. *Davenant on the Revenues.* The rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated in the present century at 127,000,000*l.*; see *Land*, &c.

REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829. See *Home government*.

A proclamation of the lord lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society" . 18 Oct. 1830
The commons, by a majority of 484, reject Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal . 27 April, 1834
A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings."
A great meeting at Trim, 16 March; other meetings were held at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on 14, 21, and 28 May, respectively; at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mallow, and Dundalk, on 5, 8, 11, and 29 June; at Donnybrook and Baltinglass, 3 and 20 July; at Tara, 15 Aug.; at Loughrea, Clifton, and Lismore, 10, 17, and 24 Sept.; and at Mullaghmast . . . . . 1 Oct. 1843
A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on 8 Oct. was prevented by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, 15 Jan. 1844; and convicted 12 Feb.; but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, 4 Sept.; see *Trials*.
The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded.
The total "repeal rent" is said to have amounted to 134,379*l.*
A fruitless attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation . . . . . 4 Dec. 1860

REPORTING. The publication of the debates in parliament is forbidden as a breach of privilege, but was virtually conceded, after a severe struggle, in 1771.* Reporters' galleries were erected in the houses of parliament after the fire of 1834. To the unfettered liberty of reporting we doubtless owe much of our freedom and good government; see under *Law*. By the verdict for the defendant in the case of Wason *v. The Times* (for libel) reports of parliamentary debates were decided to be privileged, Nov. 1868. For the attempted exclusion of reporters, see *Parliament*, 1875.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT FOR ENGLAND, passed 15 Aug. 1867; for Ireland and Scotland, 13 July, 1868; see *Reform*.

"REPTILE BUREAUCRACY," term applied in Germany to certain journalists writing for government pay, 1871-5.

REPUBLICANS, see *Democrats*. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. professed himself a republican at public meetings and was much applauded, Nov. 1871; but at some places his appearance led to riotous proceedings. His motion for returns respecting the expenditure of the civil list by the queen was negatived in the house of commons (2—276), 19 March, 1872. A national republican conference of delegates was held at Sheffield, 1 Dec. 1872, when a national flag was adopted.

REPUBLICS, see *Athens*, *Rome*, *Genoa*, *Venice*, *France* (1792, 1848, 1870), and *Spain* (1873).

REQUESTS, COURTS OF; see *Court of Conscience*.

* Very inaccurate reports of parliamentary debates were inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals in the middle of the last century. Miller, printer of the *London Evening Mail*, was arrested in the city of London, by order of the house of commons, for publishing the debates, but was discharged by the lord mayor, who for doing this was sent to the Tower, where he remained until the end of the session. No opposition was made to the publication of the debates in the next session, 1772.

REREDOS, the screen or decorated portion of the wall behind the altar in a church.

A highly sculptured reredos, designed by sir G. G. Scott, was erected in Exeter cathedral, by subscription 1873

Prebendary Philpotts, the chancellor, and others who objected, brought their objections before the bishop's visitation court, on 7 Jan.; it was decided that the bishop had jurisdiction in the matter, and he ordered the reredos to be removed, 15 April, 1874. Dean Boyd appealed to the court of arches, and sir R. Phillimore reversed the previous decision . . . . . 6 Aug. 1874

Prebendary Philpotts appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council, who decided that the reredos should remain . . . . 24 Feb. 1875

RESERVE FORCES. In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who have been in her majesty's service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve force of seamen not to exceed 30,000. These acts were consolidated and amended in 1867.

RESPIRATORS, see *Charcoal* and *Fireman*.

RESTORATION, THE, of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between 30 Jan. 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and 29 May, 1660, when Charles II. entered London amidst the acclamations of the people. The annual form of prayer, with thanksgiving, then appointed, was ordered to be disused by 22 Viet. c. 2, 25 March, 1849. See *France*, 1814, 1815.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon. The Greeks were victors, but Cyrus was defeated and slain at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called to the command of his countrymen. Under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues (3465 miles), which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalised by the account given by its conductor, in his "Anabasis Cyri" (Expedition of Cyrus).

REUSS-GREIZ AND REUSS-SCHLEIZ, two principalities in central Germany, with a united population of 131,986 in 1867. The reigning family sprang from Ekbert, count of Osterode, in the 10th century. The princely dignity was conferred by the emperor Sigismond in 1426.

1859. Henry XXII., prince of Reuss-Greiz, 8 Nov.; born 28 March, 1846.

1867. Henry XIV., prince of Reuss-Schleiz, 11 July; born 28 May, 1832.

REVELATION, see *Apocalypse*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, was 1,200,000*l.* per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. In 1690 it was raised to 6,000,000*l.*, every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary. *Salmon.* The revenue laws were amended in 1861. Previously to 1854 there had been an average *surplus* of 2,500,000*l.* since 1849. In consequence of the Russian war the *deficiency* in 1854 was 3,209,059*l.*; in 1855, 21,141,183*l.*; in 1856, 10,104,412*l.* In 1857 there was a *surplus* of 36,097*l.*; in 1858, of 1,127,657*l.*; in 1859, a *deficiency* of 2,019,584*l.*

PUBLIC REVENUE.

William I. estimated	£400,000
William Rufus	350,000
Henry I.	300,000
Stephen	250,000
Henry II.	200,000
Richard I.	150,000
John	100,000
Henry III.	80,000
Edward I.	150,000
Edward II.	100,000
Edward III.	154,000
Richard II.	130,000
Henry IV.	100,000
Henry V.	76,643
Henry VI.	64,976
Edward IV.	* * *
Edward V.	100,000
Richard III.	130,000
Henry VII.	400,000
Henry VIII.	800,000
Edward VI.	400,000
Mary	450,000
Elizabeth	500,000
James I.	600,000
Charles I.	895,819
Commonwealth.	1,517,247
Charles II.	1,400,000
James II.	2,001,855
William III.	3,895,205
Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
George I.	6,762,643
George II.	8,522,540
George III., 1788	15,572,971
,, 1800, about	38,000,000
United Kingdom, 1820	65,599,570
George IV., 1825	62,871,300
William IV., 1830	55,431,317
,, 1835	50,494,732
Victoria, 1845, *net*	53,060,354
,, 1850	52,810,680
,, 1853	54,430,344

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1855, *net*	£63,364,605	£65,692,962
1856	68,008,623	88,428,345
1857	66,056,055	75,588,667
1858	61,812,525	68,128,859

	Gross Revenue.	Gross Expenditure, exclusive of Fortifications.
1859, 31 March, *gross*	£65,477,284	£64,663,883
1860	72,089,669	69,502,289
1863	70,603,561	69,302,008
1864	70,208,964	67,056,286
1865	70,313,437	66,462,207
1866	67,812,292	65,914,357
1867	69,434,568	66,780,396
1868	69,600,219	71,236,242
1869	72,591,991	72,069,961
1870	75,454,252	68,864,752
1871	69,945,220	69,548,539
1872	74,708,314	71,490,020
1873	76,608,770	70,714,448
1874	77,335,657	76,466,510
1875	74,921,873	74,328,040
1876	77,131,693	76,621,773

The weekly instead of the quarterly publication of the public revenue and expenditure was begun by Mr. Rober Lowe, the chancellor of the exchequer, 16 Feb. 1870

By an act passed 31 July, 1868, revenue officers are permitted to vote for the election of members of parliament

Above 100 statutes relating to inland revenue fell into disuse 1 Jan. 1871.

REVEREND, an honorary appellation given to the clergy, since the middle of the 17th century.

In Tamworth parish register the minister is first styled "reverend," in 1657, occasionally afterwards; but regularly so after 1727. It first appears in the registry of All Hallows, Barking . 1732
The prefix on a family tombstone was refused to Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan preacher, by the bishop of Lincoln, but given by the archbishop of Canterbury 1874
On trial, Mr. Walter G. F. Phillimore, the chancellor of Lincoln, decided against Mr. Keet, who gave notice of appeal, 3 June. Sir R. Phillimore gave a similar decision in the court of arches, 31 July, 1875
On appeal to the privy council these decisions were reversed. It was decided that there is no law or usage restricting the epithet to ministers of the Church of England; it is merely laudatory.
21 Jan. 1876

REVIEWS. The *Journal des Scavans*, published on 5 Jan. 1665, by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hédouville, was the parent of critical journals. It was soon imitated throughout Europe, and was itself translated into various languages. It is still published. George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in Feb. 1767. *Boswell.* The *Bibliothèque Anglaise* came out in 1716-27. For Military Reviews, see *Army* and *Volunteers*.

Monthly Review	1749	Athæneum	1828
Critical	1756	Dublin	1836
Anti-Jacobin	1798	North British	1844
Edinburgh	1802	British Quarterly	,,
Quarterly	1809	National	1855
Eclectic	1813	Saturday	,,
North American	1815	Fortnightly	1865
Retrospective	1820	Contemporary	1866
Westminster	1824	Academy	1869

REVISING BARRISTERS' COURTS, to examine the lists of voters for members of parliament, were instituted by the Reform Act of 1832.

REVIVALS on the subject of religion arose in the United States in 1857. In the autumn of 1859, they began in Scotland, the north of Ireland (particularly Belfast), and England. Many meetings were held for prayers and preaching throughout the week, as well as on Sundays. The *"twelve days' mission,"* a series of revival services, took place in many London churches during advent 1869.

Mr. Moody, preacher, and Mr. Sankey, singer, American Revivalists, visited many towns in the United Kingdom, 1874-5. Their meetings in London began at the Agricultural Hall, 9 March, about 15,000 present; at the Queen's theatre, Haymarket, 12 April-31 May; farewell meeting, 12 July, 1875.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR, see *French Revolution*, and *Calendar*.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL, established at Paris, Aug. 1792.

Up to 27 July, 1764, when Robespierre was deposed, it had put to death 2774 persons, including queen Marie Antoinette, the princess Elizabeth, and a large number of nobility and gentry, male and female. The oldest victim was counsellor Dupin, aged 97; the youngest, Charles Dubost, aged 14. From 27 July to 15 Dec. 1794, only Robespierre and his accomplices (about 100) suffered by it.

REVOLUTIONS:—

The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, B.C. 536
The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, by the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great 331
The Roman empire established on the ruins of the republic by Julius Cæsar . . . . B.C. 47
The empire of the Western Franks begun under Charlemagne . . . . . A.D. 800
In Portugal 1640
In England . . . . . 1649 and 1688
In Russia . . . . . 1730 and 1762
In North America 1775
In Venice 1797
In Sweden . . . . . 1772 and 1809
In Holland, 1795; counter-revolution 1813
In Poland . . . . . 1704, 1795, and 1830
In the Netherlands . . . . . ,,
In Brunswick . . . . . ,,
In Brazil 1831
In Hungary 1848
In Rome . . . . . 1798 and 1848
In France . . . 1789, 1830, 1848, 1851, 1870, and 1871
In Italy . . . . . 1859 and 1860
In United States 1860-5
In Danubian principalities 1866
In Papal States, suppressed . . . . . Oct. 1867
In Spain . . . . . Sept. 1868 and Dec. 1874

[See the countries respectively.]

REVOLVERS, see *Pistols*.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES, the French literary and historical periodical published on the 1st and 15th of each month, first appeared in 1831. It includes among its contributors the most eminent writers in France.

REYNARD THE FOX, "REINEKE FUCHS," a satirical epic in low German, in which beasts are actors and speakers, was first printed as Reineke Vos, at Lubeck in 1498, and professes to be written by Hiareck van Alkmer. It has been frequently translated. Goethe's version in High (or literary) German hexameters appeared in 1794. Jacob Grimm has shown that the subject-matter of this "Thier-sage" or "beast-fable" is very ancient, many incidents being found in Pilpay and other oriental writers. A poem, entitled "der Reinaert," in Flemish, was known in the 11th century; Caxton's translation in English prose was printed 1481; a poetic English translation of Goethe's version, by T. J. Arnold, appeared in 1855.

REZONVILLE, BATTLE OF, 18 Aug. 1870, see *Metz*.

RHEA, see *China Grass*.

RHÉ, ISLE OF, see *Ré* and *Rochelle*.

RHEGIUM (now Reggio), S. Italy, a Greek colony, flourished in the 5th century, B.C. It was held by the Campanian legion, 281-271, afterwards severely punished for its rebellion. Reggio was taken by Garibaldi, Aug. 1860.

RHEIMS (N. France). The principal church here, built before 406, rebuilt in the 12th century, is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France were crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral in 496. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the French war, 1814.

RHEOMETER, see under *Electricity*, p. 246.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, about 87 B.C. He taught Cicero, who said "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly how; thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh,

20 April, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor.

RHINE (Latin, *Rhenus;* German, *Rhein;* French, *Rhin*), a river, about 760 miles long, rising in Switzerland, receiving the Moselle, Marne, Necker, and other rivers, terminating in many arms in Holland, and falling into the German ocean. On its banks are Constance, Basel, Strasbourg, Spires, Mannheim, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Utrecht, and Leyden. The possession of the banks of the Rhine has been the cause of many wars, and it has been crossed by the French above twenty times in a century. In the beginning of the revolutionary war, Custine invaded Germany by crossing it in 1792; and at the close of the war in 1815, France retained the left bank, but lost it at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1 (*which see*). A navigation treaty with other powers was signed by France, 17 Oct. 1868. A central committee for the navigation exists, formed by members for Alsace, Lorraine, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Holland, and Prussia.

Becker's German song "They shall not have it, the free German Rhine;" and Alfred de Musset's reply, in French, "We have had it, your German Rhine," appeared in 1841. Max Schneckenburger, author of "The Watch on the Rhine," died 1851. All were popular during the war, 1870-71.

RHODE ISLAND (N. America), settled by Roger Williams about 1636, was taken in the war of independence by the British, 8 Dec. 1776; but was evacuated by them, 25 Oct. 1779; see *United States*.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were great navigators, and institutors of a maritime code afterwards adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 432 and flourished 300-200 B.C.; see *Colossus*. Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the emperor Vespasian, A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitallers from 1309 to 1522, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (*which see*). Rhodes suffered severely by an earthquake on 22 April, 1863.

RHODIUM, a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore, by Dr. Wollaston in 1804. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RHUBARB. This plant was first cultivated for its stalks to be used as food by Mr. Myall, of Deptford, about 1820, and soon after came into general use.

RHUDDLAN, statute of, see *Wales*, 1283.

RIALTO, BRIDGE OF THE, at Venice (mentioned by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*"), built about 1590, consists of a marble arch across the Grand Canal, 90 feet wide and 24 feet high.

RIBBONISM, a term given to the principles of a secret society in Ireland, organised about 1820, to retaliate on landlords any injuries done to their tenants. To the ribbonmen are attributed many of the agrarian murders, 1858-71. An act was passed to repress them, 16 June, 1871.

RICHMOND (Surrey), anciently called Sheen, which in the Saxon tongue signifies *resplendent*. Here stood a palace in which Edward I. and II. resided, and Edward III. died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II., 1394. The palace was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond (Yorkshire) before he obtained the crown: and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she died 24 March, 1603. It was afterwards the residence of Henry, prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were enclosed by Charles I. The observatory was built by sir W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "sang the Seasons and their change;" and died 27 Aug. 1748. The old Star and Garter tavern burnt, 12 Jan. 1870; W. Lever the manager perished.

RICHMOND (Virginia, U.S.) became the capital of the southern confederate states. The congress adjourned from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, where it met 20 July, 1861. After a siege of 1452 days and many desperate battles, Richmond was evacuated by the confederates, 2 April, 1865; see *United States*. By the fall of the flooring in the state capital building, about 60 persons were killed, 27 April, 1870. A statue of "Stonewall" Jackson (subscribed for by Englishmen), was unveiled here in presence of his wife and child, 26 Oct. 1875.

RIDING, see *Races*.

Leon, a Mexican, rode 100 miles, consecutively, in 4 hours 57 minutes, using 6 "Mustang horses," 15 July, 1876

RIFLE CORPS, see *Volunteers*, and *Firearms*.

RIGHTS, BILL OF, a bulwark of the constitution, obtained by parliament from king Charles I., although he had endeavoured by various artifices to avoid granting it, 26 June, 1628. To the PETITION OF RIGHTS, preferred 17 March, 1627-8, his majesty answered, "I will that right be done according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*," 7 June, 1628. An important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange on 13 Feb. 1689, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

RIMNIK (near Martinesti, Wallachia). Here the Austrians and Russians under prince Coburg and gen. Suwarrow, gained a great victory over the Turks, 22 Sept. 1789.

RINDERPEST, German for *cattle plague* (*which see*).

RING DES NIBELUNGEN, see *Nibelunge Nôt*.

RINK (from the Gaelic *rian*, or Saxon *hrinc*, a course), a term used in the Scotch game, "curling."

The Belgravia skating rink, London, S.W., was opened to the public . . . . . 2 Aug. 1875
Others since at Brighton and other places. Skates with rollers (said to have been introduced in a scene of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," at Paris, 16 April, 1849), are used. Mr. Plimpton, an American, patented roller-skates in 1865; his right was affirmed on a trial for infringement. 28 Jan. 1876
See *Glaciarium*.

RINGS anciently had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In *Genesis* xli. 42, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger *at* marriage; but the first

use of rings by the Jews was at the espousal or contract *before* marriage. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold by statute, 1855.

RIO JANEIRO (S. America), discovered by De Sousa, 1 Jan. 1531; see *Brazil*. In 1807 it was made capital of the empire of Brazil.

RIOTS. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI. 1548-9. The present *Riot Act* was passed 1 Geo. I. 1714.

Riots against Jews in London 1189
Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III. 1221
Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several killed; the sheriffs quelled it; and thirteen hanged 1262
A riot at Norwich; the rioters burn the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed 1271
Riot of Evil May-day (*which see*) 1517
Dr. Lamb killed by the mob . . . . June, 1628
A riot on pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame; several of the ringleaders hanged . . . 1668
Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons, who seized the lord mayor, were concerned 1682
At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union 1707
In London, on account of Dr. Henry Sacheverel, for preaching two sermons (one 5 Nov. 1709), voted by the house of commons to be scandalous and seditious; several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open and destroyed . . . Feb. 1710
Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs . . . . . 29 May, 1715
The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories; the riot quelled by the guards; five rioters hanged . . . . . 24 July, 1716
Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; quelled by the military, but many lives lost 1736
Porteous riot at Edinburgh (see *Porteous*) 7 Sept. ,,
The nailers in Worcestershire march to Birmingham, and make terms with iron merchants there 1737
Of the Spitalfield weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped death; lives lost . . May, 1765
A mob in St. George's-fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon, and killed . . . . . 10 May, 1768
Gordon's "*No popery*" riots . 10 May, 2-9 June, 1780
At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, when several houses were destroyed . . . . . 14 July, 1791
In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, when several were killed . Aug. 1797
At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, 22 May, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted . . . . . 25 April, 1799
At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang . 27 June, 1809
O. P. riot (*which see*) at Covent-garden . . Sept. ,,
In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower . . . . . 6 April, 1810
At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed . 14 April, 1812
Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from Nov. 1811 to Jan. ,,
In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during . . . . . 1811 and ,,
At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis*, several nights, Dec. 1814
Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of Corn bill; lasted several days . . . . March, 1815
At the depôt at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven American prisoners of war were killed, and thirty-five wounded . . . . . April, ,,
Popular meetings at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill (Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, June, 1817) . . . . . 2 Dec. 1816
In the park, on the prince-regent going to the house, an air-gun was fired at him . . . 28 Jan. 1817
At Manchester, at a popular meeting . 3 March, ,,
Affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo" (see *Manchester reform meeting*) . . 16 Aug. 1819
At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration . . . . . ,,
Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline, 19 Nov. 1820
In London, at the funeral of the queen 14 Aug. 1821
At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, killed 14 Aug. . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
At the theatre in Dublin; the riot called the "*Bottle conspiracy*," against the marquis Wellesley, lord-lieutenant . . . . . 14 Dec. 1822
Riot at Ballybay; Lawless arrested . . 9 Oct. 1828
Riot at Limerick; the provision-warehouses plundered and mischief done . . . . 15 June, 1830
Fatal affrays at Castlepollard, 23 May; and Newtownbarry (*which see*) . . . . . 18 June, 1831
Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydvil among the iron-workers; several fired upon by the military, killed and wounded . . . . . 3 June, ,,
Riot at the Forest of Dean (see *Dean*) . 8 June, ,,
Nottingham castle burnt by rioters . . 10 Oct. ,,
Reform riots at Bristol (see *Bristol*) . . 29 Oct. ,,
Affray at Castleshock, county Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Gibins, killed, 14 Dec. ,,
Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic, Thom, or Courtenay, who, with others, was killed (see *Thomites*) . . . . . 28-31 May, 1838
Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the chartists; a proclamation . . 12 Dec. ,,
Riots in Birmingham; much mischief . . 15 July, 1839
Chartist riot at Newport (*which see*) . 4 Nov. ,,
Meditated chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons arrested . . . 11 Jan. 1840
Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales . . . 1843
Chartist demonstration (see *Chartists*) 10 April, 1848
Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman catholics; several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burnt . . . . . 12 July, 1849
Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the shipowners and the seamen 23 Feb. 1851
Riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost . . 14 July, ,,
Riot at Stockport, Cheshire; two catholic chapels destroyed and houses burnt . . 29 June, 1852
Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur, 14 July, ,,
Fatal election riot at Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare, in Ireland; five persons shot dead by the military . . . . . 22 July, ,,
Riots at Wigan, among the coal-miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life . 28 Oct. 1853
Bread riots at Liverpool . . . . 19 Feb. 1855
Riots at Hyde-park, about Sunday bill, July, 1855; about dearness of bread . . 14, 21, 28 Oct. ,,
Riots at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the rev. Hugh Hanna . . . 6, 13, 20 Sept. 1857
Religious riots at St. George's-in-the-East, London, on Sundays in . . . . Sept. and Nov. 1859
Break-out of the convicts at Chatham, suppressed by the military . . . . . 11 Feb. 1861
Violent riots at Belfast begin, through an Orange demonstration . . . . . 17 Sept. 1862
Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favourers of Garibaldi) at Hyde-park, London, 28 Sept. and 5 Oct.; and at Birkenhead, Cheshire, 8 and 15 Oct. ,,
Rioting at Staleybridge (on account of the mode of relief to the unemployed cotton-workers), principally Irish; put down by the military, 21 March, 1863
Fierce conflicts between Romanists and protestants

at Belfast; 9 persons killed, and about 150 injured 10-27 Aug. 1864
Reform riots in Hyde-park, London; much damage, and many hurt . . . . . 23, 24 July, 1866
Anti-popery riots at Birmingham, through the lecturing of Murphy: much damage done to houses, 17, 18 June, 1867
Col. Kelly and Deasy committed for trial as Fenians: rescued from the prisoners' van; Brett, a police sergeant, shot dead . . . . . 18 Sept. 1867
At Wigan; colliers on strike . . end of April, 1868
Fierce riots against a colliery manager at Mold, Flintshire, put down by the military; 4 deaths, 2 June, 1869
Violent rioting at a colliery at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield; quelled by intervention of lord Wharncliffe and others . . . . . 21 Jan. 1870
Rioting at Armathwaite, near Carlisle, between English and Irish navvies . . 15, 16 Oct. "
Violent riots at Belfast . . . 10, 20 Aug. 1872
Riots at Northampton, because Mr. C. Bradlaugh was not elected M. P.; suppressed by military 6 Oct. 1874

RIPON (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfred, in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069), and the Scots (1319 and 1323). The present see was erected 5 Oct. 1836, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income 4500*l*. The cathedral is under restoration, by sir G. G. Scott: the choir was re-opened 27 Jan. 1869.

BISHOPS.

1836. Charles Thos. Longley, trans. to Durham, 1856.
1856. Robert Bickersteth (PRESENT bishop).

RITUALISTS, a name given in 1866 to a party in the church of England, formerly termed Puseyites, for endeavouring to give a more imposing character to public worship, by the use of coloured vestments, lighted candles, incense, &c., professing to go back to the practices of the church in the time of Edward VI. An exhibition of these things was held during the church congress at York in Oct, 1866, but was not officially connected with it. The practices of the ritualists (said by Mr. Disraeli to be symbolical of doctrines they were bound to renounce), were censured in several episcopal charges in Dec. 1866; in two reports of the ritualistic commission, 19 Aug. 1867, and April, 1868, and by the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal, 23 Dec. 1868. See *Church of England* and *Trials*, 1867-9. At a general convocation of the American episcopal church at Philadelphia, 27, 28 Oct. 1868, after a warm discussion on ritualism, the discussion was adjourned. It was renewed at the convocation 10 Oct. 1874, and the ritualists were decidedly beaten by the evangelical party, a stringent canon on ceremonies being passed 27 Oct. The "Public Worship Regulation Act" was passed 7 Aug. 1874, for the repression of *ritualism* in England.

RIVERS COMMISSIONS, first appointed, 1865, Messrs. R. Rawlinson, J. T. Harrison, and Professor Way; second, 1868; sir Wm. Denison, Mr. J. Chalmers Morton, and Professor Frankland.

Published six blue books 1874
Association for preserving the rivers of Scotland, formed . . . . . Jan. 1875
The Pollution of Rivers Act passed . . 15 Aug. 1876

RIVOLI (near Verona, N. Italy). Near here the Austrians defeated the French, 17 Nov. 1796; and were defeated by Bonaparte 14, 15 Jan. 1797. Massena was made duke of Rivoli for his share in the actions.

ROAD CLUB, established in the autumn of 1874 in London, by gentlemen interested in the revival of coaching.

ROAD MURDER. On the night of 29-30 June, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, four years old, was murdered, and his body hid in a garden water-closet at Road. His sister Constance Kent (aged sixteen), and the nurse Elizabeth Gough (the first suspected), were discharged for want of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly, but the court of queen's bench, in Jan. 1861, refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry. Constance Kent, on 25 April, 1865, before sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street, and at her trial at Salisbury, on 21 July following, confessed herself to be guilty of the murder. Her punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life. Road is near Frome, Somerset.

ROADS, see *Roman Roads*. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed about 1285. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by general Wade in 1726. Loudon M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1818. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London: at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840; asphalte pavement soon after. An act "for the better management of the highways" was passed in 1862 after much opposition. Steam road-rollers were tried in 1867; used in London 18 March, 1868: see *Macadamising*, *Tolls*, and *Wooden Pavements*.

ROAD STEAMERS. Mr. R. W. Thomson, of Edinburgh, in 1868, by adding india-rubber to the tires of the wheels of locomotives is considered to have solved the question of steam traction on common roads. Road steamers have been successfully employed in Edinburgh and Leith for drawing heavy waggons up inclined planes, and are adaptable to any draught work. They were tried at Woolwich, 1 Oct. 1870, and reported successful by eminent authorities; and their application to ploughing by lord Dunmore was exhibited 1 Feb. 1871.

ROANOAKE, an island off N. Carolina, U.S., discovered by sir Walter Raleigh, 1584, and settled by him, 1585, without success. Other settlers also failed.

ROASTING ALIVE. An early instance is that of Bocchoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C. *Lenglet.* Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1418, and Michael Servetus for heresy at Geneva, 27 Oct. 1553; see *Burning Alive*, and *Martyrs*.

ROBBERS were punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers in England were Robin Hood, 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous MacCabe was hanged at Naas, 19 Aug. 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, 10 May, 1749. The accomplished Barrington was transported, 22 Sept. 1790; see *Trials*.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire; traditionally reported to have been the earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his

accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died. *Stow.*

"ROBINSON CRUSOE," by Daniel De Foe; the first part appeared in 1719. See *Juan Fernandez.*

ROCHEFORT (W. France), a seaport on the Charente. The port was made by Louis XIV. in 1666. In Aix-roads or Basque-roads, near Rochefort, capt. lord Cochrane attacked the French fleet and destroyed four ships, 11-12 April, 1809. Near Rochefort, the emperor Napoleon surrendered himself to capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon*, 15 July, 1815.

ROCHELLE (W. France), a seaport on the Atlantic, belonging to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. As a stronghold of the Calvinist party, it was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573; and was taken after a siege of thirteen months by cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it; but the citizens declined to admit him. He attacked the isle of Rhé, near Rochelle, and failed, 22 July, 1627. He was repulsed 8 Nov. following. A conspiracy here in 1822 caused loss of life to sergeant Bories and others.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, the Roman *Durobrivæ*. The bishopric, founded by Augustin, 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604. Alterations were made in the diocese in 1845. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 358*l.* 3*s* 2½*d.* per annum. Present income 5000*l.* The cathedral re-opened after repairs of the choir, 11 June, 1875.

RECENT BISHOPS.

1793. Samuel Horseley, trans. to St. Asaph's, 1820.
1802. Thomas Dampier, translated to Ely, 1808.
1809. Walter King, died 22 Feb. 1827.
1827. Hugh Percy, translated to Carlisle, 27 Oct.
1827. George Murray, died 16 Feb. 1860.
1860. Joseph Cotton Wigram, died 6 April, 1867.
1867. Thos. Legh Claughton.

ROCKETS, destructive war implements, were invented by sir William Congreve *about 1803*. The carcase-rockets were first used at Boulogne, 8 Oct. 1806, when they set the town on fire, their powers being previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS. The first succeeded the administration of Mr. Geo. Grenville; the second succeeded that of lord North.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 13 July, 1765 to 30 July, 1766.
Charles, marquis of Rockingham,* *first lord of the treasury.*
William Dowdeswell, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, *lord president.*
Duke of Newcastle, *privy seal.*
Earl of Northington, *lord chancellor.*
Duke of Portland, *lord chamberlain.*
Duke of Rutland, *master of the horse.*
Lord Talbot, *lord steward.*
Henry Seymour Conway and the duke of Grafton, *secretaries of state.*
Lord Egmont, *admiralty.*
Marquis of Granby, *ordnance.*
Viscount Barrington, *secretary-at-war.*

* Charles Watson Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham, was born 13 May, 1730; succeeded his father as marquis, 1750. He died without issue, 1 July, 1782; and his estates passed to his nephew, earl Fitzwilliam.

Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy.*
Charles Townshend, *paymaster of the forces.*
Earl of Dartmouth, *first lord of trade.*
Lords Besborough and Grantham, lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c.
See *Chatham administration.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March to 1 July, 1782, when the marquis died.
Marquis of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury.*
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Lord Camden, *president of the council.*
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal.*
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor.*
William, earl of Shelburne and Charles James Fox, *secretaries of state.*
Augustus viscount Keppel, *first lord of the admiralty.*
Duke of Richmond, *master-general of the ordnance.*
Thomas Townshend, *secretary-at-war.*
Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, John Dunning, &c.

ROCROY (N. France). Here, 19 May, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

RODNEY'S VICTORIES. Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, 16, 17 Jan. 1780. On 12 April, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

ROGATION WEEK. Rogation Sunday, the Sunday before Ascension-day, received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, derived from the Latin *rogare*, to beseech. Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday or Ascension-day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop week, Grass week, and Procession week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

ROHAN, an illustrious family, descended from the ancient sovereigns of Brittany. Henri de Rohan, son-in-law of the great Sully, after the death of Henry IV. (14 May, 1610), became head of the Protestant party, and sustained three wars against Louis XIII. He eventually entered the service of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and died of wounds received in battle in 1638. Of this family was the cardinal de Rohan; see *Diamond Necklace.*

ROHILCUND, a tract of country, N.E. India, was conquered by the Rohillas, an Afghan tribe, who settled here about 1747. After aiding the sovereign of Oude to overcome the Mahrattas, they were treated with much treachery by him, and nearly exterminated. Rohilcund was ceded to the British in 1801. After the great mutiny, Rohilcund was tranquillised in July, 1858.

ROLLING-MILLS, in the metal manufactories, were in use here in the 17th century, and in 1784 Mr. Cort patented his improvements.

ROLLS, see *Master of the Rolls*, and *Records.*

ROLLER SKATES, see *Rink.*

ROLLS' CHAPEL (London), founded by Henry III., about 1233, for receiving Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of

the Jews in 1290 the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III., kept in presses in this chapel, have been removed to the Record Office (*which see*).

ROLT'S ACT, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 42 (1862), relates to the Chancery Court.

ROMAGNA, a province of the papal states, comprised in the legations of Forli and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, 753. Cæsar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the king of Sardinia, who accepted it in March, 1860. It now forms part of the province of Æmilia, in the new kingdom of Italy. Population (1860) 1,014,582; see *Rome*.

ROMAINVILLE AND BELLEVILLE, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, 30 March, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, ROMANISTS and PAPISTS. Their religion was the established one in Britain till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed; see *Rome, Religion, Leagues, Maynooth*. Among other disabilities, Roman Catholics were excluded from corporate offices, 1667; from parliament, *1691*; forbidden to marry protestants, 1708; to possess arms, 1695, &c.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the king's supremacy . . . 1535
Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III. 1535; by Pius V. 1570
They rebel in . . . . . 1549 and 1569
The Gunpowder Plot (*which see*) 1605
They suffer by Oates's fictitious popish plot . . 1678
They are excluded from the throne 1689
They suffer by the Gordon riots . . . June, 1780
Various disabilities removed in . . . 1780 and 1791
Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up 1801-4
Roman Catholic Association organised in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman catholics 1824
Bills in their favour frequently brought in without effect from . . . . . 1813 to 1828
An act of parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association (it had voted its own dissolution, 12 Feb.) . . . . . 5 March, 1829
The duke of Wellington and sir Robert Peel carry the Catholic emancipation bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) in the commons, 30 March; in the lords, 10 April; received the royal assent . . . . 13 April, "
The duke of Norfolk and lords Dormer and Clifford, the first Roman catholic peers, take their seats, 28 April, "
The first English R. C. member returned, the earl of Surrey, for Horsham . . . . . 4 May, "
Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, 1828, takes his seat (first Roman catholic M.P. since 1689) . Aug. "
Mr. Alexander Raphael, the first Roman catholic sheriff of London . . . . . 28 Sept. 1834
Sir Michael O'Loghlen, the first Roman catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed, 30 Oct. 1836
St. George's cathedral, Southwark, erected by A. W. Pugin; founded 1840
Tablet newspaper established . . . . . "
Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman catholic lord mayor of Dublin 1841
The "Papal Aggression" (*which see*); cardinal Nicholas Wiseman appointed archbishop of Westminster . . . . . 30 Sept. 1850
[In England 570 Roman catholic chapels with 186,111 sittings.—The Roman catholic church in Ireland consists of four archbishops, 24 bishops, and (in 1854) 2291 priests; there are numerous monasteries and convents.] 1851
Universe newspaper established 1860
Agitation in favour of the pope 1860-2
Roman catholic university founded at Drumcondra, Ireland . . . . . 20 July, 1862
Roman catholic chaplains permitted for gaols, by Prison Ministers act . . . . . July, 1863
Serjeant Wm. Shee made a justice of the Queen's Bench, the first Roman catholic judge since the Reformation [died 19 Feb. 1868] . . . 15 Dec. "
Death of cardinal Wiseman, aged 63; 7th English cardinal since the Reformation . . . 15 Feb. 1865
Henry Manning (formerly an archdeacon in the English church) consecrated archbishop of Westminster . . . . . 3 June, "
Conference of Roman catholic bishops at Dublin; publish resolutions declining state help (in accordance with the papal injunctions, 1801 and 1805), and condemning mixed education and secret societies . . . . . 17 Oct. 1867
In Great Britain 1639 Roman catholic priests; 1283 chapels and churches; 227 convents for women (principally educational); 21 colleges and large schools . . . . . Dec. "
A proposal of the Derby government to endow a catholic university for Ireland, Oct. 1867, failed through the catholic bishops claiming the entire practical control . . . . 31 March, 1868
Mr. Justice Thomas (aft. lord) O'Hagan, appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, is the first Roman catholic who has held that office since the revolution of 1688-9 . . . . . Dec. "
A Roman catholic made M.A. at Oxford, after the abolition of the test . . . . . 22 June, 1871
The catholics opposing the dogma of papal infallibility term themselves "old catholics" (*which see*) "
The Ecclesiastical Titles act (see *Papal Aggression*) repealed . . . . . 24 July, "
Pastoral issued by the R. C. bishops in Ireland *claiming* endowment for colleges, &c. under their sole control . . . . . Oct. "
Two R. C. bishops consecrated at Salford 28 Oct. 1872
"Catholic Union," Dublin, re-organised to obtain education under ecclesiastical control, about 4 Dec. 1873
Roman Catholic university senate meet . 21 May, 1874
Archbishop Manning made a cardinal . . . 1875
Catholic Congress at Venice met . . 12 June, "
The marquis of Ripon becomes a Roman Catholic . 7 Sept. "
Roman Catholic university college, Kensington; monsignor Capel, principal; opened . 15 Oct. "
Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, "The Vatican Decrees" occasions declarations respecting papal infallibility, from abp. Manning, monsig. Capel, the Catholic Union and others for it; from lords Acton, Camoys, and sir George Bowyer, against it, Nov. "
Several English clergymen secede to Rome . Oct. "
New Catholic club opened in London by the duke of Norfolk, lords Denbigh and Petre, and others 27 Nov. "
For the dissension between Church and State respecting the doctrine of papal infallibility, see *Prussia* and *Germany*.

ROMAN LAW, see *Codes*; ROMAN LITERATURE, see *Latin*.

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads. *Camden*. "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the 2nd and 4th centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances. *Bede*.

1st, WATLING-STREET, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him

in their language *Guetalin* (from Kent to Cardigan Bay).
2nd, IKENELD, or IKENILD-STREET, from its beginning among the *Iceni* (from St. David's to Tynemouth).
3rd, FOSSE, or FOSSE WAY, probably from its having been defended by a fosse on *both* sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln).
4th, ERMIN-STREET, from *Irmunsul*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).

ROMAN WALLS. One was erected by Agricola (79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots; the first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway frith (80 miles); the second from the frith of Forth, near Edinburgh, to the frith of Clyde, near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (121), and by Septimus Severus (208). It commenced at Bowness, near Carlisle, and ended at Wallsend near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one; see Bruce's "*Roman Wall*," published 1853-1868.

ROMANCES. Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, about 398, was the author of *Æthiopica* (relating to the loves of Theagenes and Charicleia), the first work in this species of writing. The "Romaunt of the Rose" was written about 1310; the Decameron of Boccaccio was published, 1358; Don Quixote, by Cervantes, 1605; Gil Blas, by Le Sage, 1715. Dunlop's "History of Fiction," published 1814, see *English Authors*.

ROME. The foundation of the city, by Romulus, was laid on the 20th April,* according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period (3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 years before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. Other dates given: Cato, 751; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cincius, 728 B.C.) The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia on the east; by Æthiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Atlantic on the west. Numerous ecclesiastical councils have been held at Rome, from 197 to 1869-70. Population, 1872, about 240,000. Chiefly through the exertions of Mr. John Henry Parker of Oxford, the Roman exploration fund was established, for the preservation of ancient architectural remains. The Italian government votes 1200*l.* a year for a similar purpose.

Foundation of the city by Romulus	B.C.	753
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives		750
The Cæninians defeated, and first triumphal procession		748
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation		747
Romulus sole king of the Romans and Sabines	B.C.	742
The Circensian games established by him		732
Romulus murdered by senators		716
Numa Pompilius elected king, 715; institutes the priesthood, the augurs and vestals		710
Roman calendar of 10 months reformed and made 12		,,
The Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agreed to chose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, overcame the three *Curiatii*, Albans, and united Alba to Rome	about	669
War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed		665
Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built		627
The capital founded		615
The first census of the Roman state taken		566
Political institutions of Servius Tullius		550
The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin		510
Royalty abolished: the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth		509
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first *consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage*		508
The capitol dedicated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*		507
The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic, 501; defeated at lake Regillus 498 or		496
First dictator Titus Lartius		501
Secession of the Plebeians to the sacred mount; establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians		494
First agrarian law passed: Spurius Cassius put to death by Patricians		493
C. Martius Coriolanus banished		491
He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother		488
Contests between the Patricians and Plebeians respecting the agrarian law		486
Quæstors appointed about		484
The Fabii slain (see *Fabii*)		477
Cincinnatus, dictator, defeats the Æqui		458
The Secular Games first celebrated		456
The Decemviri created		451
Virginius kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from the decemvir, Appius Claudius; (Appius killed himself in prison; the decemviral government abolished)		449
The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians		445
Military tribunes first created		444
Office of censor instituted		443
Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber		440
The Veientes defeated, and their King Tolumnus slain		437
War with the Tuscans		434
A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence		431
Æqui and Volsci defeated by Tubertus, dictator		,,
Two more quæstors appointed		421
Another dreadful famine at Rome		411
Three quæstors are chosen from the Plebeians for the first time		409
Institution of the Lectisternian festival on account of a pestilence		399
Veii taken by Camillus after ten years' siege		396
Banishment of Camillus		391
The Gauls under Brennus, besiege Clusium (see *Gauls*)		390
They are expelled by Camillus		389
Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the capitol		387
Rebuilt—Capitoline games instituted		387
M. Manlius Capitoline thrown from the Tarpeian rock on a charge of aiming at sovereign power		384
The first appointment of curule magistrates		371
Lucius Sextus, the first Plebeian consul		366
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum		362
The Gauls defeated in Italy		350
Treaty with Carthage to repress Greek piracy		348
War with the Samnites (with breaks) 51 years		343
Latin war		340-338
Embassy to Alexander the Great		324
Defeat at Caudium		321
Priests first elected from the Plebeians		300
Etruscans, Samnites, and others, defeated at Sentinum by Fabius		295
End of the third Samnite war		290
The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arezzo		284

* In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for criminals, debtors, or murderers, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Cœlius and Quirinalis.

Etruscans defeated at Vadimonian lake B.C. 310 and 283
Pyrrhus of Epirus invades Italy, 281; defeats the Romans at Pandosia, 280; and at Asculum, 279; defeated by them at Beneventò 275
All Italy subdued by Rome 266
First Punic war commenced (see *Punic Wars*) . . 264
First Roman fleet built 260
Attilius Regulus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians 255
End of first Punic war; Sicily annexed 241
Temple of Janus closed 235
Corsica and Sardinia annexed 231
First Roman embassy to Greece 228
Invasion of the Gauls; beaten by the consuls . . 225
Second Punic war breaks out 218
The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymene, 217; Cannæ . . . . . 2 Aug. 216
Syracuse taken by Marcellus 212
Marcellus defeated by Hannibal, and slain near Venusia 208
Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama in Africa . . 202
The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 213 and 200; his defeat at Cynoscephalæ 197
Death of Scipio Africanus the elder 185
Third Macedonian war begins 171; Perseus beaten at Pydna; Macedon annexed 168
First public library erected at Rome 167
Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome 161
Third Punic war begins 149
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans (see *Corinth* and *Carthage*) 146
Celtiberian and Numantine war in Spain . . 153-133
Attalus III. of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans 133
The Servile war in Sicily 132
Two Plebeian consuls chosen . . . . . ,,
Agrarian disturbances; Gracchus slain 121
The Jugurthine war 112-106
The Mithridatic war (*which see*) 108-63
The Ambrones defeated by Marius 102
The Social war 90-88
Rome besieged by four armies (viz.: those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken . 87
Sylla defeats Marius: becomes dictator; sanguinary proscriptions, 82: abdicates 79
Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by king Nicomedes 74
Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves 73-71
Syria conquered by Pompey 65
The Catiline conspiracy suppressed by Cicero . . 63
The first triumvirate: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus 60
Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul, 58; in Britain . . . 55
Crassus killed by the Parthians 53
Gaul conquered and made a province 51
War between Cæsar and Pompey 50
Pompey defeated at Pharsalia (*which see*) . . . 48
Cæsar defeats Pharnaces at Zela; and writes home "Veni, vidi, vici" 47
Cato kills himself at Utica; Cæsar dictator for ten years 46
Cæsar killed in the senate-house . . 15 March, 44
Second triumvirate: Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus 43
Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony . . . . . ,,
Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated . 42
Lepidus ejected from the triumvirate, 36; war between Octavius and Antony, 32; Antony defeated totally at Actium . . . . . 2 Sept. 31
Octavius emperor, as *Augustus Cæsar* 27
The empire now at peace with all the world the temple of Janus shut; JESUS CHRIST born. (See *Jews*) . . . . . 4 April, 5
A.D.
Varus defeated by Hermann and the Germans . 9
Ovid banished to Tomi . . . . . ,,
Death of Ovid and Livy 18
Tiberius retires to Caprea; tyranny of Sejanus . 26
A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000.—[It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.] 48
Caractacus brought in chains to Rome 50
St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome 62
Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians 64
Seneca, Lucan, &c., put to death 65
Peter and Paul said to be put to death 67
Jerusalem levelled to the ground by Titus 8 Sept. 70
Coliseum founded by Vespasian . . . . A.D. 75
The Dacian war begins (continues 15 years) . . 86
Pliny, junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians . . . 102
Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, &c.; subdues Dacia 106
Trajan's column erected at Rome 114
Adrian resides in Britain, and builds the wall . . 121
The capitol destroyed by *lightning* 188
Byzantium taken; its walls razed 196
The Goths are paid tribute 222
[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other Northern nations attack the empire.]
Pompey's amphitheatre burnt 248
Invasion of the Goths 250
Pestilence throughout the empire 252
Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius II.; 300,000 slain 269
Dacia relinquished to the Goths 270
Palmyra conquered, and Longinus put to death . 273
The era of Martyrs, or of Diocletian 284
The Franks settle in Gaul. *Fréret* 287
Constantius dies at York 306
Four emperors reign at one time 308
Constantine the Great, it is said, in consequence of a vision, places the cross on his banners, and begins to favour the Christians 312
Constantine defeats Licinius, at Chrysopolis, and reigns alone . . . . . 18 Sept. 323
He *tolerates* the Christian faith . . . . . ,,
Puts his son Crispus to death 324
Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice 325
The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 321; dedicated by Constantine . . . 330
Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed . . . . . ,,
Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves suppressed . 334
Death of Constantine, soon after being baptized . 337
The army under Julian proclaims him emperor . 360
Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and re-opens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff 361
Julian killed in battle in Persia; Christianity restored by Jovian 363
The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers: the former has the Western portion, or Rome 364
(See *Western and Eastern Empires*; and *Italy*.)
Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna . 404
Taken by Alaric . . . . . 24 Aug. 410
Taken and pillaged by Genseric . . . 15 July, 455
Odoacer takes Rome, and becomes king of Italy . 476
Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius . . 536
Retaken by Totila the Goth, 546; recovered by Belisarius, 547: seized by Totila 549
Recovered by Narses, and annexed to the eastern empire; and the senate abolished 553
Rome at her lowest state . . . . . about 600
Rome independent under the popes . . . about 728
Pepin of France compels Astolphus, king of the Lombards, to cede Ravenna and other places to the Holy Church 755
Confirmed and added to by Charlemagne . . . 774
Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West by the pope at Rome . . . . . 25 Dec. 800
Rome taken by Arnulf and the Germans 896
Otho I. crowned at Rome . . . . . 2 Feb. 962
The emperor Henry IV. takes Rome . . March, 1084
Arnold of Brescia, endeavouring to reform church and state and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic 1155
The pope removes to Avignon 1309
Nicola di Rienzi, tribune of the people, establishes a republic, 20 May; is compelled to abdicate, 15 Dec. 1347
Returns; made senator, 1 Aug.; assassinated, 8 Oct. 1354
Papal court returns to Rome 1377
Rise of the families, Colonna, Orsini, &c. about ,,
Julius II. conquers the Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia 1503-13
The city greatly embellished by pope Leo X. 1513-21
It is captured by the constable de Bourbon, who is slain . . . . . 6 May, 1527
Ferrara annexed 1597
St. Peter's dedicated . . . . . 18 Nov. 1626
Expulsion of the Jesuits . . . . . 16 Aug. 1773

Harassed by the French, German, and Spanish factions . from the 16th to the 18th century.
The French invasion; the Legations incorporated with the Cisalpine republic 1796
The French proclaim the Roman republic, 20 March, 1798
Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans, Nov. 1799
Retaken by the French, 1800; restored to Pius VII. July, 1801
Annexed by Napoleon to the Kingdom of Italy, and declared second city of the empire , May, 1808
Restored to the pope, who returns . 23 Jan. 1814
He re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits, 7 Aug. ,,
The papal government endeavour to annul all innovations, and thus provoke much opposition; the Carbonari increase in numbers . . . 1815-17
Political assassinations in the Romagna . . . 1817
The "Young Italy" party established by Joseph Mazzini; temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid 1831
Election of Pius IX. . . . . 16 June, 1846
He proclaims an amnesty; and authorises a national guard and municipal institutions 1847
The Romans desire to join the king of Sardinia against the Austrians; the pope hesitates; the Antonelli ministry retires; and the Mamiani ministry is formed 1848
Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome . . 15 Nov. ,,
Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation of Italian nationality; the pope (Pius IX.) hesitates, the Romans surround the palace, and a conflict ensues. The pope accepts a popular ministry (Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, shot in this conflict) . . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
A free constitution published . . . 20 Nov. ,,
The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta, 24 Nov. ,,
M. de Corcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope, 27 Nov. ,,
Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government . . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
A constituent assembly meets at Rome . 5 Feb. 1849
The Roman National Assembly divests the pope of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government . . . . . 8 Feb. ,,
The pope appeals to the Catholic powers, 18 Feb. ,,
Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under Marshal Oudinot . . . . . 26 April, ,,
A French force repulsed with loss . . 30 April, ,,
Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets, 5 May, ,,
The assembly refuses to receive the French as allies, 19 May, ,,
The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome . . . . . 3 June, ,,
After a brave resistance, the Romans capitulate to the French army . . . . . 30 June, ,,
The Roman assembly dissolved . . . 4 July, ,,
An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaëta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city . . . . . 4 July, ,,
The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome . . . . . 15 July, ,,
Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army, 3 Aug. ,,
The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
He arrives at Rome; cardinal Antonelli becomes foreign minister . . . . . April, 1850
He issues the bull establishing a Roman catholic hierarchy in England (see *Papal Aggression*), 24 Sept. ,,
Important concordat with Austria . 18 Aug. 1855
The pope visits his dominions . . May-Sept. 1857
Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara June, 1859
The pope appeals to Europe for help against Sardinia 12 July, 1859
The Legations form a defensive alliance with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena . . 20 Aug. ,,
The queen of Spain engages to send troops to Rome, if the French retire . . 26 Aug. ,,
The assembly at Bologna vote annexation to Piedmont, 7 Sept.; the king engages to support their cause before the great powers, 15 Sept.; the pope annuls the acts of the assembly at Bologna; and announces the punishment due to those who attack the holy see, 26 Sept.; and dismisses the Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome . 1 Oct. ,,
The Romagna, Modena, and Parma formed into a province, to be called Æmilia . . 24 Dec. ,,
The Sardinian government annul the Tuscan and Lombard concordats . . 27 Jan., 20 March, 1860
Riots at Rome suppressed by the police with great cruelty . . . . . 19 March, ,,
The pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion in his states . . . . 26 March, ,,
General Lamoricière takes command of the papal army, March; which is re-organised, and increased by volunteers from Ireland, &c. . May, ,,
Tuscan volunteers enter the papal states and are repulsed . . . . . 19 May, ,,
Irish volunteers are severely treated for insubordination; many dismissed . . . July, ,,
The papal army estimated at 20,000 . . Aug. ,,
Insurrection in the Marches, 8 Sept.; Fossembrone subdued by the papal troops; the people appeal to the Sardinian government, whose troops, under Cialdini and Fanti, enter the Papal States, 11 Sept. ,,
Fanti takes Pesaro, 12 Sept.; and Perugia, including general Schmidt and 1600 prisoners, 14 Sept. ,,
Ancona besieged by sea and land . . 17 Sept. ,,
Severe allocution of the pope against France and Sardinia; he appeals to Europe for help, 28 Sept. ,,
Cialdini defeats Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo, 18 Sept.; and takes Ancona . . 29 Sept. ,,
Additional French troops sent to Rome . Oct. ,,
The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia, Nov. ,,
Subscriptions raised for the pope in various countries; the formal collection forbidden in France and Belgium; permitted in England . . Nov. ,,
Monastic establishments suppressed in the Legations; the monks pensioned; educational institutions founded . . . . . Dec. ,,
The French emperor advises the pope to give up his revolted provinces . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Publication of *Rome et les Evêques*, 6 Jan.; and of *La France, Rome et l'Italie*, 15 Feb.; great excitement, and strong advocacy of the pope's temporal government (attacked by prince Napoleon) in the French chambers . . . . March, 1861
Cavour claims Rome as capital of Italy, 27 March, ,,
Petition to the emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome . . . . 10 May, ,,
The emperor of France declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power . . . . . June, ,,
Grand ceremony at the canonization of 27 Japanese martyrs (see *Canonization*) . . . 8 June, ,,
The pope declares a severe allocution against the Italians . . . . . 9 June, ,,
Garibaldi calls for volunteers, taking as his watchword, "Rome or death!" . . . 19 July, 1862
Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the papal government, Nov. ,,
Earl Russell's offer to the pope of a residence at Malta, 25 Oct.; declined . . . 11 Nov. ,,
Antonelli's resignation of his office not accepted, 5 March, 1863
Convention between France and Italy: French troops to quit Rome within two years, 15 Sept. 1864
Encyclical letter of the pope, publishing a "syllabus," censuring 80 errors in religion, philosophy, and politics; (caused much dissatisfaction, and was forbidden to be read in churches in France and other countries) . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
Jews persecuted at Rome . . . . . Dec. ,,
Fruitless negotiations between the pope and the king of Italy (by Vegezzi); mutual concessions proposed . . . . 21 April to 23 June, 1865
Pope's severe allocution against secret societies (Freemasons, Fenians, &c.) . . 25 Sept. ,,

Merode, the papal minister of war, dismissed, 20 Oct. 1865
A part of the French troops leave the papal dominions Nov. ,,
Rupture with Russia . . Dec. 1865—Jan. 1866
A Franco-pontifical legion (1200 men) formed at Antibes, arrives; blessed by the pope, 24 Sept. ,,
Pope's severe allocution against Italy and Russia, 29 Oct. ,,
The pope invites all catholic bishops to meet at Rome to celebrate the 18th centenary of the martyrdom of Peter and Paul . . 8 Dec. ,,
The pope's blessing given to French troops, 6 Dec., who all quit Rome . . . . 2-12 Dec. ,,
Rome tranquil . . . . . 13 Dec. ,,
Law prohibiting protestant worship except at embassies in Rome enforced . . 31 Dec. ,,
Negotiation with Italy *fruitless*; the Italian councillor, Tonello, quits Rome . . . April, 1867
593 bishops and thousands of priests present at the pope's allocution, 26 June; and canonization of 25 martyrs . . . . . 29 June, ,,
The pope receives an album and address from 100 cities of Italy . . . . . 8 July, ,,
Cholera in Rome; death of cardinal Altieri, while assisting the afflicted . . . 11 Aug. ,,
The pope's allocution censures the sacrilegious audacity of the Sub-alpine kingdom, in confiscating ecclesiastical property . . . 20 Sept. ,,
Garibaldi arrested at Sinalunga, near the Roman frontier . . . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Irruption of Garibaldians in Viterbo—conflicts with various results; reported appeal of Antonelli for help from the great powers . . . Oct. ,,
Zouave barracks at Rome blown up, many killed, 22 Oct. ,,
Attempt at insurrection in Rome suppressed, 22 Oct.; state of siege proclaimed; Garibaldi within 20 miles of Rome, 24 Oct.; takes Monte Rotondo 26 Oct. ,,
French brigades enter Rome . . . 30 Oct ,,
Italian troops cross the frontier, 30 Oct.; occupy several posts . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Garibaldians defeated by the papal and French troops at *Mentana (which see)* . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Italian troops retire from the papal states, Nov. ,,
The Roman committee of insurrection issue a narrative, and state that their watchword is "Try again and do better" . . . . . Dec. ,,
The papal army increased to about 15,000, . Dec. ,,
The pope's short allocution (thanking and blessing the French government) . . . 19 Dec. ,,
Nine cardinals made; Lucien Bonaparte one, 13 March, 1868
Sudden death of cardinal Andrea . . 15 May, ,,
The pope, in his allocution, censures the Austrian new *civil marriage* law . . . . 22 June, ,,
Arrangement respecting the papal debt made with Italy . . . . . 30 July, ,,
Encyclical letter of the pope, summoning an œcumenical council at Rome on 8 Dec. 1869, and inviting ministers of the Greek and other churches, 13 Sept. ,,
The patriarch of the Greek church declined to attend, about 3 Oct. ,,
Monti and Tognetti (for complicity in the explosion of the Zouave barrrcks, 22 Oct. 1867), executed, 24 Nov. ,,
The pope celebrates a jubilee . . . 11 April, 1869
In his allocution he deplores the opposition to the church in Austria and Spain . . . 25 June, ,,
He declares, in a letter to archbishop Manning, that no discussions on disputed points can take place at the council . . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
The council opened, see *Council XXI.* . . 8 Dec. ,,
An exhibition of objects of Christian art opened by the pope . . . . . 7 Feb. 1870
British and American bishops protest against discussing the dogma of papal infallibility in the council, 11 April; the discussion begins, 14 May, ,,
Count Arnim, on behalf of the North German confederation, protests against the dogma . May, ,,
Papal infallibility adopted by the council and promulgated (533 for; 2 against; many retire); the council adjourns to 11 Nov. . . 18 July, ,,
Rome completely evacuated by French troops in consequence of the war; 8 mortars and 15,000 shells said to be ceded to the pope, 8 Aug.; the troops sent from Civita Vecchia . . 21 Aug. 1870
Conciliatory letter from Victor Emmanuel to the pope . 8 Sept. ,,
Agitation in the papal provinces; the Italian troops invited to enter . . . about 10 Sept. ,,
The pope refuses terms offered him by the king of Italy (sovereignty of the Leonine city and retention of his income) . . . . . 11 Sept. ,,
Gen. Cadorna crosses the Tiber at Casale; sends flags of truce to gen. Kanzler, commander of the Zouaves, who refuses to surrender; baron Arnim in vain negotiates between them . 17 Sept. ,,
Skirmish with papal Zouaves; several killed, 14 Sept. ,,
The Italians occupy Civita Vecchia without resistance . . . . . about 15 Sept. ,,
Letter from the pope to gen. Kanzler directing that a merely formal defence be made at Rome, and that bloodshed be avoided . . . 19 Sept. ,,
After a brief resistance from the foreign papal troops, stopped by order of the pope, the Italian troops under Cadorna make a breach and enter Rome amid enthusiastic acclamations of the people . . . . . 20 Sept. ,,
[Reported Italian loss, about 22 killed, 117 wounded; papal troops, 55 killed and wounded.]
Cardinal Antonelli issues a diplomatic protest against the Italian occupation of Rome, 21 Sept. ,,
The papal troops surrender arms; about 8500 foreigners march out with honours of war; they insult the Italians; the native troops retained, 22 Sept. ,,
About 10,000 persons assemble in the Coliseum, choose 44 names for a provisional government (*giunta*) . . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
Protest of the pope . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Castle of St. Angelo occupied by Italian troops at the pope's request . . . . 28 Sept. ,,
Circular letter from the pope to the cardinals complaining of the invasion and of his loss of liberty, and interference with his private post bag, 29 Sept. ,,
A giunta of 14 (the duke Gaetani chief) selected from the 44 names chosen; approved by *Cadorna*, 30 Sept. ,,
General Masi in command of Rome and the provinces; S.P.Q.R. appears on the proclamations, 30 Sept. ,,
Plébiscite: out of 167,548 votes, 133,681 for union with the kingdom of Italy; 1507 against; the remainder did not vote . . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Cardinal Antonelli issues a protest; published, 4 Oct. ,,
The pope said to have accepted 50,000 crowns (his monthly civil list) from the Italian government, 4 Oct. ,,
The result of the plébiscite sent to the king, 8 Oct.; Rome and its provinces incorporated with the kingdom by royal decree . . . 9 Oct. ,,
General La Marmora enters Rome as viceroy; he proclaims that the pope shall be guaranteed in his sovereign powers as head of the church 11 Oct. ,,
The Roman provinces united *into one* by decree, 19 Oct. ,,
The pope issues an encyclical letter adjourning the meeting of the council . . . 20 Oct. ,,
Antonelli protests against the occupation of the Quirinal by the king . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Bill introduced into the Italian parliament respecting the transfer of the seat of government to Rome in about six months, and the preservation of the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the pope . . . . . about 12 Dec. ,,
Inundation of the Tiber; great suffering of the people, 27, 28 Dec.; the king gives 200,000 lire; visits Rome suddenly, the city illuminated, 4 A.M. 31 Dec. ,,
Law guaranteeing to the pope full personal liberty and honours, a revenue of 3,225,000 livres, &c., 13 May; rejected by the pope in his allocution, 15 May, 1871
2624th anniversary of the city kept; the pope celebrates a jubilee on the 25th anniversary of his election . . . . . 16 June, ,,
The Italian government remove to Rome, 2, 3 July, ,,

Allocution of the pope, appointing some Italian bishops; still rejecting guarantees . 27 Oct. 1871
Grand reception of the king . . 21 Nov. ,,
He opens the parliament, saying, "The work to which we have consecrated our life is completed," . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
The pope receives an address from nobles and others . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Commission appointed to dredge the bed of the Tiber to recover antiquities . . . Dec. ,,
Easter solemnities not performed by the pope, ... 31 March, 1872
The pope delivers an allocution complaining of persecution of the church in Italy, Germany, and Spain . . . . . 23 Dec. ,,
American Protestant church dedicated to St. Paul; founded . . . . . 25 Jan. 1873
First Anglican church within the walls opened, ... 25 Oct. 1874
Assassination of Raffaele Sonzogno, a republican printer and manager of "*Il Capitale*," 6 Feb.; trial of Pio Frezza, the murderer caught in the act with Luciani, Armati, and others, as incitors to the crime; convicted "with extenuating circumstances;" penal servitude for life . 13 Nov. 1875

See *Pope*, 1871 *et seq.*

B.C. KINGS OF ROME.

735. Romulus; murdered by the senators.
[Tatius, king of the Sabines, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
716. [Interregnum.]
715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.
673. Tullus Hostilius; murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.
640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.
616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
578. Servius Tullius, a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus; assassinates his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.
510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]

REPUBLIC.

510-82. *First period.* From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla.
82-27. *Second period.* From Sylla to Augustus.
48. Caius Julius Cæsar; perpetual dictator; assassinated, 15 March, 44 B.C.
31. Octavianus Cæsar.

EMPERORS.

27. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR, died 19 Aug. A.D. 14.

A.D.
14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
37. Caius Caligula: murdered by a tribune.
41. Claudius I. (Tiberius Drusus): poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
54. Claudius Nero; deposed; kills himself, 68.
68. Servius Sulpicius Galba; slain by the prætorians.
69. M. Salvius Otho; stabbed himself.
,, Aulus Vitellius; deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.
,, Titus Flavius Vespasian.
79. Titus (Vespasian), his son.
81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the *twelve* Cæsars; assassinated.
96. Cocceius Nerva.
98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).
117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
161. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 169.
180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius; poisoned by his favourite mistress, Martia.
193. Publius-Helvius-Pertinax; put to death by the prætorian band.

A.D. [Four emperors now start up: Didianus Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]
193. Lucius Septimius Severus; died at York in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons,
211. M. Aurelius Caracalla and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered by Caracalla, 212; who is slain by his successor
217. M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards; beheaded in a mutiny.
218. Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth; put to death for his enormities.
222. Alexander Severus; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus; assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son; the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 80th year.
238. Balbinus and Pupienus; put to death.
,, Gordian III., grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year; assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor
244. Philip the Arabian; assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip was murdered at the same time, in his mother's arms.
249. Metius Decius; he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus; both slain by the soldiery.
253. Æmilianus; put to death after a reign of only four months.
,, Valerianus, and his son Gallienus; the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
260. Gallienus reigned alone.
[About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power arise in different parts of the empire; of these Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]
268. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds; dies of the plague.
270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.
,, Aurelianus; assassinated by his soldiers on his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]
,, Tacitus, elected 25 Oct.; died at Tarsus in Cilicia, 13 April, 276.
276. Florianus, his brother; his title not recognised by the senate.
,, M. Aurelius Probus; assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.
282. M. Aurelius Carus; killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons
283. Carinus and Numerianus; both assassinated, after transient reigns.
284. Diocletian; who associated as his colleague in the government,
286. Maximianus Hercules; the two emperors resign in favour of
305. Constantius I. Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus; the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor his son,
306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great; whilst at Rome the prætorian band proclaimed
,, Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were
,, Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power.
,, Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last-named pretender; and
307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother in-law of Constantine.
[Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul, in 310; Galerius Maximianus dies wretchedly in 311; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]
323. Constantine the Great now reigned alone; died on Whitsunday, 22 May, 337.

337. { Constantine II. / Constans. / Constantius II. } Sons of Constantine; divided the empire between them; the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.

360. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood; mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363.

363. Jovian; reigned eight months; found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.

364. Valentinian and Valens.

375. Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II.

379. Theodosius I., &c.

392. Theodosius alone.

395. The Roman empire divided; see *Eastern Empire, Western Empire, Popes,* and *Italy.*

ROMILLY'S ACT, SIR SAMUEL, 52 Geo. III. c. 101 (1812) relates to charities.

RONCESVALLES (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne's paladin, Roland, or Orlando, was surprised, defeated and slain by the Gascons, 778. On 25 July, 1813, marshal Soult was defeated here by the British entering France.

ROOF. The largest in the world was said to be that over a riding-school at Moscow, erected in 1791, being 235 feet in span. The roof of the London station of the Midland railway, in Euston-road, London, N.W., is 240 feet wide, 690 feet long, 125 feet high. The extent of ground covered is about 165,000 square feet.

ROPE-MAKING MACHINE. One was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmd. Cartwright, in 1792. Many improvements have been made since.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER. Rosamond was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II. about 1154. A conspiracy against her was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and his other sons. Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clue of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, 1191.

ROSARY, see *Beads.*

ROSAS (N. E. Spain), **BAY OF,** where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the *Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout,* and *Tuscan,* led by lieut. John Tailour (of the *Tigre*), which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, 1 Nov. 1809; for which purpose lord Collingwood had organised the expedition commanded by capt. Hallowell. Rosas was gallantly defended by lord Cochrane, 27 Nov.; but surrendered, 4 Dec. 1809.

ROSBACH (Rosebecque), Flanders. Here Charles VI. of France beat the Flemings, who had revolted against their count, 27 Nov. 1382.—At ROSBACH, in Prussia, a great battle was fought between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with severe loss, 5 Nov. 1757.

"ROSCIUS, INFANT." Wm. Henry West Betty, born 13 Sept. 1791. After acting at Belfast, 16 Aug. 1803, and at other places, with much applause, he appeared at Covent-garden, 1 Dec, 1803, as Selim, in "Barbarossa," and is said to have gained in his first season, 17,210*l.* After several years' retirement, he re-appeared, but soon left the stage, not being successful. He retired on the fortune he had amassed, and died Aug. 1874. His portrait may be seen at the Garrick club.

ROSE, see under *Flowers.* The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase *sub rosâ,* "under the rose;" said, by Italian writers, to have risen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, 1526. The pope sent a *golden rose* to the queen of Spain, which was given to her with much solemnity, 8 Feb. 1868.

ROSE'S ACT, 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (1793) brought benefit societies under the control of government.

ROSES, WARS OF THE, between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem) and the Yorkists (who chose the white rose), 1455-1485. It is stated that in the Wars of the Roses there perished 12 princes of the blood, 200 nobles, and 100,000 gentry and common people. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. 1486.

Richard II., who succeeded his grandfather Edward III. in 1377, was deposed and succeeded in 1399 by his cousin Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III.), in prejudice to the right of Roger Mortimer (grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Edward's *third* son), who was declared presumptive heir to the throne in 1385

Roger's grandson, Richard duke of York, first openly claimed the crown in 1449

Attempts at compromise failed, and the war began in 1455

The Lancastrians were defeated at St. Alban's; the protector Somerset was slain; a truce was made, and Richard was declared successor to Henry VI. 23 May, "

The war was renewed, and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians at Bloreheath . . 23 Sept. 1459

The Yorkists eventually dispersed, and the duke was attainted.

He defeated his opponents at Northampton, took Henry prisoner, and was declared heir to the crown; but fell into an ambuscade near Wakefield, and was put to death . . . . 31 Dec. 1460

His son (Edward) continued the struggle; was installed as king . . . . . 4 March, 1461

Defeated the Lancastrians at Towton . 29 March, "

Was deposed by Warwick, who restored Henry VI. Sept. 1470

Edward defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, 14 April, and finally at Tewkesbury . . 4 May, 1471

The struggle ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth . . 22 Aug. 1485

ROSETTA (in Egypt), taken by the French in 1798; and by the British and Turks, 19 April, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, 22 April, 1807. Near Rosetta was fought the battle of the Nile, 1 Aug. 1798; see *Nile.* Mehemet Ali rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

The *Rosetta Stone,* discovered by the French in 1799, was brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz., hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 196 B.C.). It has been studied by Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

ROSICRUCIANS, a sect of mystical philosophers who appeared in Germany in the 14th century, and again early in the 17th century, occa-

sioned much controversy. The *Confessio Rosæ Crucis*, 1615, is attributed to Valentine Andreas. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine.

ROSS, Cork (S. Ireland), a bishopric founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the 6th century. It was united to Cork in 1340; and Cloyne to both, by the Irish Church Temporalities act (1833); see *Bishops; New Ross.*

ROTA CLUB, a society who met at Miles's Coffee-house in New Palace-yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell: their plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot: and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. *Biog. Brit.*

ROTHESAY CASTLE, see *Wrecks*, 1831.

ROTHSCHILD FAMILY. Meyer Amschel, or Anselm, was born at No. 148, Judengasse (Jew-lane), Frankfort, in 1743. In 1772 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same house, over which he placed the sign of the red shield (in German, Roth Schild). Having had dealings with the landgrave of Hesse, that prince entrusted him with his treasure (said to have been 250,000*l.*) in 1806, when the French held his country. With this sum as capital, Anselm traded and made a large fortune, and restored the 250,000*l.* to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his sons continued the business as partners. His son, Nathan, began at Manchester in 1798, removed to London in 1803; and died immensely rich, 28 July, 1836. The baron, James, head of the family, died at Paris, 15 Nov. 1868.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the 13th century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. In 1572, Rotterdam was taken by the Spaniards by stratagem, and cruelly treated. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467. The museum and picture-gallery of Rotterdam were destroyed at the fire of the Schieland palace, 16 Feb. 1864.

ROUEN (N. France), an archbishopric, 260, became the capital of Normandy in the 10th century. It was held by the English kings till 1204; and was retaken by Henry V., 19 Jan. 1419. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was burnt here, 30 May, 1431. It was taken by Charles VII. of France in 1449; and by the duke of Guise from the Huguenots, Oct. 1562 and 1591. Rouen, after slight conflicts, 4, 5 Dec. 1870, surrendered to general Von Göben, 6 Dec. It was ordered to pay a contribution of 17,000,000 francs.

The theatre, destroyed by fire; many persons injured, and 13 killed . . . . 25 April, 1876

"ROUGH TERROR," a term given in 1874 to the prevalence of brutal assaults on women, children, and unprotected persons among the lower classes, especially in Lancashire and other manufacturing districts, for the repression of which the law appeared to be inadequate.

ROUMANIA, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities (*which see*) on 23 Dec. 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy.

ROUMELIA or **ROMANIA** (Turkey), part of Thrace (*which see*). The Roumelian railway opened 17 June, 1873.

ROUND-HEADS. In the civil war which began in 1642, the adherents of Charles I. were called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament Round-heads. The term, it is said, arose from those persons who had a round bowl or dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut to the edge of the bowl; see *Cavaliers.*

ROUNDWAY DOWN (near Devizes, Wiltshire). Here the royalists defeated the parliamentarians with great slaughter, 13 July, 1643.

ROVEREDO (Austrian Tyrol) was held by the Venetians from 1416 till 1609, when it was acquired by Austria. It was taken by Bonaparte and the French, 4 Sept. 1796, after a brilliant victory.

ROWING, see *Boat Races, Doggett*, and *University.*

On 16 Oct. 1873, Mr. Reginald Herbert undertook to row on the Thames, from Maidenhead to Westminster bridge (47 miles 3 furlongs), in twelve hours, for 1000*l.* He did it in 10h. 2m. 19sec.

ROXBURGHE CLUB was instituted in 1812 by earl Spencer, for the republication of rare books, or unpublished MSS., in memory of John duke of Roxburghe.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, HORTICULTURAL, &c.; see under *Agriculture, Astronomy, Geography, Horticulture, &c.*

ROYAL ACADEMY. A society of artists met in St. Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, about 1739, which Hogarth established as the society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, 21 April, 1760. From this sprang the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On 10 Dec. 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president. *Leigh.* The first exhibition of the academicians (at Pall-Mall) was on 26 April, 1769, when 136 works appeared. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset-house, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset-house, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among the professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner, the painter, gave funds to the academy for the award of a medal triennially for landscape-painting, which was awarded to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1857. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy, appointed in 1862, recommended various changes in July, 1863, which were carried into effect. The hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the academy was celebrated 10 Dec. 1868. The Royal Academy held its first exhibition in the new building, 3 May, 1869. The annual exhibition of pictures by the old masters, with some British, began 3 Jan. 1870. The money received has been devoted to the establishment of a professorship of chemistry and a laboratory, &c. In 1874 the exhibition included many of Landseer's pictures.

Sir Francis Chantrey, sculptor, died 25 Nov. 1841. At the death of his wife Jan. 1875, in conformity with his will, about 3000*l.* a year accrued to the Academy

for the purchase of works of art for the nation, and other purposes.

PRESIDENTS.

1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1792. Benjamin West.
1805. James Wyatt.
1806. Benjamin West.
1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
1850. Sir Charles Eastlake; died, 23 Dec. 1865.
1866. Sir Edwin Landseer elected; declines, 24 Jan.
,, Sir Francis Grant, Feb. 1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was established in 1823, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmoreland, who died 16 *Oct.* 1859), and was incorporated by charter in 1830. The first concert took place 8 Dec. 1828. Its reconstruction was proposed in 1866, and since effected.

ROYAL ADELAIDE, see *Wrecks*, 1850.

ROYAL ASSENT. If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares in Norman French, "*Le roy le veult*," the king wills it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of "*Le roy s'avisera*," the king will consider it. *Hale.* By the statute 33 Hen. VIII., 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent. *Blackstone's Com.*

ROYAL BOUNTY, a fund from which sums are granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded during service.

ROYAL CHARTER, see *Wrecks*, 1859.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Cambium Regis), London. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, 7 June, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it on 23 Jan. 1571, and her herald named it the *Royal* Exchange. *Hume.* It was totally destroyed by the great fire, Sept. 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of the next edifice, 23 Oct. 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmore, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burnt, 10 Jan. 1838. The new Royal Exchange, erected under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen, 28 Oct. 1844.—The ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, commenced 1769, opened 1779.

ROYAL GEORGE, a man-of-war of 108 guns, lost off Spithead. While keeled over to repair a pipe, a sudden gust of wind washed the sea into her ports, and she went down. The rear-admiral Kempenfeldt, the crew, many marines, women, and Jews, in all about 600 persons, were drowned, 29 Aug. 1782. By the use of the diving-bell, the ship, embedded in the deep, was surveyed in May, 1817, *et seq.* Portions of the vessel and its cargo were brought up in 1839-42, under the superintendence of sir Charles Pasley, when gunpowder was ignited by the agency of electricity.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (London), see *Humane Society.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, the earliest of the kind in London, was founded 9 March, 1799, by count Rumford, sir Joseph Banks, earls Spencer and Morton, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III., and was incorporated 13 Jan. 1800, by royal charter, as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810; the original plan, as drawn up by count Rumford, in 1799, having been considerably modified. The members are elected by ballot, and pay ten guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas. "The Royal Institution, its Founder, and its first Professors," by Dr. Bence Jones, hon. sec., published 1871.

The HOUSE (in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly) was purchased in June, 1799, and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1803, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Webster.

The Laboratory established in 1800; was rebuilt, with the modern improvements, 1872.

The LIBRARY was commenced in 1803, by the munificent subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. It now (1873) comprises about 36,000 volumes. Classified catalogues (by W. Harris) were published in 1809 and 1821; a new one (by B. Vincent) in 1857.

The MUSEUM contains original philosophical apparatus of Young, Cavendish, Davy, and Faraday.

The first LECTURE was delivered 4 March, 1801, by *Dr. Garnett*, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry.

In 1802 he was succeeded by *Dr. Thomas Young*, so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation. His "Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," first published in 1807, are still considered a text-book of physical science. His works on antiquarian literature (hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c.) are also highly esteemed.

In Feb. 1801, Mr. (afterwards sir *Humphry*) *Davy* was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on 31 May, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry. His lectures were eminently successful, and his discoveries in chemistry and electricity have immortalised his name, and conferred honour on the institution. By him the alkaloids, potassium and sodium, were discovered in 1807; the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety-lamp invented in 1815.

William Thomas Brande succeeded sir Humphry as professor of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1852, since which time, till his death (Feb. 1866), he was hon. professor. From 1816 to 1850 he delivered, in the laboratory of this institution, his celebrated chemical lectures to students.

In 1813 *Michael Faraday* (born 22 Sept. 1791), on the recommendation of sir H. Davy, was engaged as assistant in the laboratory, and in 1825 as its director; in 1827 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1820 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1823-4 he discovered the condensability of chlorine and other gases; in 1831 he obtained electricity from the magnet; in 1845 he exhibited the two-fold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances, the magnetism of gases, flame, &c.; in 1850 he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism: died, 25 Aug. 1867.

John Tyndall, F.R.S., the present professor of natural philosophy, first elected in July, 1853, is eminent for his researches on magnetism, heat, glaciers, &c.

Edward Frankland, F.R.S., professor of chemistry 1863-8, is eminent for his discoveries in organic chemistry.

In 1804, sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a SCHOOL OF MINES at this institution; but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

The WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS, on the Fridays, from January to June, as now arranged, commenced in 1826. Discourses (of which abstracts are printed) are given at these meetings by the professors of the institution, and other eminent scientific men.

ENDOWMENTS. In 1833, John Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physio-

logy; the former bestowed on Mr. Faraday for life; succeeded by Dr. Wm. Odling, 1868-73; by Dr. John Hall Gladstone, 1874; the latter on Dr. Roget for three years, to be filled up afterwards by triennial election.—The Fullerian professors of physiology have been R. E. Grant, T. R. Jones, W. B. Carpenter, W. W. Gull, T. W. Jones, T. H. Huxley (*twice*), R. Owen, J. Marshall, Michael Foster, William Rutherford, and Alfred H. Garrod (1875).—In 1838, Mrs. Acton gave 1000*l.* to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty, as illustrated by discoveries in science; which have been awarded—in 1844 to Mr. G. Fownes; in 1851 to Mr. T. Wharton Jones; in 1858 no award was made; in 1865 to Mr. George Warington; in 1872 to Rev. George Henslow and B. Thompson Lowne.

The "Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Researches" was founded on 6 July, 1863, by sir Henry Holland, Professor Faraday, sir R. I. Murchison, Dr. Bence Jones, and others.

The *first officers* were sir Joseph Banks, *president*, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of Winchilsea; Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Bernard, *treasurer*; rev. Dr. Samuel Glasse, *secretary*.—Algernon duke of Northumberland, K.G., elected *president*, 1842; succeeded by sir Henry Holland, in 1865 (died 27 Oct. 1873); by Algernon George, duke of Northumberland, 1873. W. Pole, esq., *treasurer*, elected 1849; succeeded by Wm. Spottiswoode, esq., in 1865; by George Busk, esq., 1873. The rev. John Barlow, *secretary*, elected 1842; succeeded by Henry Bence Jones, M.D., 1860; by Wm. Spottiswoode, esq., 1873. *Librarians*: Wm. Harris, 1803-23; S. Weller Singer, 1826-35; Wm. Mason, 1835-48; B. Vincent, 1849.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, &c., see *Marriage Act; Military* and *Naval Asylums; Navy*, and *Prerogative*.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, see *Naval*.

ROYAL SOCIETY (London). In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments; the *Novum Organon* of Bacon, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, &c.), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, the hon. Robert Boyle, Dr. (afterwards sir) W. Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham college, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690.* The members were, about 1658, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions; and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham college, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell, 3 Sept. 1658; see *Societies*.

The society was organised in 1660, and constituted by Charles II. a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "The President, Council, and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge," 22 April, 1662.

Evelyn records the first anniversary meeting, St. Andrew's-day, 30 Nov. 1663.

The *Philosophical Transactions* begin 6 March, 1664-5.*

In 1668 Newton invented his reflecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on 28 April, 1686, presented to the society the MS. of his *Principia*, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and at the expense of Halley the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society.

The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666), where it came into possession of a valuable library, presented by Mr. Howard, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel. After various changes the fellows returned to Gresham College, where they remained till their removal to Crane-court, in a house purchased by themselves, 8 Nov. 1710.

The Bakerian lecture was established by Henry Baker, 1774.

The first Copley medal was awarded to Stephen Gray in 1731; the royal medal to John Dalton, 1826; the Rumford medal (instituted in 1797) to count Rumford himself in 1800.

The society remove to apartments granted them in Somerset-house, 1780; to apartments in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, 1857.

Parliament votes annually 1000*l.* to the Royal Society for scientific purposes.

Regulations made by which fifteen fellows are to be annually elected, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually, or a composition of sixty pounds, March, 1847. In consequence, the number of fellows was reduced from 839 in 1847, to 626 in 1866; to 567 in 1875.

The "Royal Society Scientific Fund" was founded in imitation of the "Literary Fund" in 1859; see *Scientific Fund*.

PRESIDENTS.

1660.	Sir Robert Moray.	1768.	James Burrow.
1663.	Lord Brouncker.	,,	James West.
1677.	Sir Joseph Williamson.	1772.	James Burrow.
1680.	Sir Christopher Wren.	,,	Sir John Pringle.
1682.	Sir John Hoskyns.	1778.	Sir Joseph Banks.
1683.	Sir Cyril Wyche.	1820.	Dr. W. H. Wollaston.
1684.	Samuel Pepys.	,,	Sir Humphry Davy.
1686.	John, earl of Carbery.	1827.	Davies Gilbert.
1689.	Thomas, earl of Pembroke.	1830.	Duke of Sussex.
1690.	Sir Robert Southwell.	1838.	Marquis of Northampton.
1695.	Chas. Montague (afts. earl of Halifax).	1848.	Earl of Rosse.
1698.	John, lord Somers.	1854.	Lord Wrottesley.
1703.	Sir Isaac Newton.	1858.	Sir Benj. C. Brodie.
1727.	Sir Hans Sloane.	1861.	Maj.-gen. sir Edward Sabine.
1741.	Martin Folkes.	1871.	Sir G. B. Airy.
1752.	George, earl of Macclesfield.	1873.	Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker.
1764.	James earl of Morton		

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, incorporated 29 March, 1783, arose out of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, founded in 1739. It received a second charter in 1811.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE was founded under the auspices of king George IV. in 1823, and chartered 13 Sept. 1826. It awards gold medals.

ROYAL STYLE, see *Style, Royal*.

RUBICON, a small river flowing into the Adriatic sea, separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper. Roman generals were forbidden to pass this river at the head of an army. Julius Cæsar did so, Jan. 49 B.C., and thereby began a revolt and deadly civil war.

RUBIDIUM, an alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum analysis, and made known in 1861.

RUFFLES became fashionable about 1520; and went out about 1790.

RUGBY SCHOOL (Warwickshire), was founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, a London tradesman; its arrangements were affected by the Public Schools act 1868. Dr. Thomas Arnold, the historian, entered on the duties of head-master here in August, 1828, and under him the school greatly prospered. He died 12 June, 1842.

Dr. H. Hayman, one of his successors, was opposed by the masters of the school, and after much dissension and discussion, was dismissed by the trustees, Dec. 1873, and Dr. Jex Blake elected in his room, Feb. 1874. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided against Dr. Hayman in his attempt to set aside his dismissal, but expressed his own opinion on "the grievous hardship of Dr. Hayman's case," 21 March, 1874.

Mr. Disraeli, the premier, presented Dr. Hayman, to the living of Aldingham, Lancashire, April, 1874.

RUGEN, an island in the Baltic, has frequently changed masters, having been held by the Danes, Swedes, and French. It was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL, see *Induction*.

"RULE BRITANNIA." Nearly all the words are by James Thomson; the music, ascribed to Dr. Arne, is said by Schoelcher (in his life of Handel) to have been taken from an air in Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" composed 1746.

RULE OF THE ROAD, see *Seas*.

RULING-MACHINES, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from them without being discovered.

RUM (French *rhum*), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavour from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty (since 1858) on colonial rum imported into the United Kingdom is 8*s.* 2*d.* per gallon. The duty on rum to be employed as methylated spirits was reduced in 1863.

Imported.	*Gallons.*	*Imported.*	*Gallons.*
1848 . . .	6,858,981	1863 . . .	7,194,738
1851 . . .	4,745,244	1871 . . .	7,326,890
1857 . . .	6,515,683		

RUMFORD MEDAL, see *Royal Society*.

RUMP PARLIAMENT, see *Pride's Purge*.

RUNNY-MEDE (council-mead), near Egham, Surrey. Here king John granted Magna Charta, 15 June, 1215.

RUPERT'S LAND (N. America), or *Red River Settlement*, formerly the territories of the Hudson's bay company, was made a bishopric in 1849. See *Hudson's Bay*, *Canada*, and *Manitoba*.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS,* see *Palmerston Administration*, &c.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (formed on the resignation of sir Robert Peel), July, 1846.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.
Lord chancellor, lord Cottenham (succeeded by lord Truro).
Lord president of the council, marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy seal, earl of Minto.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. (aft. sir Charles) Wood.
Foreign, home, and colonial secretaries, viscount Palmerston, sir George Grey, and earl Grey.
Boards of control and trade, sir John Hobhouse (aft. lord Broughton), and earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere).
Admiralty, the earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis Thornhill Baring).
Duchy of Lancaster, lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle, late viscount Morpeth).
Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule.
Postmaster, marquis of Clanricarde.
Paymaster-general, T. B. Macaulay.

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, 21 Feb. 1851; but were induced (after the failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, 3 March following.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (or continuation of his first), March, 1851.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.
President of the council, marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord privy seal, earl of Minto.
Chancellor of the exchequer, sir Charles Wood.
Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, sir George Grey, viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville, 22 Dec.), and earl Grey.
Lord chancellor, lord Truro.
First lord of the admiralty, sir Francis T. Baring.
Board of control, lord Broughton.
Board of trade, Mr. Labouchere.
Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule (aft. lord Panmure, and earl of Dalhousie).
Postmaster-general, marquis of Clanricarde.
Paymaster-general, earl Granville.

Lord Seymour, earl of Carlisle, &c.

This ministry resigned 21 Feb. 1852; see *Derby Administration*.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. (On the decease of lord Palmerston, 18 Oct. 1865, earl Russell received Her Majesty's commands to reconstruct the administration.)

First lord of the treasury, John, earl Russell.
Lord chancellor, Robert, lord Cranworth.
Postmaster-general, John, lord Stanley of Alderley.
President of the poor-law board, Chas. Pelham Villiers.
Lord president of the council, George, earl Granville.
Lord privy seal, George, duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. E. Gladstone.
Secretaries—foreign affairs, George, earl of Clarendon; *colonies*, Edward Cardwell; *home*, sir George Grey; *war*, George, earl de Grey and Ripon, succeeded by Spencer, marquis of Hartington, Feb. 1866; *India*, sir Charles Wood, resigned (created viscount Halifax), succeeded by earl De Grey, Feb. 1866.
First lord of the admiralty, Edward, duke of Somerset.
President of the board of trade, Thos. Milner Gibson.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, George J. Göschen.
Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue.

This ministry resigned, 26 June, 1866, in consequence of a minority on 19 June (see under *Reform*, and *Derby Administrations*).

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (Great Coram-street, London), was founded in 1808 by sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr. Mason Good, Henry Hallam, sir James Scarlett (since lord Abinger), and others. The building comprises a library, lecture room, news room, &c.

RUSSELL TRIAL. William, lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Rye-house plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he requested to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him; upon which he said, "My WIFE is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 21 July, 1683. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying 29 Sept. 1723, in her eighty-seventh year. His attainder was reversed, 1 Will. III. 1689.

RUSSIA, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Rurick, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1598. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world.

* Lord John Russell, third son of John, duke of Bedford, was born 19 Aug. 1792; M.P. for Tavistock, 1813; for London, 1841-61; was paymaster of the forces, 1830-34; secretary for home department, 1835-9; for the colonies, 1839-41; first minister, July 1846 to March 1852; secretary for foreign affairs, Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1853; president of the council, June 1854 to Feb. 1855; secretary for the colonies, March to Nov. 1855; secretary for foreign affairs, June 1859 to Oct. 1865, when he succeeded lord Palmerston as premier; created a peer, as earl Russell, 30 July, 1861. His motion for reform in parliament was negatived in 1822; adopted 1 March, 1831; he introduced the registration bill and a new marriage bill in 1836; introduced and withdrew a reform bill, 1860.

The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, with toleration of other sects, even Mahometans. By an imperial ukase, in 1802, six universities were established, viz., at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov, and Kasan; but literature made little progress till the present century, the native publications being very few, and the best books being translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation: the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The population of the empire in 1867, 82,159,630; in 1872, about 85,685,945. By the first Russian budget (1862), the estimated revenue was 34,500,000*l.*; expenditure, 37,850,000*l.*

Russia invaded by the Huns . . . A.D. 376
Ruric the Norman or Varangian, arrives at Novgorod (or New City), and becomes grand duke [anniversary kept 20 Sept. 1862] 862
Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire . . 907
Baptism of Olga, widow of the czar Igor, at Constantinople, about 955
Vladimir the Great marries Anne, sister of the emperor Basil II., and is baptized . . . 988
The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia about 1223
The grand duke Jurie killed in battle 1237
Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes . 1241
The Tartars establish the empire of the khan of Kaptschak, and exercise great influence in Russia 1242
He is made grand duke of Russia by the Tartars . 1252
Moscow made the capital 1300
Tartar war, 1380; Moscow burnt 1383
Tamerlane invades Russia, but retires . . . 1395
Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic, founds the present monarchy 1462
Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia . 1475
Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan 1479
His general Svenigorod annihilates their power . 1481
War with Poland 1506-23
The English "Russian company" established . 1553
Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade . . 1554
Discovery of Siberia . . . . . ,,
The royal body-guard (the Strelitz) established . 1568
Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England 1579
Murder of Feodor I., last of the race of Ruric, which had governed Russia for 700 years 1598
The imposition of Demetrius (see *Impostors*).—Matins of Moscow . . . . 29 May, 1606
Michael Fedorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, ascends the throne 1613
Finland ceded to Sweden 1617
Russian victories in Poland 1654
Subjugation of the Cossacks 1671
Reign of Ivan and Peter I. or the Great . . . 1682
Peter sole sovereign 1689
He visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford 1697
Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitz, which he cruelly revenges; 2000 tortured and slain; he beheads many with his own hand 1698
The Russians begin their new year from 1 Jan. (but retain the old style) 1700
War with Sweden; Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Peter founds St. Petersburg, as a new capital . . . . . 27 May, 1703
The Strelitz abolished 1704
Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pultowa, and flees to Turkey . . . . 8 July, 1709
14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to Siberia . . . ,,
War with Turkey: Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the energy of the empress Catherine, who obtains a truce . . . . June, 1711
Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire 1715
Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France . . ,,
The Jesuits expelled 1718
Conspiracy and mysterious death of prince Alexis . . . . . 7 July, ,,
Peter II. (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland . . . 1730
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life 1741
Peter III. dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catherine his wife 1762
Ivan VI., the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death 1764
Treaty of Kutschouc Kainardji; independence of the Crimea and freedom of Black sea . July, 1774
Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed . . 1775
Dismemberment of Poland; commenced by Catherine (see *Poland*), 1772; completed . . . 1795
Successful invasions of the Crimea 1769-84
Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies 1796
Unsuccessful war with Persia . . . . . ,,
Russian treaty with Austria and England . . . 1798
Suwarrow, with an army joins the Austrians, and checks the French in Italy 1799
Mental derangement of Paul, 1800; murdered, 24 March, 1801
Alexander I. makes peace with England . May, ,,
He joins the coalition against France . 11 April, 1805
Allies defeated at Austerlitz . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Treaty of Tilsit with France . . . 7 July, 1807
Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria, 26 Sept. 1809
War with France . . . . . June, 1812
The Russians defeated at Smolensko, 17 Aug.; and at the Borodino . . . . 7 Sept. ,,
Moscow burnt by the Russians, 14 Sept.; retreat of the French begins . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Alexander present at the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 1813; entered Paris . . . . . March, 1814
He visits England . . . . . June, ,,
Forms the Holy Alliance 1815
The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession . . . . . 26 Jan. 1822
Death of Alexander, 1 Dec.; Pestal's conspiracy against Nicholas I.; insurrection of troops at Moscow; suppressed . . . 26-29 Dec. 1825
Nicholas crowned at Moscow . . . 3 Sept. 1826
War against Persia . . . . 28 Sept. ,,
Nicholas visits England; invested with the order of the Garter . . . . . 9 July, 1827
Peace between Russia and Persia . . 22 Feb. 1828
War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see *Turkey* and *Battles*) . . . 26 April, ,,
Peace of Adrianople . . . . 14 Sept. 1829
The war for the independence of Poland against Russia (see *Poland*) . . . . 29 Nov. 1830
Failure of the expedition against Khiva . Jan. 1840
Treaty of London (see *Syria*) . . . 15 July, ,,
The emperor Nicholas arrives in London . 1 June, 1844
The grand duke Constantine arrives at Portsmouth in the *Ingermanland*, of 74 guns . . 9 June, 1846
[For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, see *Hungary*.]
Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see *Turkey*) 5 Nov. 1849
They are sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor . Jan. 1850
Conspiracy against the emperor detected 6 Jan. ,,
Harbour of Sebastopol completed . . Feb. ,,
The emperor decrees seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 180,000 soldiers . . . . . Aug. ,,
St. Petersburg and Moscow railway begun . . 1851
The czar visits Vienna . . . . 8 May, 1852
Concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey, Feb. 1853
Origin of the RUSSO-TURKISH war (*which see*, and *Holy Places*) . . . . . March, ,,
Conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz . . . . 24 Sept. ,,
And king of Prussia at Warsaw . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Interview of Mr. J. Sturge and other quakers with the czar to obtain peace . . . . Feb, 1854
The northern provinces put in a state of siege, 5 March, ,,
The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity, 23 April, ,,
Death of the czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II.; no change of policy . . 2 March, 1855
Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff) 3 Nov. ,,

He visits his army at Sebastopol . . 10 Nov. 1855
Death of prince Ivan Paskiewitsch, aged 74 1 Feb. 1856
Treaty of peace at Paris . . . 30 March, ,,
Amnesty granted to the Poles, 27 May; five political offenders, &c.; Alexander II. crowned at Moscow . . . . . 7 Sept. ,,
Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples . 2 Sept. ,,
St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway begun by government, 1851; ceded to Great Russian railway company (about 335 miles, the half completed) . ,,
Grand duke Constantine visits France and England, April, 1857
The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at Stutgardt, 25 Sept.; and the emperor of Austria at Weimar, 1 Oct. ,,
Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains . . . . . 2 July, 1858
A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement . . . . . Aug. ,,
New commercial treaty with Great Britain 12 Jan. 1859
Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war, 27 May, ,,
The czar protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples . . . 13 Feb. 1860
Fruitless meetings of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the regent of Prussia at Warsaw 20-25 Oct. ,,
Treaty with China for enlargement of commerce 1 Jan. 1861
Decree for the total emancipation of the serfs (23,000,000) throughout the empire in two years 3 March, ,,
Demonstrations and repression in Poland (*which see*) Feb.-April, ,,
Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an impostor asserting himself to be a descendant of Peter III.; many peasants shot or flogged, May and June, ,,
Inundations at Kiev, Moscow; 615 houses under water . . . . . May, ,,
Death of prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor of Poland . . . . . 14 May, ,,
Student riots at the university of St. Petersburg, which is closed, 6-9 Oct.; reopened . 24 Oct. ,,
The nobles sign a petition for a political constitution Nov. ,,
Increased privileges granted to the Jews . 26 Jan. 1862
Death of Nesselrode, the chancellor of the empire, 20 March, ,,
Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg and Moscow; the government suppresses various educational institutions . . . . . June, ,,
Russia recognises the kingdom of Italy 10 July, ,,
1000th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod, celebrated 20 Sept. ,,
Re-organisation of the departments of justice decreed; juries to be employed in trials, &c. 14 Oct. ,,
Trade tax bill introduced, admitting foreigners to merchants' guilds, &c. . . . . 26 Nov.
Insurrection in Poland . . . . 22-24 Jan. 1863
[For events, see *Poland.*]
Termination of serfdom . . . 3 March, ,,
Provincial institutions established throughout Russia . . . . . 13 Jan. 1864
Great victory over the Oubykhs in the Caucasus, 31 March; emigration of the Caucasian tribes into Turkey, April; submission of the Abgas; the war declared to be at an end. . . . 2 June, ,,
The czarowitch betrothed to the princess Dagmar of Denmark . . . . . 28 Sept. ,,
Serfdom abolished in the Trans-Caucasian provinces; new judicial system promulgated . Dec. ,,
The Russian nobles request the emperor to establish two houses of representatives [declined] 24 Jan. 1865
New province, "Turkestan," in central Asia, created 14 Feb. ,,
The czarowitch Nicholas dies at Nice . 24 April, ,,
Industrial exhibition at Moscow closes . 16 July, ,,
Censorship of the press relaxed; law begins, 13 Sept. ,,
Rupture with the pope, on account of Russian severity to Polish clergy . . Jan. and Feb. 1866
Assembly of the nobility; short, stormy session, March, ,,
Inauguration of trial by jury in Russia . 8 Aug. ,,

Karakozow attempts to assassinate the czar, 16 April; after long investigation into the origin of the plot, he is executed . . . . 15 Sept. 1866
War with Bokhara; conflicts with varying results; Russians advance in May, *et seq.*; ended . Nov. ,,
Marriage of prince Alexander, heir to the crown, to princess Dagmar of Denmark . . 9 Nov. ,,
Emancipation of many state serfs in Poland, 11 Nov. ,,
Three decrees for abolishing the remains of Polish nationality . . . . . 1 Jan. 1867
Congress of Slavonian deputies at Moscow 5 May, ,,
Russian America sold to the United States for 7,000,000 dollars, by treaty, 13 March; ratified, 15 May, ,,
Amnesty in favour of the Poles . . . 29 May, ,,
The czar visits Paris (*which see*) . . . . June, ,,
Escapes assassination by Berezowski, a Pole, 6 June, ,,
Decree for the use of the Russian language in the Baltic provinces . . . . . 7 July, ,,
A Romanist college to replace the authority of the pope, established at St. Petersburg . 2 Aug. ,,
The separate interior government in Poland suppressed . . . . . 29 Feb. 1868
Samarcand taken by Kaufmann . . . 26 May, ,,
Amnesty for political offences granted . 6 June, ,,
Polish language interdicted in public places in Poland July, ,,
The *Government Messenger*, official journal, published at St. Petersburg . . . . . 13 Jan. 1869
Socialist secret conspiracy among the students, headed by Sergius Netschajew detected; the informer assassinated . . . . . Jan. 1870
Russia neutral in the Franco-Prussian war July, ,,
Said to be arming, 20 Sept.; contradicted 27 Sept. ,,
Burlingame, Chinese envoy, arrives . 2 Feb. ,,
Dies at St. Petersburg . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Fruitless visit of M. Thiers at St. Petersburg on behalf of the French government . 27 Sept. ,,
Diplomatic circular of prince Gortschakoff, foreign minister, repudiating the clauses of the treaty of 30 March, 1856, respecting the Black Sea, 31 Oct.; received by earl Granville, 9 Nov., who replies, maintaining the force of the treaty . 10 Nov.
Vigorous protest of British and Austrian governments . . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
Decree for forming military reserves, about 16 Nov. ,,
Conciliatory despatch from prince Gortschakoff to earl Granville, agreeing to a conference for revision of the treaty of 1856 . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Prussian government expresses surprise at Gortschakoff's circular, and proposes a conference about 26 Nov. ,,
Firm courteous despatch from earl Granville, consenting to a conference which shall "assemble without any foregone conclusion" . 28 Nov. ,,
The other powers agree to a conference 7 Dec. ,,
Re-organisation of the army ordered . . Jan. 1871
The conference meets in London . . 17 Jan. ,,
The Black Sea clauses abrogated (see *Black Sea*), by treaty, signed . . . . . 13 March, ,,
Schamyl, the Circassian chief, dies about . April ,,
The grand duke Wladimir visits England . June, ,,
Trial of persons implicated in a socialist conspiracy (at St. Petersburg); many condemned to imprisonment . . . . . Sept. ,,
Military exercises, sham battles round St. Petersburg, 30,000 engaged; emperor present, 15-23 Aug. ,,
Electric telegraph between St. Petersburg and Nagasaki, Japan, completed . . . . Nov. ,,
200th anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great, 30 May, 1672 (o.s.), solemnly observed by the court and nation . . . . . 11 June, 1872
Peter the Great ironclad (incomplete) launched at St. Petersburg . . . . . Aug. ,,
Great Russian Encyclopædia undertaken by prof. Beresina . . . . . Autumn ,,
Reconnoitring expedition to Khiva; defeat of gen. Markosoff announced . . . Dec. ,,
Diplomatic visit of count Schouvaloff to London respecting this; presented to the queen; Russian concessions reported satisfactory . 13 Jan, 1873
Expeditions against Khiva start . . March, ,,
The emperor of Germany warmly received at St. Petersburg . . . . . 27 April, ,,
The Shah of Persia visits St. Petersburg 22-31 May, ,,
Khiva surrenders, 10 June; a rebellion suppressed, July, ,,

Jumuden Turcomans defeated at Tschandyr 25, 27 July, 1873
New treaty with Bokhara, published . . Dec. ,,
Marriage of the grand duchess Marie with the duke of Edinburgh . . . . . 23 Jan. 1874
Visit of the emperor of Austria at St. Petersburg, 13 Feb.; the czar in proposing his health, says, "In the friendship which binds us and also the emperor William and the queen Victoria, I see a most sure guarantee of peace" . . 15 Feb. ,,
The czar visits England . . . 13-21 May, ,,
Count Schouvaloff succeeds Brunnow an ambassador in London . . . . autumn, ,,
New law for organization of the army . . Sept. ,,
Son born to the duke of Edinburgh and grand-duchess Marie . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Visit of the empress and the czarewitch to England 15 Oct.-24 Nov. ,,
Mitrophania, mother abbess, of Serpouchow, Moscow, prosecuted for fabricating commercial bills; convicted, and sentenced to 14 years' exile, Nov. ,,
Expedition (with scientific men) to Krasnovodsk, Central Asia, spoken of . . . . Aug. 1875
Commercial panic through failure of Dr. Strousberg, a German speculator, at Moscow, Prague, and Berlin . . . . . Nov. ,,
At a dinner of "Knights of St. George," the czar declares that the three emperors are united to maintain peace . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
Baltic provinces (formerly a provincial federation with a governor), incorporated with the empire under the ministry of the interior, on the death of the governor Bagration . . . 29 Jan. 1876
Khokand, formally annexed (as Ferghana) 29 Feb. ,,
Prosecution of a sect "White Doves" (Skoptzi) April, ,,
Russian volunteers in the Servian army, July-Sept. ,,

SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA.

DUKES OF KIOV.

850. ? Rurick.
879. Oleg.
913. Igor I.
945. Olga, widow; regent.
955. Swiatoslaw I.—victorious.
973. Jaropalk I.
980. Vladimir, Wladimir, the Great.
1015. Swiatopalk.
1018. Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaf I.
1054. Isiaslaw I.
1073. Swiatoslaw II.
1078. Wsewolod I.
1093. Swiatopalk II.
1113. Vladimir II.
1125. Mitislaw.
1132. Jaropalk II.
1138. Wiatschelaw.
1139. Wsewolod II.
1146. Isiaslaw II. and Igor II.
1153. Rostislaw.
1149. Jurie or George I.; the city of Moscow was built by this duke.

GRAND-DUKES AT WLADIMIR.

1157. Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.
1175. Michael I.
1177. Wsewolod III.
1213. Jurie or George II.
1217-18. Constantine.
1238. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son,
1245. Alexander-Nevski or Newski, the Saint.
1263. Jaraslaw III.
1270. Vasali or Basil I.
1275. Dmitri or Demetrius I.
1281. Andrew II.
1294. Daniel-Alexandrovitz.
1303. Jurie or George III.; deposed.
1305. Michael III.
1320. Vasali or Basil II.
1325. Jurie or George III: restored.
1327. Alexander II.

[The dates are doubtful, owing to the difficulty that occurs at every step in early Russian annals.]

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan or John I.
1340. Simeon, the proud.
1353. Ivan or John II.
1359. Demetrius II. prince of Susdal.
1362. Demetrius III. Donskoi.
1389. Vasali or Basil III. Temnoi.
1425. Vasali or Basil IV.

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

1462. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III.: took the title of czar, 1482.
1505. Vasali or Basil V. obtained the title of emperor from Maximilian I.
1533. Ivan IV. the terrible; a tyrant.
1584. Feodor or Theodor I.; and his son, Demetrius, murdered by his successor
1598. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.
1605. Feodor II., murdered.
1606. Demetrius, the Impostor, a young Polish *monk*; pretended to be the murdered prince Demetrius; put to death.
,, Vasali-Chouiski, or Zouinski.
1610. Ladislaus of Poland; retired 1613.
1613. Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, descended from the czar Ivan-Basilovitz.
1645. Alexis, son; styled the father of his country.
1676. Feodor or Theodor II.
1682. Ivan V. and Peter I. brothers of the preceding.

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES.

1689. Peter I. the Great, alone; took the title of emperor 22 Oct. 1721; founded St. Petersburg.
1725. Catherine I. his widow; at first the wife of a Swedish dragoon, said to have been killed on the day of marriage.
1727. Peter II. son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great; deposed.
1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan.
1740. Ivan VI. an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great; immured in a dungeon for 18 years; murdered in 1764.
1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.
1762. Peter III. son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp: deposed, and died soon after, supposed to have been murdered.
,, Catherine II. his consort: a great sovereign; extended the Russian territories on all sides; died 17 Nov. 1796.
1796. Paul, her son, murdered, 24 March, 1801.
1801. Alexander I., son (who, after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte), died 1 Dec. 1825.
1825. Nicholas I. brother; died 2 March, 1855.
1855. Alexander II. son, born 29 April, 1818; married 28 April, 1841, Mary princess of Hesse.
Heir: his son Alexander, born 10 March, 1845; married Mary (formerly Dagmar), princess of Denmark, 9 Nov. 1866; son, Nicholas, born 18 May, 1868.

RUSSIA COMPANY, see *Russia*, 1553-4. See *America*.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.* The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin

* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire; and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Nesselrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March, 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a "sick man" in a state of decrepitude, on the point of death, and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople; but said in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.

churches as to the exclusive possession of the *Holy Places* (*which see*) in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favour of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, 9 March, 1853: to this decision the French acceded, although *dissatisfied*.

The Russians make further claims, and prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople 28 Feb. 1853), by various notes (between 22 March and 18 May), demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority . . . . 22 March-18 May, 1853
Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected; he quits Constantinople . . . . . 21 May, ,,
The sultan issues a hatti-scherif confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies . . . . . 6 June, ,,
The English and French fleets anchor in Besika Bay 13 June, ,,
The Russians, under gen. Luders, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia . . . . . 2 July, ,,
Circular of count Nesselrode in justification, 2 July; lord Clarendon's reply . . . . . 16 July, ,,
The conference of representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna, agree to a note, 31 July; accepted by the czar, 10 Aug.; the sultan requires modifications, 19 Aug.; which the czar rejects . . . . 7 Sept ,,
Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles . . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
The sultan (with consent of a great national council) declares war against Russia . . . . 5 Oct. ,,
The Turkish fortress at Issaktocha fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war) . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
The Turks cross the Danube at Widdin and occupy Kalafat . . . . . 28 Oct.-3 Nov. ,,
Russia declares war against Turkey . . . 1 Nov. ,,
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus 2 Nov. ,,
Russians defeated at Oltenitza . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik . . . . 14, 18, 26 Nov. ,,
Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Collective note from the four powers requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
Contests at Kalafat . . . 31 Dec. 1853-9 Jan. 1854
At the request of the Porte (5 Dec.), the allied fleets enter the Black Sea . . . . . 4 Jan. ,,
Russians defeated at Citate . . . . 6 Jan. ,,
Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation: viz., 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated 31 Dec.),—approved by the four powers 13 Jan. ,,
Vienna conferences close . . . . 16 Jan. ,,
Kalafat invested by the Russians . 28-31 Jan. ,,
Proposal in a letter from the emperor of the French to the czar (29 Jan.) declined . . . 9 Feb. ,,
Turkish flotilla at Rustchuk destroyed by the Russians under Schilders . . . . 15 Feb. ,,
Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg . . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer" . . . . . 19 March, ,,
Baltic fleet sails, under sir C. Napier . 11 March, ,,
Treaty between England, France, and Turkey, 12 March. ,,
Russians under Gortschakoff pass the Danube and occupy the Dobrudscha; severe conflicts; the Turks retire . . . . 23, 24 March, ,,
France and England declare war against Russia, 27, 28 March, ,,
Rupture between Turkey and Greece 28 March, ,,
Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English, 31 March, ,,
Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakal 30 May, ,,
English vessel *Furious*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa . . . . . 8 April, ,,
Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects . . 10 April, 1854
Russians defeated at Kostelli by Mustapha Pacha, 10 April, ,,
Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France . . . . . 10 April, ,,
Treaty between Austria and Prussia . . 20 April, ,,
Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet 22 April, ,,
Russians, under gen. Schilders, assault Kalafat; repulsed; the blockade raised . . 19-21 April, ,,
The *Tiger* steamer run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians . . . . 12 May, ,,
Russians defeated at Turtukai . . . 13 May, ,,
Siege of Silistria began . . . . . 17 May, ,,
Allied armies disembark at Varna . . 29 May, ,,
Mouths of the Danube blockaded by allied fleets, 1 June, ,,
Russians repulsed at Silistria; Paskiewitsch and many officers wounded . . . . 5 June, ,,
Turks defeated at Ozurgheti (in Asia) . . 6 June, ,,
Severe conflict before Silistria; the siege raised, 18-26 June, ,,
Batteries at the Sulina mouths destroyed by capt. Parker . . . . . 26, 27 June, ,,
Captain Parker killed . . . . . 8 July, ,,
Russians defeated at Giurgevo . . . . 7 July, ,,
10,000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic . . . . . 15 July, ,,
Turks defeated at Bayazid in Armenia, 29, 30 July; and near Kars . . . . . 5 Aug. ,,
Surrender of Bomarsund . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
[In July and August the allied armies and fleets in the east suffered severely from cholera.]
The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia, about 28 Aug. ,,
They evacuate the principalities . Aug.-20 Sept. ,,
By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14) the Austrians, under count Coronini, enter Bucharest, 6 Sept. ,,
Allies sail from Varna, 3 Sept. and land at Old Fort, near Eupatoria* . . . . . 14 Sept. ,,
Skirmish at the Bulganac . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Battle of the Alma (see *Alma*) . . . 20 Sept. ,,
Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol, 23 Sept. ,,
Allies occupy Balaklava . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Death of marshal St. Arnaud . . . 29 Sept. ,,
General Canrobert, his successor . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success) . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Battle of Balaklava—charge of the light cavalry, with severe loss . . . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by generals Evans and Bosquet . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Russian attack at Inkerman; defeated . 5 Nov. ,,
Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari, 6 Nov. ,,
Great tempest in the Black Sea; loss of the *Prince* and store vessels . . . . 14-16 Nov. ,,
Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia—a commission to meet at Vienna; signed . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Russian Sortie . . . . . 20 Dec. ,,
Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna) . . . 5 Jan. 1855
Sardinia joins England and France . 26 Jan. ,,
Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness, Jan. & Feb. ,,
Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria, 17 Feb. ,,
Death of emperor Nicholas; accession of Alexander II. (no change of policy) . . 2 March, ,,
Sortie from the Malakhoff tower . . 22 March, ,,
Capture of Russian rifle-pits . . . 19 April, ,,
Arrival of Sardinian contingent . . . 8 May, ,,
Resignation of gen. Canrobert, succeeded by gen. Pelissier . . . . . 16 May, ,,
Desperate night combats . . . 22-24 May, ,,
Expedition into the sea of Azoff (under sir E. Lyons and sir G. Brown); destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores . . 24 May-3 June, ,,
Taganrog bombarded . . . . . 3 June, ,,

* 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery were landed in one day.

Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango . . . . . 5 June, 1855
Russians evacuate Anapa . . . . . 5 June, ,,
The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken, 6, 7 June, ,,
Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Redan . . . . . 18 June, ,,
Death of lord Raglan; succeeded by general Simpson, 28 June, ,,
Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by gen. Williams . . . . . 15 July, ,,
Bombardment of Sweaborg . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Defeat of the Russians at the Tchernaya 16 Aug. ,,
Ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakhoff taken; Russian sortie repulsed . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
The French take the Malakhoff (*which see*) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet, 8 Sept. &c. ,,
Tanan and Fanagoria captured . . . . 24 Sept. ,,
The Russians assaulting Kars are defeated with great loss . . . . . 29 Sept. ,,
Russian cavalry defeated (50 killed, 105 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French, 29 Sept. ,,
Kinburn taken . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Russians blow up Oczakoff . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Large stores of corn destroyed near Gheisk, in the sea of Azoff . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pacha . . 6 Nov. ,,
The czar visits his army near Sebastopol 10 Nov. ,,
Sir Wm. Codrington takes the command in room of gen. Simpson . . . . . 14 Nov. ,,
Explosion of 100,000 lb. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life, 15 Nov. ,,
Sweden joins the allies by a treaty . 21 Nov. ,,
Capitulation of Kars to gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defence by gen. Williams . . 26 Nov. ,,
Death of admiral Bruat . . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Russian attack on the French posts at Baidar repulsed . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St. Petersburg . 12 Dec. ,,
Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English, 2 Jan. 1856
Council of war at Paris . . . . . 11 Jan. ,,
Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace . . 1 Feb. ,,
Destruction of Sebastopol docks . . . 1 Feb. ,,
Report of Sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published 5 Feb. ,,
Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till 31 March agreed on . . . . . 25 Feb. ,,
Suspension of hostilities . . . . . 29 Feb. ,,
Treaty of peace concluded at Paris . 30 March, ,,
Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, 2 April; in London . . . . . 29 April, 1856
The Crimea evacuated . . . . . 9 July,* ,,

RUTHENIUM, a rare metal, discovered in the ore of platinum by M. Claus, in 1845.

RUTHERFORD'S ACT, LORD (13 & 14 Vict. c. 36), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

RUTHVEN, RAID OF, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, in 1582, to compel the king to dismiss his favourites, Arran and Lennox. Ostensibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1584.

RUTLAND, STATUTE OF, 10 or 12 Edw. I. 1282 or 1284.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design is said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, 22 March, 1683; see *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered 12 June following. Lord William Russell on 21 July, and Algernon Sidney on 7 Dec. following, suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy. The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

RYSWICK (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed, by their representatives, 20 Sept., and by the emperor of Germany, 30 Oct. 1697.

* The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds about 3500; died of cholera, 4244; of other diseases nearly 16,000; total loss nearly 24,000 (including 270 officers); 2873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 41,041,000*l*. The French lost about 63,500 men; the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness; see *Scutari*, *Times*, and *Nightingale*.

S.

SAALFIELD (Saxony, N. Germany). Here the Prussians, under prince Louis of Prussia, were defeated and their leader slain by the French under Lannes, 10 Oct. 1806.

SAARBRÜCK, the Roman *Augusti Muri* or *Saræ pons*, an open town on the left bank of the Saar, in Rhenish Prussia, founded in the tenth century, long subject to the bishops of Metz, afterwards ruled by counts (about 1237), and by the house of Nassau about 1380. It was captured by the French and retaken by the Germans 1676, reunited to France 1794-1814, and ceded to Prussia, 1815. On 2 Aug. 1870, it was bombarded by the French under Frossard (between 11 and 1 in the daytime), and the Prussians in small force were dislodged, and the town occupied by the French general Bataille. The mitrailleuses were said to be very effective. The emperor Napoleon, who was present with his son, said in a telegram to the empress, "Louis has gone through his baptism of fire. He has not been in the least startled. We stood in the foremost rank, and the rifle balls were dropping at our feet, and Louis picked up one that fell near him. His bearing was such as to draw tears from the soldiers' eyes." On the 6 Aug. the Prussian generals Gœben and Von Steinmetz, with the first army, recaptured Saarbruck, after a sanguinary conflict at the village of Spicheren. The heights taken by the French on the 2nd are in Germany, those taken by the Germans on the 6th are in France, and both battles were fought between Saarbruck and the town of Forbach, which was captured and has given a name to the second conflict. The loss was great on both sides. The French general François was killed, and the 2nd corps under Frossard nearly destroyed. The French retreated to Metz. They were greatly superior in numbers at the beginning of the fight, but were badly commanded.

SABBATARIANS. Traces exist of Sabbatarii, or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the 16th century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a violent controversy arose among English divines on two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. *In 1851* there were three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are more numerous.—Joseph Davis suffered imprisonment in 1670. He and his son bequeathed property to maintain the sect; and litigation respecting its disposal was settled by vice-chancellor Stuart in conformity with their intentions in June, 1870. Very few Sabbatarians then remained.

SABBATH: ordained by God. *Gen.* ii.; *Exod.* xx. 8; *Isaiah* lviii. 13. Jews observe the seventh day in commemoration of the creation of the world, and of their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of man; see *Sunday*.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between 1740 and 1747, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. The school-room was used as an hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the schools, about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782; see *Sunday Schools*.

SABBATICAL YEAR: a Jewish institution, 1491 B.C. *Exodus* xxiii. During every seventh year the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.

SABELLIANISM, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais in Egypt), who flourished in the 3rd century, and who taught that there was but *one* person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council at Rome, 260.

SABINES, from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands, the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them, 750 B.C. After many conflicts, the Sabines became a part of the Roman people, about 266 B.C. One of the ecclesiastical provinces is still called Terra Sabina; chief town, Magliano.

SACCHARIMETER, an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in solutions. Soleil, an optician, of Paris, in 1847 made use of rotary polarised light for this purpose in a saccharimeter, since improved by Duboscq.

SACHEVEREL RIOTS, see *Riots*, 1710.

SACRAMENT (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery). The Christian sacraments are baptism and the Lord's supper. The council of Trent, in 1547, affirmed the doctrine of the schoolmen that there are *seven* sacraments: baptism, the Lord's supper, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. The name was given to the Lord's supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread,

took its rise in the West, under pope Urban II. 1096. *M. de Marca.* Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance, in 1414. *Dr. Hook.* Henry VII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 24 Aug. 1313. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the gravedigger of the church at Zürich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, 4 Sept. 1776. In 1614 members of both houses of parliament were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics. In 1673 the test act was passed; repealed in 1828; see *Transubstantiation.*

"Society of the Blessed Sacrament" (English churchmen), London, founded, 1860; "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," founded 1862; the two united, 1867.

SACRAMENTO, St., a Portuguese settlement in S. America, claimed by Spain in 1680, but relinquished in 1713; several times seized; ceded in 1777; acquired by Brazil in 1825.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, see *Music.*

SACRED HEART OF JESUS; a form of devotion said to have been instituted in England in the seventeenth century, and much promoted by Marguerite Marie Alacoque, an enthusiastic French nun, who asserted that Christ had appeared to her, and taken out her heart, placed it in his own, glowing in flame, and then returned it. She died in 1690.

Her book "Dévotion au Cœur de Jesus," published in 1698, much advocated by father Joseph Gallifet about 1726; and introduced into France, by request 1765
A pilgrimage from England, specially blessed by the pope, and headed by the duke of Norfolk, went to the shrine of Marguerite, at Paray-le-Monial, and returned . . . 1-6 Sept. 1873
The R.C. diocese of Salford dedicated to the Sacred Heart, 4 Sept. 1873: and a church at Montmartre, near Paris, founded for the same purpose, 16 June, 1875
The pope dedicated the universal church to "the Sacred Heart" . . . . . 15 June, „

SACRED WARS.—I. Declared by the Amphictyons against Cirrha, near Delphi, for robbery and outrage to the visitors to the oracle, 595 B.C. Cirrha was razed to the ground, 586.—II. Between the Phocians and Delphians for the possession of the temple at Delphi, 448, 447.—III. The Phocians, on being fined for cultivating the sacred lands, seized the temple, 357. They were conquered by Philip of Macedon, and their cities depopulated, 346. See *Crusades.*

SACRIFICE was offered to God by Abel, 3875 B.C. Sacrifices to the gods were introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1773 B.C. Human sacrifices seem to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God were to cease with the sacrifice of Christ, 33 A.D. *Heb.* x. 12-14. Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the emperor Constantius II. 341.

SACRILEGE. In 1835, the punishment (formerly death) was made transportation for life. By 23 & 24 Vict. c. 96, s. 50 (1861), breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom was made punishable with penal servitude for life.

SACRIPORTUS (Latium, Italy). Here Sylla defeated the younger Marius and Papirius Carbo with great slaughter, B.C. 82, and became dictator, 81.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups. Saddles were in use in the 3rd century, and are mentioned as made of leather in 304, and were known in England about 600. Side-saddles for ladies were introduced by Anne, queen of Richard II. in 1388. *Stow.*

SADDUCEES, a Jewish sect, said to have been founded by Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, about 200 B.C., who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. The Sadducees rejected the oral law, maintained by the Pharisees. See *Matt.* xxii. 23; *Acts* xxiii. 8.

SADLER'S WELLS (N. London), so called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1683. In time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, 18 Oct. 1807; see under *Theatres.* The theatre put up to auction and not sold, 31 Aug. 1875.

SADOWA, see *Königgrätz.*

SAFES. A National Safe Company, London, opened vaults for storage of valuables, 1876.

SAFETY LAMP. One was invented in 1815 by sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as to be incapable of igniting inflammable gases. The father of all safety-lamps was Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* for 1817. The "Geordy," constructed by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815, is said to be the safest. A miner's electric light, by MM. Dumas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on 8 Sept. 1862. On 14 Aug. 1867, safety-lamps were rigidly tested by several mining engineers, and serious doubts thrown upon their complete efficacy.

SAFFRON (*saffran*, French; *saffrano*, Italian), the flower of crocus was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1339, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar.* *Miller.* It was cultivated in England in 1582.

SAGE (*Sauge*, French; *Salvia*, Latin), a wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves. *Mortimer.* A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia mexicana*, was brought from Mexico, 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.

SAGUNTUM, or ZACYNTHUS, now Murviedro, in Valentia, E. Spain, renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The citizens, after performing incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes, 218 B.C.

SAIGON, French colony in Cochin China, founded in 1860, after a defeat of the Chinese, 17 Feb. 1859.

SAILORS' HOME, in Wells-street, London Docks, established by Mr. George Green in 1835. In one year it admitted 5444 boarders, who, besides a home, had evening instruction, the use of a savings' bank, &c. The establishment is self-supporting, aided by subscriptions. Similar institutions have since been established.

SAINT. For names with this prefix, see the names themselves throughout the book.

SALADO, a river, S. Spain; see *Tarifa*.

SALADS, are stated to have been in use in the middle ages; lettuces are said to have been introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1520-47.

SALAMANCA (W. Spain), taken from the Saracens 861. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built 1513. Near here the British and allies, commanded by lord Wellington, totally defeated the French army under marshal Marmont, 22 July, 1812. The loss of the victors was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colours, and 2 eagles. This victory was followed by the capture of Madrid.

SALAMIS (near Athens). In a great sea-fight here, 20 Oct. 480 B.C., Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 310 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia; which consisted of 2000 sail.—Near Salamis, in Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 449 B.C.; and Demetrius Poliorcetes defeated the fleet of Ptolemy and his allies, 306 B.C.

SALASSI, a turbulent Alpine tribe, were thoroughly subdued by Terentius Varro, 25 B.C., and a Roman colony established in their territories (now Aosta).

SALDANHA BAY, S. Atlantic Ocean; northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here on 17 Aug. 1796, a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was captured by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; sir George was created lord Keith.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, passed 11 Aug. 1875; repeals all adulteration acts, and makes new arrangements.

SALENCKEMEN, on the Danube. Here a victory was gained by the imperialists, under prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the grand vizier Mustapha Kuprigli, 19 Aug. 1691.

SALERNO (Salernum, S. Italy), an ancient Roman colony. Its university, with a celebrated school of medicine, reputed to be the oldest in Europe, was founded by Robert Guiscard the Norman, who seized Salerno in 1077. Salerno suffered much in the wars of the middle ages.

SALIQUE or **SALIC LAW**, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, 424, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511. *Hénault.* This law, introduced into Spain by the Bourbons 1700, was formally abolished by decree 29 March, 1830; and on the death of Ferdinand VII. his daughter succeeded as Isabella II., 29 Sept. 1833; see *Spain*. By this law also Hanover was separated from England, when queen Victoria ascended the English throne, 1837.

SALISBURY (Wilts), founded in the beginning of the 13th century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard III., in 1483.—On **SALISBURY PLAIN** is Stonehenge (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. The autumn military manœuvres took place on Salisbury Plain, Aug., Sept. 1872; see under *Army*.—The first seat of the **BISHOPRIC** was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to Salisbury by a papal bull, in 1217. It has yielded to the church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced 28 April, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections. Its spire, the loftiest in the kingdom, was considered in danger in April, 1864, and subscriptions were begun for its immediate repair. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Present income 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1797. John Fisher, died 2 July, 1825.
1825. Thomas Burgess, died 19 Feb. 1837.
1837. Edmund Denison, died 6 March, 1854.
1854. Walter Kerr Hamilton, died 1869.
1869. George Moberly, elected 9 Sept.

SALLEE, a port of Morocco, long a haunt for pirates, destroyed by the British in 1632, and about 300 captives released.

SALLENTINI, allies of the Samnites, the only Italian tribe not subject to Rome, were overcome in war in 267 and 266 B.C., and Brundisium, their port, taken.

SALMON FISHERIES. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including sir Wm. Jardine) was published, in Feb. 1862. An act restricting the capture of salmon at certain times, passed in 1863, was amended in 1869, 1870, and 1873. During the "salmon fence," 14 Sept. to 1 Feb., it is unlawful to catch fish of the salmon kind. A salmon-fishery congress opened at South Kensington, 7 June, 1867.

SALONICA, see *Thessalonica*.

SALT (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium) is procured from the rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wielitzka, near Cracow in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the **WICHES** (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823; and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825. During the French war the duty reached to 30*l.* per ton. For the salt-tax in France see *Gabelle*. The government salt monopoly in India was abolished in May, 1863, by sir C. Trevelyan.

Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of chloride of sodium or bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire, Lancashire, and other places.

SALTAIRE, see *Alpaca*.

SALT LAKE, see *Mormonites*.

SALT-PETRE (from *sal petræ*, salt of the rock), or Nitre, is a compound of nitric acid and potash (nitrogen, oxygen, and potassium), and hence is called nitrate of potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer matches. Boyle in the 17th century demonstrated that salt-petre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid) and potash; the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777) and Davy (1807) showed its real composition. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French revolutionary war, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

SALUTE AT SEA. It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honour within their gulf, &c.; see *Flag*, and *Naval Salute*.

SALVADOR, SAN, one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by Columbus. It was previously called Guanahani, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance) named it San Salvador, 11 Oct. 1492. Population about 600,000. The capital, San Salvador, was destroyed by an earthquake, 16 April, 1854, and is now abandoned.

SALVADOR, SAN, one of the republics of Central America, with a constitution established 24 Jan. 1859. General Barrios elected president 1 Feb. 1860, was compelled to fly in Oct. 1863; when Francis Dueñas became provisional president; his formal election took place April, 1865. The ex-president, Gerard Barrios, was surrendered by Nicaragua, tried and shot, Aug. 1865. A re-attempted revolution failed; Zalawar fled; general Gonzales president, 1 Feb. 1872. Population about 600,000. The capital, San Salvador, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 19 March, 1873, about 50 persons perished. The convulsion began 5 March and thus gave timely warning.

SALZBACH (Baden). Here the French general Turenne was killed, at the commencement of a battle, 27 July, 1675.

SALZBURG, an ancient city of Germany, was annexed to Austria, 1805; to Bavaria, 1809; to Austria again 1815. It was the birthplace of Mozart, 1756. The meetings of the emperors of Austria and France here, 18 Aug. 1867, and the emperors of Austria and Germany, 6 Sept. 1871, which caused some anxiety, were reported to be in favour of peace.

SAMANIDE DYNASTY, began with Ismail Samani, who overcame the army of the Safferides, and established himself in the government of Persia, 902, his descendants ruled till 999.

SAMARCAND (in Tartary) was conquered by the Mahometans, 707; by Genghis Khan, 1220, and by Timur, or Tamerlane, who ruled here in great splendour. Samarcand was occupied by the Russians under Kaufmann 26 May, 1868, after a conflict on the previous day. The garrison left, resisted a fierce siege till relieved by Kaufmann, 13-20 June, 1868.

SAMARITANS. Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C.; and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conqueror Shalmaneser placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat the Samaritan, 332 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C.; see *John* iv. & viii. 48, and *Luke* x. 33. The Samaritan Pentateuch (of uncertain origin) was published in his Polyglott by Morinus, 1632.

SAMNITES, a warlike people of S. Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 292 B.C. Their brave leader, Caius Pontius, who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B.C.

SAMOS, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor. Colonised by Ionians about 1043 B.C. The city was founded about 986. Polycrates, ruler of Samos (532-22 B.C.), was one of the most able, fortunate, and treacherous of the Greek tyrants, and possessed a powerful fleet. He patronised Pythagoras (born here) and Anacreon. Samos was taken by the Athenians, 440; and, with Greece, became subject to Rome, 146. It was taken by the Venetians, A.D. 1125, who here made velvet (*samet*), and became subject to the Turks, about 1459.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY (Devon). Here John, lord Russell, defeated the Cornish and Devonshire catholic rebels, the middle of Aug. 1549.

SANCTION, see *Pragmatic*.

SANCTUARIES, see *Asylums*. Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by king Lucius to churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burian's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1529. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1503 (at the request of Henry VII.), and much reduced in 1540. In London, persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's-rents, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. This security was abolished 1696, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II. (1727).

SANDALS, see *Shoes*.

SAND-BLAST. Gen. B. C. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, has invented a method of cutting stone or hard metal by a jet of quartz sand impelled by compressed air or steam. A hole of 1¼ inch diameter and 1¼ inch deep was bored through a block of corundum, nearly as hard as diamond, in 25 minutes. The invention was submitted to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 15 Feb. 1871. It may be employed in the arts, for etching, &c.; for this purpose a company was at work, 1874.

SANDEMANIANS, see *Glasites.*

SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, founded, first at High Wycombe, in 1799; removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. It consists of the staff college and cadets' college. Competitive examination for entrance into the latter began in Feb. 1858. A wing of the college was destroyed by fire, 21 Jan. 1868.

SANDWICH (*Portus Rutupensis*, Kent). It suffered by Danish invaders in 851, 993, and 1014, but was rebuilt by Canute, and became prosperous; it became chief of the cinque ports about 1066. It contributed 22 ships and 504 mariners to Edward III.'s French expedition. It was taken and plundered by the French under Brézé in Aug. 1457. Flemish silk and woollen manufactories were settled here by Elizabeth in 1561.

SANDWICH ISLANDS or HAWAI ARCHIPELAGO, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. In *Owhyhee* or *Hawai*, one of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, 14 Feb. 1779. The king and queen visited London in 1824, and died there in July. These people have made great progress in civilisation, and embraced Christianity before any missionaries were settled among them. Population in 1866, 62,959. King, Kaméhaméha IV., married Miss Emma Rooker, 1856. She came to England in 1865; landing at Southampton, 13 July, and visited our queen, 9 Sept. An English bishopric was established at Honolulu in 1861, for which Dr. Thomas Staley was consecrated, 18 Aug. 1862.

The king died	Nov. 1863
The duke of Edinburgh warmly received at Honolulu	21 July, 1869
Bishop Staley resigns, Aug. 1870; bishop Alfred Willis consecrated	2 Feb. 1872
Kaméhaméha IV. died, unmarried	11 Dec. ,,
Wm. C. Lunalilo crowned, 8 Jan. 1873; died, 3 Feb.	1874
David Kalakaua elected king, in opposition to queen Emma	12 Feb. ,,
Visits the president at Washington	12 Dec. ,,

SAN FRANCISCO (California) owes its present prosperity to the gold discovery in 1847; see *California.*

SANHEDRIM. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or, as some say, seventy-three members, usually considered to be that established by Moses, *Num.* xi. 16,—1490 B.C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, *John* xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I., 23 July, 1806. A meeting of Jewish deputies was held 18 Sept., and the Sanhedrim assembled, 9 March, 1807.

SANITARY LEGISLATION, &c. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1490 B.C. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1802. Tardieu published his "Dictionnaire de Hygiène," 1852-54. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honour of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1832; his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. Professors of hygiene are now appointed.

Nuisances Removal act passed (repealed)	1845-1860
Baths and Washhouses act	1846-1847
Public Health act (subsequent Supplemental acts)	1848
Common Lodging Houses act	1851-1853
Labouring Classes Lodging Houses act	1851
Smoke Nuisance Abatement act	1853
Diseases Prevention act	1855
Public Health act passed	,,
Metropolitan Interments acts	1850-1855
Labouring Classes Dwelling-house act passed,	March, 1866
New Sanitary act (stringent) passed Aug. 1866; amended	1868, 1870
Public Health act passed	10 Aug. 1872
Sanitary society proposed	March, 1873
International sanitary congress at Vienna, closed,	1 Aug. 1874
Public Health Act for Ireland passed	7 Aug. ,,
Sanitary Laws Amendment Act passed	7 Aug. ,,
New Consolidated Public Health Act passed	1875

SAN JUAN ISLAND, see *Juan.*

SAN SALVADOR, see *Salvador.*

SANSCULOTTES, a term of reproach applied to the leaders of the French republicans about 1790, on account of their negligence in dress, and afterwards assumed by them with pride. The complementary days of their new calendar were named by the Mountain party *Sansculottides.*

SANSKRIT, the language of the Brahmins of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir Wm. Jones, who published a translation of the poem Sakuntalá, in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, comprising sacred books (the Vedas), history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford was founded by colonel Boden. The first professor, H. H. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the Rig-veda Sanhitá, the sacred hymns of the Brahmins, and several poems, &c. Professor Monier Williams (elected 1860) published an English and Sanskrit dictionary, 1851. Professor Max Müller published his history of Sanskrit Literature in 1859, and has edited the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

SANTA CRUZ (Teneriffe, Canary Isles). Here admiral Blake, by daring bravery, entirely destroyed sixteen Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore, 20 April, 1657. *Clarendon.* In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, 24 July, 1797.*

SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTÁ, see *New Granada.*

SANTA HERMANDAD, see *Hermandad.*

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA (N.W. Spain), was sacked by the Moors in 995, and held by them till it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. The order of Santiago, or St. James, was founded about 1170 to protect pilgrims to the shrine of St. James, said to be buried in the cathedral. The town

* Captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received *his* wound in the same limb. The following note, addressed to the lady of Captain Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the hero with his left hand:—"MY DEAR MRS. FREMANTLE,—Tell me how Tom is, I hope he has saved his arm. *Mine is off;* but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is. Ever yours, "HORATIO NELSON."

was taken by the French in 1809, and held till 1814. —SANTIAGO, the capital of Chili, S. America, founded by Valdivia in 1541, has suffered much by earthquakes, especially in 1822 and 1829.

About seven o'clock in the evening of 8 Dec. 1863, the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the last day of a series of religious celebrations in the "month of Mary," the church of the Campania, when brilliantly illuminated in a dangerous manner, was burnt down, the fire beginning amidst the combustible ornaments, and above 2000 persons, principally women, perished; the means of egress being utterly insufficient.

On 20 Dec. the government ordered the church to be razed to the ground, and much public indignation was excited against the fanatical priesthood.

SAPPERS AND MINERS, a name given in 1812 to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of Royal Engineers. *Brande.*

SAPPHIC VERSE, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned, about 590 B.C. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honours, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B.C. Some consider the story fabulous.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone of an azure colour, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond. One was placed in the Jewish high priest's breast-plate 1491. Thamas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at 300,000*l.*, 1733. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gaudin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

SARACENS, an Arab race, the first disciples of Mahomet, who within forty years after his death (632), had subdued a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 711 *et seq.*, and (under Abderahman) established the caliphate of Cordova in 755, which gave way to the Moors in 1237. The empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258. *Blair.*

SARAGOSSA (N.E. Spain), anciently Cæsarea Augusta, founded 27 B.C., was taken by the Goths, 470; by the Arabs, 712; by Alfonso of Spain, 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the archduke Charles, 20 Aug. 1710. On 17 Dec. 1778, 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa, after successfully resisting the French in 1808, was taken by them after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, 20 Feb. 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence.

SARAH SANDS, see *Wrecks*, 1857.

SARATOGA (New York State, N. America). Here general Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans at Germanstown, in which he was victorious, 3, 4 Oct., being surrounded, surrendered all his army (5791 men) to the American general Gates, 17 Oct. 1777. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

SARAWAK, see *Borneo.*

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (about 500 B.C.), Romans (238), Vandals (A.D. 456), Saracens (720-40), Genoese (1022), Pisans (1165), Arragonese (1352), and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1720, with the title of king; see *Savoy.* Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,194,807. The king of Sardinia was recognised as king of Italy by his parliament in Feb. 1861; see *Italy.*

Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope		1708
Ceded to the emperor Charles VI.		1714
Recovered by the Spaniards	22 Aug.	1717
Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of *king*, as an equivalent for Sicily		1720
Victor Amadeus abdicates in favour of his son		1730
Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison		1732
The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French		1792
Charles Emmanuel resigns to his brother, duke of Aosta	4 June,	1802
Piedmont annexed to Italy	26 May,	1805
The king resides in Sardinia		1798-1814
Piedmont restored to its sovereign, with Genoa added	Dec.	,,
King Charles-Albert promulgates a new code		1837
Cavour establishes the newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ("the Revival")		1847
The king grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria,	23 March,	1848
Defeats the Austrians at Goito; and takes Peschiera	30 May,	,,
Incorporation of Lombardy with Sardinia, and Venice	28 June, 4 July,	,,
Sardinian army defeated by Radetzky	26 July,	,,
Sardinians at Milan capitulate to Radetzky,	5 Aug.	,,
Armistice signed	9 Aug.	,,
Hostilities resumed	12 March,	1849
Radetzky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara	21 March,	,,
Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara	23 March,	,,
Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son, Victor-Emmanuel	23 March,	,,
The Austrians occupy Novara, &c.	25 March,	,,
Another armistice	26 March,	,,
Death of Charles-Albert, at Oporto	28 July,	,,
Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed	6 Aug.	,,
Adoption of the Siccardi law, which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions	9 April,	1850
Arrest of the bishop of Turin	4 May,	,,
He is released from the citadel	2 June,	,,
Cavour minister of foreign affairs		1851
Bill for suppression of convents and support of clergy by the state passed	2 March,	1855
Convention with England and France signed; a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia	10 April,	,,
20,000 troops under general La Marmora arrive in the Crimea	8 May,	,,
Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya	16 Aug.	,,
The king visits London, &c.	30 Nov. &c.	,,
Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England	16 April,	1856
Rupture with Austria; subsequent war (see *Austria*, 1857, *et seq.*)		
Cavour declares in favour of free trade	June,	1857
Prince Napoleon Jerome marries princess Clotilde (see *Italy*)	30 Jan.	1859
Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, 11 July; count Cavour resigns, 13 July; Rattazzi administration formed	19 July,	,,
The emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor-Emmanuel advocating the formation of an Italian confederation: the latter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians,	20 Oct.	,,
Treaty of peace signed at Zurich	Nov.	,,
Garibaldi retires into private life	17 Nov.	,,
Count Cavour returns to office	16 Jan.	1860
The Sardinian government refers the question of		

annexation of Tuscany, &c., to the vote of the people . . . . . 29 Feb.
Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government; the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people . . 25 Feb.
Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Æmilia, 14 March; by Tuscany, 16 March; accepted by Victor-Emmanuel . 18-20 March, "
Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France, signed 24 March, "
Prussia protests against the Italian annexations, 27 March,
New Sardinian parliament opens . . 2 April, "
Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, 15 April; by Savoy . 22 April, "
The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (*which see*) . 18 May, "
The chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice . . . . . 29 May, "
The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (see *Italy*, and *Rome*) . . . . 11 Sept. "
Victor-Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples, 15 Oct. "
Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia, 21 Oct. "
Railway from Sassari to the sea opened, 9 April, 1872
[For the disputes, and war with Austria, and the events of 1859-61, see *Austria*, *France*, *Rome*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*.]
[For later history see *Italy*.]

KINGS OF SARDINIA. See *Savoy*.

1720. Victor-Amadeus I. king (as duke II.); resigned, in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732.
1730. Charles-Emmanuel I. (III. of Savoy), son.
1773. Victor-Amadeus II., son.
1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son; resigned his crown in favour of his brother
1802. Victor-Emmanuel I., brother; 4 June.
1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, 26 May, 1805.]
1814. Victor-Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.
1821. Charles-Felix.
1831. Charles-Albert; abdicated in favour of his son, 23 March, 1849. Died at Oporto, 28 July, 1849.
1849. Victor-Emmanuel II., son; born 14 March, 1820; the PRESENT king of Italy.
Heir: Humbert, prince of Piedmont; born, 14 March, 1844.

SARDIS, see under *Seven Churches*.

SARMATIA, the ancient name for the country in Asia and Europe between the Caspian Sea and the Vistula, including Russia and Poland. The Sarmatæ or Sauromatæ troubled the early Roman empire by incursions. After subduing the Scythians they were subjugated by the Goths, in the 3rd and 4th centuries. They joined the Huns and other barbarians in invading Western Europe in the 5th century.

SARNO (S. Italy). Near this river Teias, king of the Goths, was defeated and slain by Justinian's general Narses, March, 553.

SARUM, OLD (Wiltshire), an ancient British town, the origin of Salisbury (*which see*). Although completely decayed, it returned two members to parliament till 1832.

SASSANIDES, descendants of Artaxerxes or Ardishir, whose father, Babek, was the son of Sassan. He revolted against Artabanus, the king of Parthia; defeated him on the plain of Hormuz, 226; and re-established the Persian monarchy. This dynasty was expelled by the Mahometans, 652; see *Persia*.

SATAN, see *Devil Worship*.

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, called the inventor of it, 116 B.C. *Livy*. The Satires of Horace (35 B.C.), Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persius (about A.D. 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1761) and Pope (1729), in modern times. Butler's "Hudibras," satirizing the presbyterians, first appeared in 1663. *Satire Menippée*, a celebrated satirical pamphlet, partly in verse and partly in prose, attacking the policy of the court of Spain and the league, written in the style of the biting satires of the cynic philosopher Menippus. The first part, "Catholicon d'Espagne," by Leroy, appeared in 1593; the second, "Abrégé des Etats de la Ligue," by Gillot. Pithou, Rapin, and Passerat, appeared in 1594. *Boullet*.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian empire, formed by Darius Hystaspes about 516 B.C.

SATTARA (W. India) was long a flourishing state, founded by Sevajee about 1646; subjugated by the Mahrattas about 1749; conquered by the British, 1818; ruled by a rajah under the protection of the company. The last rajah died without issue in 1848; when the country was annexed.

SATURDAY (the last, or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath; see *Sabbath*). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons, and according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day. *Pardon*. It is more probably from Saturn, *dies Saturni*. *Saturday Review*, an independent literary weekly journal, was first published, 3 Nov. 1855. See *Hospital*.

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,230 miles. One of the eight satellites was discovered by Huyghens (25 March, 1655); four by Cassini (1671-84); two by sir William Herschel (1789), and one by Bond and Lassells (1848). The ring was observed by Galileo, about 1610; its annular form determined by Huyghens, about 1655; and discovered to be two-fold by Messrs. Ball, 13 Oct. 1665; an inner ring was detected in 1850 by Dawes in England (29 Nov.), and by Bond in America.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, father of the gods, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in his golden reign. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius (673-640 B.C.), after a victory obtained over the Sabines: whilst others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumius, when he dedicated a temple to Saturn, 497 B.C. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased. *Lenglet*.

SAVANDROOG (Mysore, S. India), a strong fortress, was captured by the British without loss, 21 Dec. 1791.

SAVINGS' BANKS. The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel, in 1792, open to all depositors. The rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1803-4, a "charitable bank" was instituted

at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. The rev. Henry Duncan established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened in Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings' banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Rt. hon. Geo. Rose developed the system, and brought it under parliamentary control, 1816.

In 1840 there were 550 banks; 766,354 depositors; amount, 22,060,904*l.*

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings' banks were passed in 1828 and 1847; extended to Scotland in 1835; again consolidated and amended in 1863.

On 20 Nov. 1851, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above 20,000 friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons: the amount of deposits was 32,893,511*l.*

Amount of computed capital of savings' banks in the United Kingdom:—1853, 33,362,260*l.*; 1860, 41,258,368*l.*; 1870, 37,958,549*l.*—1871, England, 31,496,088*l.*; Wales, 1,065,914*l.*; Scotland, 4,119,319*l.*; Ireland, 2,224,425*l.*; total, 38,905,746*l.*

1871.	*Received by Trustees.*	*Paid.*
England	£5,804,984	£6,204,795
Wales	178,303	170,889
Scotland	1,487,970	1,309,144
Ireland	566,765	465,685
	8,038,022	8,150,513
1872.	8,562,971	8,386,184
,, Capital	40,088,348*l.*	

For *Post-Office Savings' Banks*, established in 1861, see under *Post Office*.

Savings' Banks Investment acts, passed March, 1866, and Aug. 1869.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST 20,000 DEPOSITORS.

Domestic servants	7245
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c.	7473
Labourers and porters	672
Miners	1454
Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons not classed, viz., widows, teachers, sailors, &c.	3098

SAVONA (a manufacturing town, N. Italy, long held by the Genoese) was captured by the king of Sardinia in 1746; by the French in 1809, and annexed; restored to Sardinia at the peace. Pope Pius VII. was kept here by Napoleon I., 1809-12. Soap is said to have been invented here, and hence its French name *savon*.

SAVOY, the ancient *Sapaudia* or *Sabaudia*, formerly a province in N. Italy, east of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 118 B.C. The Alemanni seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 490. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the 13th century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, 19 Feb. 1416. Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily from Spain, by a treaty, in 1713, but afterwards exchanged it with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the king of Sardinia in 1814; but with Nice annexed to France in 1860, in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, 23 April, 1860. Savoy was visited by the emperor and empress of the French in August, 1860. The annexation was censured in England.

DUKES OF SAVOY.

1391. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1416; he was named pope, as Felix V. He abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439: renounced the tiara, 1449; died in 1451.
1439. Louis.
1465. Amadeus IX.
1472. Philibert I.
1482. Charles I.
1489. Charles II.
1496. Philip II.
1497. Philibert II.
1504. Charles III.
1553. Emmanuel-Philibert.
1580. Charles-Emmanuel I.
1630. Victor-Amadeus I.
1637. Francis-Hyacinthe.
1638. Charles-Emmanuel II.
1675. Victor-Amadeus II. became king of Sicily, 1713; exchanged for Sardinia (*which see*) in 1720.

SAVOY PALACE (London), was built by Peter of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in 1245, on land granted to him. He gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy (Monte Jovis), from whom it was purchased by queen Eleanor for her son Edmund. Here resided John, king of France, when a prisoner, 1357 *et seq.* The Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler and his followers, 1381. It was restored as an hospital of St. John the Baptist by Henry VII. about 1505. The fruitless CONFERENCE of bishops and eminent puritans for the revision of the liturgy was held at the Savoy, April-July, 1661. The hospital was dissolved in 1702, and the buildings (then used as a military prison) removed for Waterloo-bridge and its approaches, 1817-19. The ancient *Chapel* (which once possessed the privilege of sanctuary), after several restorations, was destroyed by fire, 7 July, 1864, and was rebuilt at the queen's expense, and re-opened 26 Nov. 1865.

SAW. Invented by Dædalus. *Pliny.* Invented by Talus. *Apollodorus.* Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. The attempts to introduce saw-mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned. Saw-mills were erected near London about 1770. The excellent saw-machinery in Woolwich dockyard is based upon the invention of the elder Brunel, 1806-13. The *saw-gin* for separating cotton wool from the pod, invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793, led to the immense growth of cotton in the southern states of the Union. Powis and James's band-saw was patented in 1858.

SAXE-ALTENBURG (formerly Hildburghausen), a duchy in central Germany. Population, 1871, 141,122. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. Ernest, the first duke, died in 1715. The present duke, Ernest, born 16 Sept. 1826; succeeded his father, George, 3 Aug. 1853; he entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866. Heir, brother, Maurice, born 24 Oct. 1829.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA (central Germany), capitals Gotha and Coburg. Population, 1871, 174,339. The reigning family is descended

from John Ernest (son of Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony), who died in 1729.

DUKES.

1826. Ernest I. duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg; born, 2 Jan. 1784; married Louisa, heiress of Augustus, duke of Saxe-Gotha, and became by convention duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 Nov. 1826; died, 29 Jan. 1844.

[His brother, Leopold, married the princess Charlotte of England, 2 May, 1816; became king of the Belgians, 12 July, 1831; and Ferdinand, the son of his brother Ferdinand, married Maria da Gloria, queen of Portugal, 9 April, 1836.]

1844. Ernest II. son (brother of Albert, prince consort of Great Britain); born 21 June, 1818; married Alexandrina, duchess of Baden, 3 May, 1842; no issue. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.

Heir (presumptive): Prince Alfred of England, duke of Edinburgh; born, 6 Aug. 1844 (in whose favour the prince of Wales resigned his rights, 19 April, 1863.)

SAXE-MEININGEN (a duchy in central Germany). Population, Dec. 1871, 187,957. The dukes are descended from Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxony. The first duke, Bernard (1680), died in 1706. Bernard (duke, 24 Dec. 1803) abdicated in favour of his son George, 20 Sept. 1866, who professed his adhesion to the Prussian policy; he was born, 2 April, 1826. Heir, his son, Bernard, born 1 April, 1851. By a fire at Meiningen, about 3000 persons became houseless, 6 Sept. 1874.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH (central Germany). The grand-dukes are descended from John Frederic, the Protestant elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor in 1548; see *Saxony*. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hilberghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also sprang from him. They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favoured literature and their capital Weimar has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy, 1871, 286,183.

GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.
1828. Charles Frederic; died, 8 July, 1853.
1853. Charles Alexander; born, 24 June, 1818. He entered into alliance with Prussia, 18 Aug. 1866.

Heir: Charles Augustus: born, 31 July, 1844.

SAXONY, a kingdom in N. Germany. The Saxons were a fierce warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later western empire, frequently attacked France, and conquered Britain (*which see*). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country. Witikind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785. From him descended the first and the present ruling family (the houses of Supplinburg, Guelf, and Ascania intervened from 1106 to 1421). Saxony became a duchy, 880; an electorate, 1180; and a kingdom, 1806. It was the seat of war, 1813; the king being on the side of Napoleon. In the conflict of 1866 the king took the side of Austria, and his army fought in the battle of Königgrätz, 3 July. The Prussians entered Saxony 18 June. Peace between Prussia and Saxony was signed 21 Oct. (subjecting the Saxon army to Prussia), and the king returned to Dresden, 3 Nov. Population, 1861, 2,225,240; 1871, 2,556,244. Constitution of, 4 Sept. 1831; modified, 1849, 1851, 1860, 1861, 1868, and 1874.

ELECTORS.

1423. Frederic I., first elector of the house of Misnia.
1428. Frederic II.

[His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]

1464. Ernest.	1464. Albert.
1486. Frederick III.	1500. George.
1525. John.	1539. Henry.
	1541. Maurice.

1532. John Frederic; deprived by the emperor Charles V.; succeeded by
1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).
1553. Augustus.
1586. Christian I.
1591. Christian II.
1611. John George I.
1656. John George II.
1680. John George III.
1691. John George IV.
1694. Frederic Augustus I., king of Poland, 1697.
1733. Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland.
1763. Frederic Augustus III. becomes king, 1806.

KINGS.

1806. Frederic Augustus I.; increased his territories by alliance with France, 1806-9; suffered by peace of 1814.
1827. Anthony Clement.
1836. Frederic Augustus II., nephew (regent, 1830); died 9 Aug. 1854.
1854. John, brother (born 12 Dec. 1801); celebrated his golden wedding (50 years), 10 Nov. 1872; died, 29 Oct. 1873.
1873. Albert; born, 23 April, 1828; married, 18 June, 1853, Caroline of Wasa.

Heir: George, brother; born 8 Aug. 1832.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of the scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. *Chambers.* This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II. 1378.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (*which see*), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about 900), and eventually England (1066) They were also called Sea-kings, or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, visited the northern regions of America, about the 9th century. A "National Scandinavian Society" has been formed at Stockholm; see *Sweden*, Dec. 1864.

SCARLET, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667. *Beckmann.*

SCEPTICS, the sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B.C. He gave ten reasons for continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. He advocated apathy and unchangeable repose. These doctrines were held by Bayle (died 1706).

SCEPTRE, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; afterwards carved and made shorter. Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481. *Le Gendre.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN (N. Switzerland), a fishing village in the 8th century, became an imperial city in the 13th; was subjected to Austria, 1330; independent, 1415; became a Swiss canton, 1501.

SCHAUMBURG LIPPE (Germany), was formed into a county by Adolphus, of Sandersleben, 1033. In 1640, on the death of count Otho IV., his mother, Elizabeth, transferred the domains to Philip of Lippe, from whom descended the reigning-prince (the title assumed in 1807). Adolphus, born 1 Aug. 1817, succeeded his father, 21 Nov. 1860. Heir, prince George, born 10 Oct. 1846. Population of the principality, 1871, 32,059.

SCHELDT TOLLS were imposed by the treaty of Munster (or Westphalia), 1648. The tolls were abolished for a compensation, 1867. The house of commons voted 175,650*l.* for the British portion, on 9 March, 1864. The Scheldt was declared free on 3 Aug. with much rejoicing at Antwerp and Brussels.

SCHIEHALLIEN, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, made his observations with a plumb-line, 24 Oct. 1774, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water.

SCHISM, see *Heresy*, and *Popes*.

SCHISM ACT, 13 Anne, c. 7, introduced by lord Bolingbroke, 1713; repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4, in 1719. By it teachers were required to declare their conformity to the established church.

SCHLESWIG, see *Holstein*, *Denmark*, and *Gastein*.

SCHOOL BOARD, see *Education*.

SCHOOLMEN or **SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY**, began in the schools founded by Charlemagne, 800-14; and prevailed in Europe from the 9th to the 15th centuries; see *Doctors*.

SCHOOLS. Charity schools were introduced into London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687. *Rapin.* Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1733. *Scully.* In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday schools) 4836; and the number of children, 181,467. The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children, 38,164; in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In 1851 there were 2310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1713 church of England schools in England and Wales; 282 protestant dissenting schools in England and Wales; 98 Roman catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the free church: the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars; see *Education*, *Design*, &c.

SCHWARZBURG (the seat of two principalities, N. Germany). Gunther, count of Schwarzburg, whose family dates from the 12th century, was elected emperor of Germany in 1349. From the two sons of count Gunther, who died 1552, sprang the present rulers.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT
(a principality, 1697; population (1871), 75,523).
1807. Albert (28 June), born 30 April, 1798; died 26 Nov. 1869.
1869. George, born 23 Nov. 1838.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN
(principality, 1710; population (1871), 67,191).
1835. Gunther (19 Aug.), born 24 Sept. 1801.
Heir: Charles, born 7 Aug. 1830.

SCHWEIDNITZ, Prussia, often besieged and taken in the thirty years' and seven years' wars. Near it Frederick II. defeated the Austrians under marshal Daun, 16 May, 1762.

SCHWEIZ, a Swiss canton, which with Uri and Unterwalden renounced subjection to Austria, 7 Nov. 1307. The name Switzerland, for all the country, dates from about 1440.

SCIENCE, see *Education*, *Chemistry*, and other branches.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS. The International Loan Exhibition, at South Kensington, consisting of about 17,000 objects, many of great historical interest, from all countries except America, was opened by the queen, 13 May, 1876. Conferences were held, 16 May—2 June, and many free lectures given by eminent persons.

SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, established at Manchester, in 1873. It proposed setting up a library and museum, the delivery of lectures, and the publication of reports.

SCIENTIFIC RELIEF FUND. In 1859, several fellows of the Royal Society (Messrs. Gassiot, Wheatstone, Miller, Tyndall, and others) commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a permanent fund to be expended in aiding necessitous men of science and their families, in imitation of the "Literary Fund." In the spring of 1860, 3365*l.* had been subscribed; in Jan. 1865, 5320*l.*; in 1867, 6052*l.*; and many cases had been relieved.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES' HOUSE COMPANY proposed March, 1873.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYING EXPEDITION, see *Deep Sea*.

SCILLY ISLES (the Cassiterides or Tin-islands). They held commerce with the Phœnicians; and are mentioned by Strabo. They were conquered by Athelstan, 936; and given to the monks. They were granted by Elizabeth to the Godolphin family, by whom they were fortified; the works were strengthened in 1649 by the royalists, from whom they were taken by Blake, 1651. Mr. Augustus Smith, the owner, and termed the king of these isles, after a long paternal rule, died in Aug. 1872.

A British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel were wrecked here, when returning from an expedition against Toulon; he mistook rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost; the rest of the fleet escaped, 22 Oct. 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SCINDE, see *Sinde*.

SCIO MASSACRE, 11 April, 1822, see *Chios*.

SCLAVONIA, see *Slavonia*.

SCONE (near Perth). The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster abbey by Edward I. in 1296. Here Charles II. was crowned, 1 Jan. 1651.

SCOPTZI, see *White Doves*.

SCOTISTS. Those who adopted the doctrines

of John Duns Scotus (who died 8 Nov. 1308) respecting the birth of the Virgin Mary, &c., strongly opposed by the Thomists, disciples of St. Thomas Aquinas, who died 7 March, 1274.

SCOTLAND, see *Caledonia*. At the death of queen Elizabeth, 24 March, 1603, James VI. of Scotland, as the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and proclaimed king of Great Britain, 24 Oct. 1604. Each country had a separate parliament till 1707, when the kingdoms were united; see *England*.

Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II. and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed, 843
The Norwegians occupy Caithness 9th century.
Scotland ravaged by Athelstan 933
The feudal system established by Malcolm II. . . 1004
Invaded by Canute 1031
Divided into baronies 1032
The Danes driven out of Scotland 1040
Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized . . . . . ,,
Malcolm III., aided by Edward the Confessor, defeats the usurper at Dunsinane, 1054; Macbeth killed by Macduff . . . . . 1056 or 1057
The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans 1080
Siege of Alnwick: Malcolm III. killed 1093
Reign of David I., a legislator 1124-53
Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders are defeated by Alexander III., who now recovers the Western Isles 1263
Death of Margaret of Norway, heiress to the throne, 7 Oct. 1290
John Balliol and Robert Bruce contend for the throne, 1291; Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favour of John . . . . . Nov. 1292
John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster hall against the earl of Fife 1293
Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the muniments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see *Coronation*) 1296
William Wallace defeats the English at Cambus Kenneth, and expels them, 1297; is defeated at Falkirk, 22 July, 1298; taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield . . . . . 23 Aug. 1305
Robert Bruce, crowned, 1306; he defeats the English, 1307; and takes Inverness, 1313; defeats the English at Bannockburn . . . . 24 June, 1314
Edward Balliol gains the throne for a little time by his victory at Dupplin, 11 Aug. 1332; and by the victory at Halidon-hill . . 19 July, 1333
David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham (and detained in captivity 11 years) 1346
Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy and earl Douglas (see *Otterburn*) . . . . 10 Aug. 1388
Murder of duke of Rothsay, heir of Robert III., by starvation . . . . . 3 April, 1401
The Scots defeated at Homildon-hill . 14 Sept. 1402
James I. captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France . . 30 March, 1406
St. Andrews university founded by bishop William Turnbull 1451
University of Aberdeen founded 1494
James IV. invades England, slain at Flodden Field, and his army cut to pieces . . . . 9 Sept. 1513
James V. banishes the Douglases 1528
He establishes the court of session 1532
Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived . 1540
Mary, the queen of Scots, born 7 Dec.; succeeds her father, James V., who dies . . 14 Dec. ,,
The regent, cardinal Beaton, persecutes the reformers, 1539, 1546; he is assassinated at St. Andrews . . . . . 29 May, 1546
The Scots defeated at Pinkie . . . 10 Sept. 1547
Mary marries the dauphin of France . April, 1558
Francis II. dies, leaving Mary a widow . Dec. 1560
The Reformation in Scotland, by John Knox, and others, during the minority of Mary, between 1550 & ,,
Mary, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith from France . . . . 21 Aug. 1561
Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London. *Stow* 1562
Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley . . . . . 29 July, 1565
David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley in her presence . . . 9 March, 1566
Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death), 10 Feb. 1567
James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, carries off the queen, who marries him . . . 15 May, ,,
Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles, 15 June, ,,
Resigns her crown to her infant son James VI.; the earl of Murray appointed regent . 22 July, ,,
Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray, at the battle of Langside, 13 May; enters England, 16 May, 1568
The regent Murray murdered . . . 23 Jan. 1570
The earl of Lennox appointed regent . 12 July, ,,
The earl of Lennox murdered, 4 Sept.; the earl of Mar chosen regent . . . . . Sept. 1571
Death of the reformer John Knox . 24 Nov. 1572
[His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility, and by the regent Morton, who exclaims, "There lies he who never feared the face of man!"]
The university of Edinburgh founded 1582
The Raid of Ruthven (see *Ruthven*) . . . . . ,,
Mary having taken refuge in England, 16 May, 1568, is after a long captivity, beheaded at Fotheringay castle (see *Fotheringay*) . . . . . 8 Feb. 1587
Gowrie's conspiracy fails . . . . . 5 Aug. 1600
Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England by the accession of James VI. . 24 March, 1603
James proclaimed "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland" . . . . . 24 Oct. 1604
Charles I. attempts in vain to introduce the English liturgy; tumult at Edinburgh . 23 July, 1637
Solemn league and covenant subscribed 1 March, 1638
A Scotch army enters England 1640
Charles joins the Scotch army, 1646; betrayed into the hands of the English parliament . 30 Jan. 1647
Marquis of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh, 13 Sept. 1645; executed at Edinburgh . 21 May, 1650
Charles II. crowned at Scone, 1 Jan.; defeated at Worcester . . . . . 22 Aug. 1651
Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell . . . . . Sept. ,,
Charles II. revives episcopacy in Scotland . . 1661
Argyll beheaded . . . . . 27 May, ,,
Scottish hospital, London, incorporated . . . 1665
The Covenanters defeated on the Pentland hills . 1666
Abp. Sharpe murdered near St. Andrews, by John Balfour of Burley and others . . 3 May, 1679
The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drumclog 1 June; are routed at Bothwell bridge, 22 June, ,,
Resolution of a convention in favour of William III.; re-establishment of presbytery . . 14 March, 1689
Insurrection of Claverhouse: killed at Killiecrankie, 27 July, ,,
Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe 13 Feb. 1692
Legislative union of Scotland with England, 1 May, 1707
Insurrection under the earl of Mar in favour of the son of James II. (see *Pretender*) 1715
The rebels defeated at Preston, 12 Nov.; and at Dumblane (or Sheriffmuir) . . . 13 Nov. ,,
Captain Porteous killed by a mob in Edinburgh (see *Porteous*) . . . . . 7 Sept. 1736
Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth, 4 Sept.; at Edinburgh, 16 Sept.; with the Highlanders defeats sir John Cope at Prestonpans, 21 Sept.; takes Carlisle, 15 Nov.; arrives at Manchester, 28 Nov.; at Derby, 4 Dec.; retreats to Glasgow . . . . . 25 Dec. 1745
Defeats general Hawley at Falkirk, 17 Jan.; is totally defeated at Culloden . . 16 April, 1746
The Highland dress prohibited by parliament, 12 Aug. ,,
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower-hill . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, aged 80, executed, 9 April, 1747
Heritable jurisdictions abolished by parliament . ,,
Thomson, the poet, dies . . . . . 27 Aug. 1748
The Old Pretender. "Chevalier de St. George," dies at Rome . . . . . 30 Dec. 1765
Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies at Rome . . . . . 31 Jan. 1788

Death of Robert Burns . . . . 21 July, 1796
Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" published . 1806
Cardinal Henry duke of York (last of the Stuarts) dies . . . . . 31 Aug. 1807
The Court of Session is formed into two divisions . ,,
Royal Caledonian asylum, London, founded . . 1813
Scott's "Waverley" published 1814
The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner 1815
Visit of George IV. to Scotland . . . . Oct. 1822
Sir Walter Scott dies . . . . . 21 Sept. 1832
Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law. (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers and elders, headed by Dr. Cook) . . . 28 May, 1841
The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished . . . . . 23 May, 1842
Visit of the queen, prince Albert, and the court; she landed at Granton pier . . . . 1-13 Sept. ,,
Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the church of Scotland (about 400) at the General Assembly (see *Free Church*) . . . . 18 May, 1843
Death of Jeffrey . . . . . 26 Jan. 1850
National Association for vindication of Scottish rights formed . . . . . Nov. 1853
Act for better government of the universities passed, Aug. 1858
Salmon Fisheries act passed . . . . July, 1864
The queen's visit to the borders, Kelso, Melrose, &c. 21-24 Aug. 1867
Scotch reform bill introduced into the commons, 17 Feb. passed . . . . . 13 July, 1868
Procedure in court of session and justiciary and other courts amended . . . . . July, ,,
Scotch Reform act passed . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Land Registers and Titles to Land act passed, July, ,,
Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of justice . . . . . Oct. ,,
Municipal elections amendment act passed, 9 Aug. 1870
Act to unite counties for sheriffs' duties passed, 9 Aug. ,,
Robert Chambers, author and publisher, died aged 69 17 March, 1871
Scott centenary celebrated in Edinburgh, &c. (Scott born 15 Aug. 1771) . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Return of owners of land and heritages, 1872-3 (a kind of Domesday book), published by government . . . . . April, 1874
Patronage in the established church (see 1842) abolished by Act passed . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
Scottish Church Disestablishment Association; first annual meeting . . . . . 8 March, 1875
Visit of the queen to Edinburgh; the Scottish national monument, by J. Steell, to prince Albert, unveiled by her . . . . . 17 Aug. 1876

See *Edinburgh*.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are in a great measure fabulous. The series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

330. Fergus I.: ruled 25 years; lost in the Irish Sea.

[Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Coilus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever. He went to Ireland, and, having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour, called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A.M. *Anderson.*]

AFTER CHRIST.

357. Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus; slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the Picts.

*** With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years; the royal family fled to Denmark. *Boece; Buchanan.*

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

404. Fergus II. (I.) great grandson of Eugenius, and 40th king; slain in battle with the Romans.
420. Eugenius II. or Evenus: reigned 31 years.
451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother: defeated and drowned.
457. Constantine I., brother: assassinated.
479. Congallus I. nephew; just and prudent.
501. Goranus, brother; murdered. *Boece.* Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life. *Scott.*
535. Eugenius III. nephew; "none excelled him in justice."
558. Congallus II. brother.
569. Kinnatellus, brother; resigned for
570. Aidanus or Aidan, son of Goranus,
605. Kenneth, son of Congallus II.
606. Eugenius IV. son of Aidanus.
622. Ferchard or Ferquhard I. son; confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself. *Scott.*
632. Donald IV. brother; drowned in Loch Tay.
646. Ferchard II. son of Ferchard I.; "most execrable."
664. Malduinus, son of Donald IV.; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.
684. Eugenius V. brother.
688. Eugenius VI. son of Ferchard II.
698. Amberkeletus, nephew; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.
699. Eugenius VII. brother; some ruffians designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and, he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death. *Scott.*
715. Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.
730. Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII.
761. Eugenius VIII. son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous; put to death by his nobles.
764. Fergus III. son of Etfinus; killed by his jealous queen, who afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.
767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.
787. Achaius: just and wise.
819. Congallus III.; a peaceful reign.
824. Dongal or Dougal, son of Solvathius; drowned.
831. Alpine, son of Achaius; beheaded by the Picts.
834. Kenneth II. son; surnamed Mac Alpine; defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.
854. Donald V. brother: dethroned; committed suicide.
858. Constantine II. son of Kenneth II.; taken in battle by the Danes and beheaded.
874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot; died of grief in prison; confined for sensuality and crime.
876. Gregory the Great; brave and just.
893. Donald VI. son of Constantine II.; excellent.
904. Constantine III. son of Ethus; became a monk, and resigned in favour of
944. Malcolm I. son of Donald VI.; murdered.
953. Indulfus or Gondulph; killed by the Danes in an ambuscade.
961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm; murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres castle.
965. Cullen or Culenus, son of Indulphus; avenged the murder of his predecessor; assassinated.
970. Kenneth III. brother of Duffus; murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercairn.
994. Constantine IV. son of Cullen: slain.
995. Kenneth IV. or Grimus, the Grim, son of Duffus; routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.
1003. Malcolm II. son of Kenneth III.; assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight crossing a frozen lake were drowned.
1033. Duncan I. grandson; assassinated by his cousin.
1039. Macbeth, usurper; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife.

*** Historians so differ up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.

1057. Malcolm III. (Canmore), son of Duncan; killed while besieging Alnwick castle.
1093. Donald VII. (Donald Bane), brother; usurper; fled to the Hebrides.
1094. Duncan II. natural son of Malcolm; murdered.
,, Donald VII. again; deposed.
1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm (Henry I. of England married his sister Maud).
1107. Alexander I. the Fierce, brother.
1124. David I. brother; married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.
1153. Malcolm IV. grandson.
1165. William the Lion; brother.

1214. Alexander II. son; married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
1249. Alexander III. married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck, when hunting near Kinghorn.
1285. Margaret, the "Maiden of Norway," grand-daughter of Alexander, "recognised by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner;" died on her passage to Scotland.
A competition for the vacant throne; Edward I. of England decides in favour of
1292. John Balliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.
[Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I. a great prince.
1329. David (Bruce) II. son; Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
1332. David II. again; a prisoner in England, 1346-57 (Edward Balliol king, 1332-4.)
1371. Robert (Stuart) II. nephew; died 19 April.
1390. Robert (John Stuart) III. son; died 4 April.
1406. James I. second son; imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423; conspired against, and murdered at Perth, 21 Feb.
1437. James II. son; killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle by a cannon bursting, 3 Aug.
1460. James III. son; killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn-field, 11 June.
1488. James IV. son; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England; killed at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept.
1513. James V. son; succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues; died 14 Dec.
1542. Mary, daughter; born, 7 Dec. 1542; succeeded 14 Dec.; see *Annals*, above.
1567. James VI. son; succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms were united, 1603.
See *England*.

SCOTT CENTENARY, celebrated in London and throughout Scotland, 9 Aug. 1871. Sir Walter Scott was born 15 Aug. 1771.

SCREW, was known to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented about 236 B.C., is still in use. It is stated that with the assistance of the screw, one man can press down or raise up as much as 150 men can do without it.—The SCREW-PROPELLER consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. In 1836 patents were obtained by Francis Pettit Smith (knighted July, 1871; died, 12 Feb. 1874) and captain John Ericsson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw were the *Archimedes*, built on the Thames in 1838 by H. Wimshurst, and the *Rattler*, built in the United States (1844), and tried in England in 1845. Double screw-propellers are now employed.

SCRIBLERUS CLUB, a literary club, founded by Swift in 1714, included amongst its members, Bolingbroke, Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot.

SCRIPTURE KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTION, Bristol, was founded by George Müller, a Prussian (born in 1805). He came to Bristol as a minister of the "Brethren" in 1832, and on 5 March, 1834, founded this institution, the objects of which are: 1. Assistance of schools giving instruction on scriptural principles; 2. Circulation of the scriptures; 3. Assistance to missions; 4. Circulation of tracts; 5. Provision for destitute orphans, see *Orphan-houses*. Without application, Mr. Müller, since he began, up to 1868, had received by voluntary contribution, 430,000*l*.

SCROFULA, see *King's-evil*.

SCRUTIN (French for ballot). In *scrutin de liste* the voter writes on his paper as many names as there are persons to be elected, for instance for the whole department. In *scrutin d'arrondissement*, the members are elected separately. The adoption of one of these modes was much discussed in France in 1875. The conservatives prefer the latter, the radicals the former. See *France*, Nov. 1875. The *scrutin de liste* was adopted in the elections of 1848, 1849, 1871, and 1875.

SCULLABOGUE, see *Massacres*, 1798.

SCULPTURE is said to have begun with the Egyptians. Bezaleel and Aholiab built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C., and their skill is recorded as the gift of God. *Exod.* xxxi. 3. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans, and in the middle ages became generally degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1861.

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Pheidon flourished	B.C.	869
Myron		480
Phidias (the greatest)		442
Praxiteles		363
Lysippus		328
Chares		288
Michael Angelo Buonarotti	A.D.	1474-1564
Benvenuto Cellini		1500-1570
Giovanni L. Bernini		1598-1680
Louis Roubiliac (statue of sir I. Newton)		*died* 1762
John Bacon		1740-1799
Thomas Banks		1735-1805
Joseph Nollekens		1737-1823
Antonio Canova		1757-1822
John Flaxman		1754-1826
John Henry Danneker		1758-1741
Francis Chantrey		1781-1841
Albert Thorwaldsen		1770-1844
Sir Richard Westmacott		1775-1856
Christian Rauch		1777-1857
John Thomas		1813-1862
Wm. Behnes		1864
C. Kiss		1802-1865
John Gibson		1701-1866
John Henry Foley		1818-1874
Alfred Geo. Stevens		1817-1875

SCUTAGE or **ESCUAGE**. The service of the shield (scutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159. *Cowel.*

SCUTARI, Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury

here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, 323. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army, in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (15,000*l.*) subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper; see *Times*.

SCYTHIA, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C., when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt; see *Tartary*.

SEA. Lieut. Maury first published his "Physical Geography of the Sea" in 1854, and other important works since; he died Feb. 1873; see *Deep Sea*.

SEA BIRDS' PRESERVATION ACT, passed 24 June, 1869.

SEA FIGHTS, see *Naval Battles*.

SEA FISHERIES, see *Fisheries*.

SEAL FISHERY ACT, passed 14 June, 1875.

SEALS or **SIGNETS.** Engraved gems were used as such by the Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks; see *Exod.* xxviii. 14. Ahab's seal was used by Jezebel, 899 B.C. (1 *Kings* xxi. 8.) The Romans in the time of the Tarquins (about 600 B.C.) had gemmed rings. They sealed rooms, granaries, bags of money, &c. The German emperor, Frederick I. (A.D. 1152) had seals of gold, silver, and tin. Impressions of the seals of Saxon kings are extant; and the English great seal is attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041-66). "A seal with armorial bearings before the 11th century, is certainly false." *Fosbroke.* The most ancient English seal with arms on it is said to be that of Richard I. or John. White and coloured waxes were used. Our present sealing-wax, containing shellac, did not come into general use in Germany and England until about 1556. Red wafers for seals came into use about 1624; but were not used for public seals till the 18th century. —For **SEALED LETTERS**, see *Lettres de Cachet*.

SEAMEN. In consequence of the great loss of life by wrecks of merchant vessels, attributed to bad ships and overloading, a commission of inquiry was agreed to by parliament on the motion of Mr. S. Plimsoll (who published "Our Seamen: an Appeal"), 4 March, 1873. The duke of Edinburgh was on the commission; the duke of Somerset, chairman. Mr. Plimsoll has been censured for exaggeration.

The report issued in September tended to justify the public apprehensions, but suggested no remedy. The report presented to parliament, 2 July, 1874, condemned the present insurance system, and recommended increased responsibility of owners and others, and strengthening the powers of the Board of Trade for investigation.

The Merchant Shipping Survey Bill was rejected (173—170) . . . . . 24 June, 1874

After much excitement, an Act was passed to give further powers to the Board of Trade to stop unseaworthy ships . . . . . 13 Aug. 1875

Another Merchant Shipping Act passed . 15 Aug. 1876

SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England to rule the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Chas. I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800; see *Armed Neutrality* and *Flag*. The international rule of the road at sea was settled in 1862; yet near Great Britain alone there have been 13,000 collisions in six years. Mr. Wm. Stirling Lacon proposes to reduce the rules from 749 words to 144, for simplicity and security. His form had been nine times before parliament, 1873.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (N. Spain), was taken by the French, under the duke of Berwick, in 1719. It was besieged by the British and allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken 31 Aug. 1813.—On 5 May, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under general Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, by the Carlists, 1 Oct. 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men and 37 officers, killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded.

SEBASTOPOL or **SEVASTOPOL**, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S.W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbour were constructed by an English engineer, colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place underwent eleven months' siege, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, 20 Sept. 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced 17 Oct. 1854, without success.* After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on 8 Sept. 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled

* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned, Feb. 1855. The committee sat from 1 March to 15 May, lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. Its report was presented 18 June. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on 17 July that the house should pass a vote of severe reprehension on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On 19 July his motion was lost by a majority of 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to parliament in Feb. 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavourable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unshaken.

to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 24 superior and 116 inferior officers, 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers), 1886 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place, 9 Sept. The works were utterly destroyed in April, 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians in July; see *Russo-Turkish War*.

SECEDERS; SECESSION CHURCH, see *Burghers*.

SECONDARY OF LONDON, an ancient office, resembling that of under-sheriff in counties. The place was purchaseable till early in the present century, when it was bought up by the corporation.

SECRET SOCIETIES, *Assassins*, *Fenians*, *Ribbonism*, *Vehmic Tribunal*, *Rosicrucians*, &c.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253. *Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs; this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of Parliament; and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs. *Beatson*. There are now five secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, and (in 1858) India, all in the cabinet. See *Administrations*, and separate articles, *Liverpool*, &c., to *Gladstone*.

SECTS, RELIGIOUS, see under *Worship*, and their respective titles.

SECULAR GAMES (*Ludi Sæculares*), very ancient Roman games, celebrated on important occasions. Horace wrote his "Carmen Sæculare" for their celebration in the reign of the emperor Augustus (17). They took place again in the reign of Claudius (47), of Domitian (88), and for the last time, of Philip (248), believed to be 2000 years after the foundation of the city.

SECULARISM, a name given to the principles advocated by G. J. and Austin Holyoake, about 1846, and since by Mr. Bradlaugh.

Its central idea is free, not lawless thought, and it considers scepticism to be scrutiny. It advocates liberty of action without injury to others. It is not against Christianity, but independent of it. Its standard is utilitarian; it is the religion of the present life only; teaching men to seek morality in nature, and happiness in duty. Mr. Austin Holyoake and other secularists repudiated atheism; Mr. Bradlaugh and others profess it.

SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE ACT, passed in 1863, appointed whipping as part of the punishment for attempts at garotting.

SEDAN, an ancient fortified city in the valley of the Meuse, N.E. of France, the seat of a principality long held by the dukes of Bouillon. On 6 July, 1641, a victory was gained at La Marfée, near Sedan, by the count of Soissons and the troops of Bouillon and other French princes, over the royal army supporting Richelieu; but the count was slain on 23 June, 1642. The duke was arrested in the midst of his army, and was made to cede Sedan to the crown. The protestant university was abolished after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 22 Oct. 1685. Around this place a series of desperate conflicts on 29, 30, and 31 Aug. between the French army of the north, under marshal MacMahon (about 150,000 men), and the greater part of the three German armies under the king and crown-prince of Prussia and the crown-prince of Saxony (about 250,000 men) was brought to a close on 1 Sept. 1870.

The battle began with attacks on the French right and left about 5 a.m., and was very severe at 2 p.m. At 4 p.m. the Germans remained masters of the field, and the crown-prince of Prussia announced a complete victory, the chief part of the French army retreating into Sedan.

The emperor Napoleon was present during the battle, and, it is said, stood at Iges, near Sedan, exposed for four hours to the German grenades. The impossibility of further resistance was then evident. The Germans had contracted their circle close round Sedan; their formidable artillery held all the heights, from which they could at pleasure wholly destroy the town and the army, and only 2000 men were in a condition to respond to their commander's call, and to make a supreme effort to break through the enemy with the emperor and escape to Montmédy.

At first general de Wimpffen (called to the command when MacMahon was wounded) indignantly rejected the terms offered by the victor, and the emperor had a fruitless interview with count Bismarck to endeavour to mitigate them.

On 2 Sept the emperor wrote in autograph to the king of Prussia, "Mon frère, n'ayant pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je dépose mon épée au pied de votre majesté. NAPOLEON." A capitulation of Sedan and the whole army therein was signed by generals Von Moltke and De Wimpffen at the château of Bellevue, near Frenois, at 11.30 a.m., and at 2 p.m. an interview took place between the king and the emperor, who was downcast but dignified.

The conflict was principally carried on by the artillery, in which (according to the emperor) the Germans had the advantage, not only in number (600 to 500), but also in weight, range, and precision. The carnage was awful, and the field the next day was a mass of shattered bones, torn flesh, and coloured rags.

About 25,000 French prisoners were taken in the battle, and 83,000 surrendered the next day, together with 70 mitrailleuses, 400 field-pieces, and 150 fortress guns. About 14,000 French wounded were found lying in the neighbourhood, and about 3000 escaped into Belgium and laid down their arms. The great army of the north had ceased to exist. Among the killed was lieut.-col. Pemberton, a correspondent of the *Times*, who had approached too near the conflict.

The French emperor and his suite arrived at Wilhelmshöhe, a castle near Cassel appointed for his residence, (formerly inhabited by his uncle Jerome, when king of Westphalia), in the evening of 5 Sept.

On 1 Sept. the village of Bazeilles was stormed by the Bavarians and burnt, it was said, because the inhabitants fired on the ambulances; many women and children perished. The French denied the provocation. The place had been previously twice bombarded and stormed by the maddened combatants.

In a letter dated 12 May, 1872, the emperor Napoleon took upon himself the whole responsibility of the surrender of Sedan.

SEDAN CHAIRS (so called from Sedan), were first seen in England in 1581. One used in the reign of James I., by the duke of Buckingham,

caused great indignation, and the people exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

SEDGMOOR (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth (natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters), who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, 6 July, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger and fatigue. He was tried and beheaded on 15 July following.

SEDITION. Sedition acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition bill passed Dec. 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June, 1797. The Seditious Meetings and Assemblies' bill passed 31 March, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

SEEDS. An act was passed to prevent the adulteration of seeds (a common practice), 11 Aug. 1869.

SEEKERS, see *Quakers*.

SEGEDIN, or SZEGEDIN, Hungary. Here was concluded a treaty between Ladislaus IV. and Amurath II., 12 July, 1444. It was treacherously annulled at the instigation of cardinal Julian, who with Ladislaus perished in the fatal battle of Varna, 10 Nov. 1444. See *Varna*.

SEICENTO, see *Italian*, p. 395.

SEIDLICE (Poland), where a battle was fought 10 April, 1831, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon; but this success was soon followed by fatal reverses.

SEISMOMETER (from *seismos*, Greek for earthquake), an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1858.

SELA, see *Petra*.

SELECTION, NATURAL, see *Species*.

SELENIUM, a grayish-white elementary substance (chemically resembling sulphur), discovered in the stone riolite by Berzelius, in 1817.

SELEUCIA (Syria), made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucidæ, it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; several times given up and retaken; subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE, dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the 15th century, and by some Arabians. Opinions vary as to its commencement. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin 1 Sept. 312 B.C.), subtract *311 years 4 months*.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE, which ordained that no member of parliament should hold any civil or military office or command conferred by either or both of the houses, or by authority derived from them, after much discussion, was passed 3 April, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the earl of Essex and other Presbyterians out of his way. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia, in 1858. The name was given to an arrangement made respecting British naval promotions and retirements in 1870.

SELLASIA (Laconia): Here the Spartans under Cleomenes were defeated by Antigonus Doson and the Achæans, 221 B.C.

SELSEY, see *Chichester*.

SEMAPHORE, see *Telegraphs*.

SEMINARA (Naples). Near here Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, was defeated by the French, in 1495; but defeated them, 21 April, 1503.

SEMINCAS, see *Simancas*.

SEMPACH (Switzerland). Here the Swiss gained a great victory over Leopold, duke of Austria, 9 July, 1386. The duke was slain, and the liberty of their country established. The day is still commemorated.

SEMPER EADEM ("Always the same"), one of the mottoes of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Anne, 13 Dec. 1702. Many suspected this motto to denote her Jacobitism, and it ceased to be used after her reign.

SEMPERINGHAM, see *Gilbertines*.

SENATE (*Senatus*). In the ancient republics the government was divided between the *senatus* (from *senis*, old; in Greek, *gerousia*, from *gerōn*, old), an assembly of elders, and the popular assembly (*comitia*, Latin; *ecclesia*, Greek), the king being merely the executive. The Roman senate, said to have originally been composed of 100 members, was raised to 300 by Tarquinius Priscus; to about 600 by Sylla, about 81 B.C.; and to 900 by Julius Cæsar. It was reformed and reduced to 600 by Augustus; and gradually lost its power and dignity under the emperors. The mere form existed in the reign of Justinian. A second senate, formed at Constantinople by Constantine, retained its office till the 9th century. S.P.Q.R. on the Roman standard stood for "Senatus Populusque Romanus," "the Roman senate and people." A *senatus consultum* was a law enacted by the senate.

The French senate was created by the constitution of the year 8, promulgated 24 Dec. 1799, to watch over the administration of the laws. The number of senators was raised gradually from 60 to 137. The senate was replaced by the chamber of peers in 1814; re-established by Napoleon III. 14 Jan. 1852; and abolished, 5 Sept. 1870. Its re-establishment was proposed in 1873. Establishment of a senate of 300 voted; 225 to be elected by the departments; 75 (for life) by national assembly, 22 Feb. 1875.

The 75 elected, 9-21 Dec., 1875. See *France*.

SENEFFE (Belgium). Near here was fought a severe but indecisive battle between the Dutch, under the prince of Orange (afterwards our William III.), and the French, led by the great Condé, 11 Aug. 1674.

SENEGAL, French colonies on the river of that name in Senegambia, W. Africa, settled about 1626; several times taken by the British, but

recovered by the French, to whom they were finally restored in 1814.

SENESCHAL, a high officer of the French royal household. In the reign of Philip I. 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

SENLAC, see *Hastings*.

SENONES (see *Gauls*), defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus the consul at Arretium, 284, but were almost exterminated by Dolabella, 283. They invaded Greece in 279; were defeated by Antigonus Gonatas, 278; and sued for peace.

SENTINUM (central Italy). The site of a great victory of the Romans over the Samnites and Gauls, whose general, Gellius Egnatius, was slain, 295 B.C.

SEPHARDIM, the name given to the descendants of the highly civilised Jews of Spain and Portugal, who fled from the persecutions of the Inquisition, 1492-1505. The Jews interpret Sepharad, in *Obadiah* 20, as Spain.

SEPOYS (a corruption of *sipáhi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Vellore*, 1806; *Madras*, 1809; and *India*, 1857.

SEPTEMBER, the seventh Roman month reckoned from March (from *septimus*, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa; 713 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Herculeus; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.—"September 4 government," see *France*, Sept. 1870.

SEPTEMBRIZERS. In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, 2-5 Sept. 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrizers.

SEPTENNALISTS, the party in France who support the septennate or seven years' government of marshal MacMahon, enacted by the assembly, 19, 20 Nov. 1873. See *France*, 1874.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted, "that a parliament should be holden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16th Charles I. 1641, when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least; repealed in 1664. The Triennial act was re-enacted in 1694. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the 2 Geo. I. 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad," it was enacted that "the then parliament should continue for seven years." This *Septennial act*, entitled "an act for enlarging the continuance of parliaments" (1715 in the statutes, 4to, given as 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 38), was passed 7 May, 1716; see *Parliaments*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal; one in May, 1837.

SEPTIMANIA, a Roman province, S. France; see *Languedoc*.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 28 Jan. 1877; 17 Feb. 1878; 9 Feb. 1879; 25 Jan. 1880; see *Quadragesima Sunday*, and *Week*.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 B.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter. *Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch; others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Old Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation. *Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days. *Hewlett*. The above statements are merely *traditional*; see *Bible*, and *Alexandrian Codex*.

SEQUESTRATION of Benefices Act passed 13 July, 1871.

SERAING, Belgium, on the Meuse, near Liege, formerly the site of a palace of the prince bishops of Liege; now containing great iron works, established in 1817, by John Cockerill, an Englishman. His father, who had works at Liege, died in 1813. Nearly the whole town has been built by Cockerill.

SERAPIS, TEMPLE OF (near Naples), was exhumed in 1750. The investigations of Lyell and Babbage into the history of the sinking and burying of this temple were of great geological interest.

SERASKIER, the Turkish minister of war.

SERFS, see *Slavery* (note), and *Russia*, 1861, 1863.

SERINGAPATAM (S. India), the capital of Hyder Ali, sovereign of Mysore (*which see*). The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Sahib, was fought 15 May, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, 6 Feb. 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000*l*. sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war the Madras army, under general Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, 5 April, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army 14 April; and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, 4 May, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed. See *Mysore*.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and who are called serjeants of the coif. The judges call them brothers; see *Coif*. Their exclusive rights of addressing court of common pleas suspended, 1834; restored, 1840; abolished, 1846. By the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, judges on their appointment need not be made serjeants, 1873.

SERPENTINE, see *Hyde Park*.

SERVANTS. An act levying a duty on male servants was passed in 1777, which was augmented in 1781, *et seq*. A tax on female servants, imposed

in 1785, was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*; in 1850 it produced about the same sum. The licence duty for male servants is now 15s. each. The law respecting servants was amended by the Master and Servants act passed in 1867.

SERVIA, a hereditary principality nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about 640. The emperor Manuel subjugated them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stephen, till their country was finally subdued by the sultan Mahomet II. in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000; 1873, 1,338,505.

A Servian rebellion quelled	1737
The Servians aid Austria by free companies	1788-90
Again rebel, and capture Belgrade	1806
Kara George, aided by the Russians, establishes a government	1807-11
The Turks break a treaty, and Kara George flees	1814
Their governor Milosch rebels . . . March,	1815
Kara George returning, is executed	1816
Milosch I. Obrenovitch recognised as hereditary prince by the sultan . . . 15 Aug.	1829
Milosch becoming despotic, made to abdicate, and a new constitution established . 13 June,	1839
His son Michael also retires; Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince . . 14 Sept.	1842
Alexander becoming unpopular, made to abdicate; Alexander Milosch re-elected prince . 23 Dec.	1858
Plot against Milosch frustrated, 11 July; the Servian assembly meets . . 13 July,	1860
Milosch dies; succeeded by his son Michael III. Obrenovitch, (born 4 Sept. 1825) . 26 Sept.	1860
Rising movement to render Servia independent of Turkey . . . . March,	1861
Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which lead to bloodshed; the city bombarded, 15 June; submits 17 June; the Turkish pacha dismissed . . 19 June,	1862
A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Aug.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts . . . 7 Oct.	"
Servians demand withdrawal of Turkish garrisons from Belgrade and other fortresses . 5 Oct.	1866
Which are evacuated, March; prince Michael, at Constantinople, thanks the sultan 30 March,	1867
Prince Michael assassinated in Belgrade 10 June,	1868
Milan IV. nephew of prince Michael, chosen his successor, 22 June; 14 of the murderers were executed, 28 July following. Constitution affirming the hereditary rights of the Obrenovitch family	1869
Prince Karageorgevich accused of complicity with murder; imprisoned at Pesth, Jan.; acquitted, May,	1871
The regents surrender the government to prince Milan at Belgrade . . . 22 Aug.	1872
Excitement through insurrection in Herzegovina, new ministry hostile to Turkey, formed, about 31 Aug.; resign; announced, 4 Oct.; peace ministry formed . . . 9 Oct.	1875
Ristics, premier, opposed to Turkey . . July,	1876
See *Turkey*, for the war declared . . 1 July,	"
Son born to prince Milan . . . 14 Aug.	"
Milan proclaimed king by Tchernayeff and the army at Deligrad; not approved . . . 16 Sept.	"

SERVILE WARS, insurrections of slaves against their masters. Two were quelled in Sicily, after much slaughter, 132, 99 B.C.; see *Spartans*.

SESSION COURTS in England were appointed to be held quarterly in 1413, and the times for holding them regulated in 1831; see *Quarter Sessions*, and *Court of Session*. The *kirk session* in Scotland consists of the minister and elders of each parish. They superintend religious worship and discipline, dispense money collected for the poor, &c.

SESTUS, on the Thracian Chersonesus; see *Hellespont*. Near Sestus was the western end of Xerxes' bridge, across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Sestus was retaken from the Persians by the Athenians, 478, and held by them till 404, giving them the command of the trade of the Euxine.

SETTLEMENT, ACT OF, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the exclusion of Roman catholics, was passed in 1689. This name is also given to the statute by which the crown, after the demise of William III. and queen Anne, without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and her heirs being protestants, 1702. The Irish act of settlement, passed in 1662, was repealed in 1689; see *Hanover*.

SEVEN BISHOPS, see *Bishops*, 1688.

SEVEN BROTHERS, martyrs at Rome, under Antoninus; their feast is kept 10 July.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2nd and 3rd chapters of his Revelation, viz., Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, 96.

1. *Ephesus* (*which see*). Paul founded the church here, 57. In 59, he was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius; to the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, 60 (Acts xix. xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (527), and still remains so.
2. *Smyrna*. An ancient Greek city, claiming to be the birth-place of Homer; was destroyed by the Lydians; about 627 B.C. rebuilt by Antigonus and Lysimachus. Its first bishop, Polycarp, was martyred here about 169. It has been frequently captured. It was sacked by Tamerlane in 1402; and finally taken by the Turks, 1424. It is now the chief city of Asia Minor, and the seat of the Levant trade. Earthquake, above 2000 perish, 12 May, 1875.
3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetærus, whom Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, had made governor, 283 B.C. He was succeeded by Eumenes I., 263; Attalus (who took the title of king), 241; Eumenes II. (who collected a great library), 197; Attalus II., 159; Attalus III., 138. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 133. It revolted, was subdued, and made the Roman province, Asia. Pergamos is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.
4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak-hissar, "White Castle."
5. *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Crœsus (560 B.C.); taken by Cyrus, 548; burnt by the Greeks, 499; it flourished under the Roman empire; was taken by the Turks; and destroyed by Tamerlane about 1402; it is now a miserable village, named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia* was built by Attalus (III.) Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (159-138 B.C.); was taken by Bajazet I., A.D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
7. *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia; has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place, called Eske-hissar, "The old castle."

SEVEN DAYS' WAR, see *Army*, 1871.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES in gold were authorised to be issued 29 Nov. 1797.

SEVEN SLEEPERS. According to an early legend seven youths, *in 251*, commanded to worship a statue set up in Ephesus by the emperor Decius, refused, and fled to a cavern in the mountain, where they were enclosed, and slept, according to Durandus, for 300 years. Other writers give shorter periods, and various accounts of the incidents which accom-

panied the awakening. A festival in their honour is kept by the Roman church on 27 July.

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR, see *Prussia*, 1866.

SEVEN WONDERS, see *Wonders*.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, the conflict maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763; see *Battles*. He gained Silesia; see *Hubertsburg*.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS, see article *Sabbatarians*, &c.

SEVERNDROOG, see *Savandroog*.

SEVERUS'S WALL, see *Roman Walls*.

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans, was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, 1563. It opened its gates to the Saracens in 712, and was taken from them by the Christians in 1247, after an obstinate siege. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed 9 Nov. 1729. In the peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, 1 Feb. 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, 27 Aug. 1812. It was besieged but not taken by Espartero, July, 1843. Visit of Prince of Wales, 20 April, 1876.

SÈVRES, see *Porcelain*.

SEWERS, see *Cloaca Maxima*. An act was passed in 1847 enforcing the conveyance of the sewage of houses in London into the public sewers. The commissioners of sewers in London were superseded by the metropolitan commissioners of sewers, nominated by the government. They abolished the large brick sewers, introducing pipe drains, and turned the contents of 30,000 cesspools into the river Thames. The necessity for purifying the defiled river led to the construction of a new system of drainage, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*). The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) consists of the Northern High-level, Middle-level, and Low-level, and Southern High-level and Low-level. On 14 March, 1865, the works were said to be completed, except the low-level sewer on the north side, which was waiting for the completion of the Thames embankment, &c. On 4 April, 1865, the prince of Wales started the engines which commenced lifting the waters of the southern outfall, at Crossness Point, near Erith.* The main drainage works of the metropolis (82 miles), were finally completed Aug. 1875. The sewage is carried 14 miles down the river. Total cost, 4,500,000*l*. See *Carbolic Acid*.

SEWING-MACHINE. It is said that Thomas Saint patented one for boots and shoes in 1790. Similar inventions are ascribed to Duncan (1804); Adams and Dodge (American, 1818); Thimonnier (French, 1834); and Walter Hunt (1834). The first really practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic, of Cambridge, in Massachusetts, about 1841, who died at Brooklyn, 2 Oct. 1867, aged 47. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas's shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Many improvements have been since made.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, see *Quadragesima Sunday*, and *Week*.

SEXTANT, an instrument used like a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550. The Arabian astronomers are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about 995.

SEYCHELLES ISLES (Indian Ocean), settled by the French about 1768; captured by the British, 1794; ceded to them, 1815.

SHAFTESBURY'S ACT, LORD, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 86 (1855), relates to religious worship.

SHAFTESBURY PARK ESTATE, near Wandsworth, London, S.W., a model village, and termed "a workman's city;" built here for clerks, artizans, and labourers, by a company, was opened by the earl of Shaftesbury, 3 Nov. 1873, and 18 July, 1874.

SHAKERS, an English sect, now chiefly found in America, arose in the time of Charles I., and derived its name from their voluntary convulsion. It existed for a short time only, but was revived by James Wardley in 1747, and still more by Ann Lee (or Standless), expelled quakers, about 1757. The sect emigrated to America, May, 1772, and settled near Albany, New York, 1774. They denounce marriage as sinful, regard celibacy as holy, oppose war, disown baptism and the Lord's supper, and use dancing as part of their worship. *Marsden*. One of their elders, Fred. W. Evans, lectured in London, Aug. 1871.

Above a hundred of them settled in the New Forest, near Lymington, Hampshire, on property obtained for them by a Miss Wood; not paying the interest of a mortgage they were ejected in severe weather, and suffered much; end of Dec. 1874. They are called "Bible Christians," and Girlingites, from Mrs. Girling, a leader among them.

Miss Wood was confined as a lunatic, 27 Feb. 1875.

SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS. William Shakspeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 23 April, 1564, and died on his birthday, 1616. The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 [a facsimile of this edition was published, 1862-5]; the second, 1632;† the third, 1664; the fourth, 1685; all in folio. Critical editions of the text, edited by Alexander Dyce, were published in 1857 and 1864-6; Boydell's edition, with numerous plates, was published in nine vols., folio, in 1802. Ayscough's Index to Shakspeare was published in 1790; Twiss's Index, in 1805, and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance, 1847.

* *The utilisation of disinfected sewage* as manure is now much advocated. Great success is said to have been attained at Edinburgh, Carlisle, Croydon, and other places. Much hot controversy has arisen respecting this disposal of the London sewage. On 15 Nov. 1864, the Metropolitan board accepted a contract for its disposal from Messrs. Hope and Napier. Sewage Utilisation acts were passed in 1865 and 1867, and the Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation acts were passed in June, 1865. The sewage farm, near Barking, Essex, was reported to be flourishing in 1868; good grass and corn crops raised.

† In 1849, Mr. J. P. Collier, editor of an edition of Shakspeare, purchased a copy of the second folio, on which was written in pencil, a number of corrections, supposed to have been made soon after the time of publication. At first he thought little of these marks; but in 1853 he was induced to publish "Notes and Emendations" derived from this volume. Much controversy ensued as to the authenticity of these corrections; and in 1859 it was generally agreed that they were of modern date, and consequently of little value.

SHAKSPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, London, built, 1594, situated near the spot still called Bankside. Shakspeare was himself part proprietor; here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed, 29 June, 1613. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt; see *Globe*.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUBILEE, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, 6-8 Sept. 1769. A similar festival was kept 23 April, 1836. The *tercentenary* of Shakspeare's birth was celebrated, with many festivities, at Stratford-on-Avon, 23-29 April, 1864.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually put up for sale: they held a meeting at the Thatched-House tavern, London, 26 Aug. in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakspearian Club at Stratford-on-Avon; and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end Shakspeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 3000*l.* 16 Sept. 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakspeare (no relation of the poet), gave 2500*l.* to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHAKSPEARE FUND, established in Oct. 1861, to purchase Shakspeare's garden, birth-place estate, and to erect and endow a public library and museum at Stratford-on-Avon. The catalogue of the library and museum was published, Feb. 1868.

The SHAKSPEARE LIBRARY, at Birmingham, was founded in 1864, and formally opened, 23 April, 1868.

SHAKSPEARE FORGERIES, see *Ireland*.

SHAKSPEARE GALLERY, see *Boydell*.

SHAMROCK. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was adopted by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, about 432.

SHANGHAE, or SHANGHAI (China), captured by the British, 19 June, 1842; by the Taeping rebels, 7 Sept. 1853; retaken by the imperialists, 1855. The rebels were defeated near Shanghae by the English and French, allies of the emperor, 1 March, 1862; see *China*.

SHARPSBURG (Maryland), see *Antietam*.

SHAWLS, of oriental origin, were introduced into Paris after the return of Napoleon Bonaparte from Egypt, 1801. The manufacture was introduced by Barrow and Watson, in 1784, at Norwich. It began at Paisley and Edinburgh about 1805. *Ure*.

SHEEP were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 1467. *Anderson*. Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, particularly as the unrestricted importation since 1846 vastly swells the amount. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs; in 1858, 184,482; in 1864, 496,243. In Aug. and Sept. 1862, many sheep in Wiltshire died of small-pox; and on Sept. 11 government declared its intention of enforcing the act for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated. In April, 1866, when the disease reappeared, the preventive regulations were re-issued. In 1865, 914,170 sheep and lambs were imported; in 1868, 341,155; in 1871, 916,799; 1874, 758,915.

SHEEPSHANKS' DONATIONS. On 2 Feb. 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000*l.* In accordance with the donor's directions, the pictures were placed at the South Kensington Museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie. He died 5 Oct. 1863.—On 2 Dec. 1858, the trustees of his brother, the late rev. Richard Sheepshanks, presented 10,000*l.* stock to Trinity college, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

SHEERNESS (N. Kent), a royal dockyard, planned by Charles II. in 1663, was taken by the Dutch, under De Ruyter, 9 June, 1667. Improved since 1815; new fortifications still in progress.

SHEFFIELD, on the river *Sheaf*, West Riding, Yorkshire; renowned for cutlery, plated goods, &c. Sheffield thwytles are mentioned by Chaucer, in the time of Edward III. Sheffield in the time of the Conqueror was obtained by Roger de Buisli, and has since been held by the Lovetots, Nevils, Talbots, and Howards.

St. Peter's church built temp. Henry I.
Hospital and almshouses erected by the earl of Malmesbury 1616
Cutlers' company incorporated 1624
The castle (built in the 13th century) was taken by the parliamentarians, and demolished . . . 1648
Cutlers' hall built 1726
Plate assay office established 1773
Made a borough by the Reform act 1832
Wesley college opened 1838
Sheffield and Manchester railway opened . . . 1845
Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution opened . . 1849
John A. Roebuck (grandson of Dr. Roebuck of Sheffield), M.P. for Sheffield . . May, 1849-68
Embankment of the Bradfield water reservoir broke down, and flooded Sheffield and the country 12 or 14 miles round; about 250 lives were lost; many buildings and much property destroyed; estimated loss, 327,000*l.* . . . . 11 March, 1864
52,751*l.* collected for the sufferers by . 29 April, ,,
The Surrey music hall burnt . . . 25 March, 1865
House of Fearnehough, a non-unionist saw-grinder, blown up, attributed to unionists (no deaths), 8 Oct. 1866
Great excitement; meetings held; subscriptions made; a Sheffield manufacturers' protection society formed; and rewards offered, 22 Oct, &c. ,,
A commission (headed by Mr. Overend) to enquire into trade outrages met . . . 3 June-8 July, 1867
[Several murders and outrages (including the above) confessed to by Crookes, Hallam, and others, instigated and paid by Wm. Broadhead, secretary to the saw-grinders' union; indemnity granted.]
A meeting of workmen expresses abhorrence, 8 July, ,,
Mr. Roebuck loses his election (through opposing ratteners) . . . . . Nov. 1868
Great loss of life and property by storm of wind 16 Dec. 1873
Five board schools opened by the abp. of York, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Forster, and others, 18 Aug. 1874
Mr. Roebuck re-elected M.P. . . . . Feb ,,
Prince and princess of Wales open Firth park, the gift of Mark Firth, the mayor; most enthusiastically received . . . . . 16 Aug. 1875
Public museum and *hall* opened . . . 6 Sept. ,,

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION, formed at the death of the *marquis of Rockingham*, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; the "Coalition" administration followed.

The earl of Shelburne* (afterward marquis of Lansdowne), *first lord of the treasury.*
William Pitt, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, *president of the council.*
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal.*
Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend (afterwards lord Sydney), *secretaries.*
Viscount Keppel, *admiralty.*
Duke of Richmond, *ordnance.*
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor.*
Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, &c.

SHELLS, see *Bombs.*

SHERIFF, or *shire-reve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich. I., 1189. The nomination of sheriffs, according to the present mode, took place in 1461. *Stow.* Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308, and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI. 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1734; see *Bailiffs.* The high sheriffs of the counties of England and Wales, except Middlesex and Lancaster, are nominated on the morrow of St. Martin, Nov. 12.

SHERIFFMUIR, see *Dumblane.*

SHERIFF'S FUND, see *Prison.*

SHETLAND ISLES, see *Orkneys.*

SHIBBOLETH, the word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. *Judges* xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHIITES, the Mahometan sect predominating in Persia; see *Mahometanism.*

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was fivepence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the conquest. After the conquest the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called *shilling.* The true English shilling was first coined, some say, in small numbers, by Henry VII., 1504. *Ruding.* A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Chas. II. 1662; see *Coins.*

SHILOH, see *Pittsburg.*

SHIP-BUILDING. The first ship (probably a galley) was brought from Egypt to Greece, by Danaus, 1485 B.C. *Blair.* The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C. *Lenglet.* The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII., was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l.* *Stow.* Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. Iron is now greatly used in ship-building; see *Navy, Steam, Carrack*, &c.

SHIP-MONEY was first levied about 1007, to form a navy to oppose the Danes. This impost, levied by Charles I. in 1634-6, was much opposed, and led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons or 12,000*l.*; Bristol in one ship of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship, of 400 tons. Among others, John Hampden refused to pay the tax; he was tried in the Exchequer in 1636. The judges declared the tax legal, 12 June, 1637. Ship-money was included in the grievances complained of in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in its favour, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, at Chalgrove, 18 June, and died 24 June, 1643.

SHIPPING, BRITISH. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half-a-million of tons—less than London now. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785. The merchant shipping act of 1854 was amended in 1867; see *Navy*, and *Navigation Acts.*

NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840.

Country.	*Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*	*Seamen.*
England	15,830	1,983,522	114,593
Scotland	3,318	378,194	25,909
Ireland	1,889	169,289	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	633	39,639	4,473
British Plantations	6,075	497,798	35,020
Total	27,745	3,068,433	191,283

The following are the numbers of the Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (exclusive of Rivers Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade:—

	1849.			1861.		1871.			1875.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.*	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.†	Tonnage.
Sailing	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	19,288	3,918,311	19,650	4,343,558	141,035	17,221	4,044,504
Steamers	414	108,321	8,446	997	441,184	2,557	1,290,003	58,703	2,970	1,847,188
Total	18,221	3,096,342	152,611	20,285	4,359,69	22,207	5,633,561	199,738	19,991	5,891,692

* Men employed—sailing vessels, 144,949; steamers, 27,008; total, 171,957.
† " " " 126,240; " 73,427; " 199,667.

* William Petty, earl of Shelburne, born 1737; secretary of state under lord Chatham, July, 1766; premier, 1782-3; created first marquis of Lansdowne, 1784; died, 7 May, 1805.

SHIPWRECKS, see *Wrecks*.

SHIRES, see *Counties*.

SHIRTS are said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the 8th century. *Du Fresnoy*. Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans. *Stow*.

SHODDY, a kind of soft woollen goods, manufactured from old woollen rags, or the refuse, to which new wool is added, is stated to have been first manufactured about 1813, at Batley, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

SHOEBLACK BRIGADES (Blue, Red, and Yellow) were established at various times, especially in 1851, by the Ragged School Union (*which see*), founded 1844. In 1855, 208 boys had cleaned 544,800 pairs of boots and shoes, and thus earned 227*0l.*; of which 123*5l.* had been paid to the boys, 51*9l.* to their bank, and 51*6l.* to the society. The brigades earned 454*8l.* in 1859; 11,031*l.* in 1871.

SHOEBURYNESS (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1842 and 1855, by an act of parliament in 1862 was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery," and a school for gunnery was established; see *Cannon*, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles on 12 Nov. 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 5½ inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected, that they might not do this with ships in motion. The National Volunteer Artillery Association began their annual meetings here in July, 1865.

SHOES, among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by Jewish women. *Isaiah* iii. 18. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula enriched his with precious stones. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV. 1467; see *Dress*. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668. *Stow; Mortimer*. The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of *shoe-strings* in 1791.

SHOOTING STARS, see *Meteorites*.

SHOP-TAX enacted in 1785; caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby *shoplifting* was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699. This statute has been some time repealed.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV. and *afterwards* of lord Hastings. She did public penance in 1483, and was afterwards confined in Ludgate; but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty; and sir Thomas More mentions having seen her, which contradicts the story of her having perished by hunger. *Harleian MSS.*

SHORT-HAND, see *Stenography*.

"SHORT-LIVED" ADMINISTRATION—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchelsea, and lord Granville, existed from 10 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1746.

SHOT. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordnance to get 7000 stone shot made at the quarries at Maidstone. Since then chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells; all of which are described in Scoffern's work on "Projectile Weapons of War, and Explosive Compounds," 1858; see *Bombs* and *Cannon*.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, was made lord treasurer, 29 July, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne. His patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., 29 Oct. following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury; see *Halifax*. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), arose on the ruin of the Roman town Uriconium (see *Wroxeter*), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a parliament in 1397.—On 23 July, 1403, was fought a sanguinary *battle* at Hately field, near Shrewsbury, between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterwards Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand gave the victory to the king. *Hume*.—Shrewsbury grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in 1551, endowed by Elizabeth, and opened 1562. Its arrangements were modified by the public school act, 1868.

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, 50.

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast; see *Carnival*.

SIAM, a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was re-discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed 30 April, 1855, and ratified 5 April, 1856. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen; they brought with them magnificent presents, which they delivered crawling, on 16 Nov. They visited Paris in June, 1861. By a treaty with France, the French protectorate over Cambodia was recognised; signed 15 July, ratified 24 Oct. 1867. The two sovereigns,

father and son, have reigned since 1 Oct. 1868; one was entertained at Calcutta, 7-12 Jan. 1872. Population of Siam (1871) about 6,300,000.

Various changes and political reforms were begun by the king, 16 Nov. 1873. On 9 Oct., 1874, he invited astronomers to Bangkok to view the eclipse, 5 April, 1875.

SIAMESE TWINS. Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They were named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Captain Coffin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married two sisters. In 1865 they were in North Carolina in declining health. Their exhibition in London began again 8 Feb. 1869. Their death in America, within two hours of each other, was announced Jan. 1874.

SIBERIA (N. Asia). In 1580 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jermak Timofejew. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither. An insurrection broke out among the Poles in Siberia in June, 1866, and was soon suppressed.

SIBYLS, Sibyllæ, women believed to be inspired, who flourished in different parts of the world. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythrean Sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her; whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burnt three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin conferring with the pontiffs was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.; see *Quindecemviri*.

SICILIAN VESPERS, the term given to the massacre of the French (who had conquered Sicily, 1266), commenced at Palermo, 30 March, 1282.

On Easter Monday conspirators assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride passed by with her train. One Drochet, a Frenchman, used her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The populace ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of about 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

SICILY (anciently *Trinacria*, three-cornered). The early inhabitants were the Sicani, or Siculi, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came from Italy about 1294 B.C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived eighty years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B.C. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-582). It is supposed that Sicily was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were thus formed. Its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (*which see*); the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy. Population of Sicily in 1856, 2,231,020; 1871, 2,565,323.

Syracuse founded. *Eusebius.* . . about B.C. 732
Gela founded. *Thucydides* . . . . 680 or 713
Agrigentum founded 582
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death. See *Brazen Bull* 549
Law of Petalism instituted 460
Athenian expedition fails 413
War with Carthage 409
Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes peace with the Carthaginians and reigns . 406-367
Dionysius II. sells Plato for a slave, who is ransomed by his friends 360
Dionysius expelled by Timoleon 343
Who governs well; and dies 337
Agathocles usurps sovereign power at Syracuse, 317; defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, 310; poisoned 289
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily; expels the Carthaginians from most of their settlements, but returns to Italy 278-277
The Romans enter Sicily (see *Punic Wars*) . . 264
Agrigentum taken by the Romans 262
Palermo besieged by the Romans 254
Archimedes flourishes . . . . . about 236
Hiero II. defeated by the Romans, 263; becomes their ally, and reigns till 216
The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province; Archimedes slain 212
The Carthaginians lose half their possessions, 241; all the remainder . . . . . ,,
The Servile wars; much slaughter . . 135, 134, 132
Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero) 73-71
Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey, 42; defeated; expelled 36

* * * * * *

Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440; by the Goths, 493; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius, A.D. 535
Conquered by the Saracens 832-78
The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, 1058; who takes the title of count of Sicily 1061-1090
Roger II., son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies 1131
Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king . . 1266
The French massacred (see *Sicilian Vespers*) . . 1282
Sicily seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon; Naples remains to the house of Anjou . . . ,,
Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples 1435
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic 1501
Victor, duke of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht, made king of Sicily 1713
Which he gives up to the emperor Charles VI., and becomes king of Sardinia 1720
Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies 1735
The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies, in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759
Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons 1783
The French conquer Naples (*which see*); Ferdinand IV. retires to Sicily 1806
Political disturbances 1810
New constitution granted, under British auspices . 1812
The French expelled; kingdom of Two Sicilies re-established; Ferdinand returns to Naples; abolishes the constitution 1815
Revolution at Palermo suppressed 1820
The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution; a provisional government proclaimed, 12 Jan. 1848
The king nominates his brother, the count of Aquila, viceroy, 17 Jan.; promises a new constitution, 29 Jan. ,,
The Sicilian parliament decrees the exclusion of the Bourbon family, 13 April; and invites the duke of Genoa to the throne . . . . 11 July, ,,
Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans, 7 Sept. ,,
Catania taken by assault, 6 April; Syracuse surrenders 23 April; and Palermo . . 15 May, 1849
Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, 4 April *et seq.*; the rebels retire into the interior . . . . . 21 April *et seq.* 1860
Garibaldi and his follower (2200 men) embark at

Genoa, 5 May; and land at Marsala, 11 May; he abandons his ships; and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the king of Sardinia . 14 May, 1860
He defeats the royal troops at Calatafimi, 15 May; storms Palermo, 27 May; which is bombarded by the royal fleet, 28 May; an armistice agreed to, 31 May, „
A provisional government formed at Palermo, 3 June; which is evacuated by the Neapolitans, 6 June, „
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo, 20, 21 July, „
Convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (retaining the citadel of Messina) . . . . . 30 July, „
New Sicilian constitution proclaimed . 3 Aug. „
Garibaldi embarks for Calabria (see *Naples*), 19 Aug. „
Professor Saffi (late of Oxford), a short time dictator . . . . . Sept. „
The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for annexation to Sardinia (432,054 against 667) 21 Oct. „
Victor-Emmanuel visits Sicily . . . 1 Dec. „
Citadel of Messina blockaded, 28 Feb.; surrenders to general Cialdini . . . . 13 March, 1861
King Victor-Emmanuel warmly received at Messina, May, 1862
Imprudent speeches of Garibaldi at Marsala, 19 July; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, 19 Aug.; embarks for Italy, 24 Aug. „
Sicily placed under blockade; removed in Sept.; tranquil . . . . . Oct. „
Insurrection in Palermo, attributed to the priests and brigands, 16 Sept.; suppressed with bloodshed by Italian troops . . . 21-26 Sept. 1866
Revival of brigandage and murder . . Aug. 1872
Martial law established in some places . Sept. 1874
Aliano, a brigand, tried at Potenza, for numerous murders, and other crimes . . . . Nov. 1874
Capraro, great brigand, killed during capture about 2 Oct. 1875

SICK CHILDREN, HOSPITAL FOR, Great Ormond-street, London; established 1851. The princess of Wales laid the foundation of new buildings, 11 July, 1872. A branch has been set up at Highgate.

"SICK MAN," an epithet applied to Turkey, by the czar Nicholas, 14 Jan. 1854; see *Russo-Turkish War*, note.

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded, it is said, about 2080 B.C. Its people took part in the wars in Greece, usually supporting Sparta. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achæan league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polycletes (436) and Lysippus (238 B.C.).

SIDEROSTAT (from *sidus*, Latin for a star), an apparatus constructed by M. Leon Foucault, shortly before his death, 11 Feb. 1868, for observing the light of the stars in precisely the same way in which the light of the sun may be studied in the camera obscura. It consists of a mirror moved by clockwork, and a fixed objective glass for concentrating the rays into a focus.

SIDON or **ZIDON** (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537 B.C.; and surrendered to Alexander, 332 B.C.; see *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under commodore Charles Napier, 27 Sept. 1840; see *Syria*, and *Turkey*.

SIEGES. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years. *Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years. *Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the 12th century; for details of many of them see separate articles.

Acre, 1192, 1799, 1832, 1840.
Algesiras, 1341.
Algiers, 1681 (*Bomb vessels first used by a French engineer named Renau*); 1816.
Alkmaer, 1573.
Almeida, 27 Aug. 1810.
Amiens, 1597.
Ancona, 1174, 1799, 1860.
Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1746, 1832.
Arras, 1640.
Azoff, 1736.
Badajoz, 11 March, 1811; 6 April, 1812.
Bagdad, 1258.
Barcelona, 1697, 1714.
Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789.
Belle-Isle, 1761.
Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622, 1747, 1814.
Berwick, 1333, 1481.
Bethune, 1710.
Bilbao by Carlists, 1874.
Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794.
Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799.
Bommel: *the invention of the covered way*, 1794.
Bonn, 1672, 1689, 1703.
Bouchain, 1711.
Boulogne, 1544.
Breda, 1625.
Brescia, 1238, 1512, 1849.
Breslau, 1807.
Brisac, 1638, 1704.
Brussels, 1695, 1746
Bomarsund, 1854.
Buda, 1541, 1686.
Burgos, 1812, 1813.
Cadiz, 1812.
Calais (1347 (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Cressy, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in* 1388. RYMER'S FŒD.), 1558, 1596.
Calvi, 1794.
Candia: *the largest cannon then known in Europe, used here by the Turks*, 1667.
Carthagena, 1706-7, 1740, 1873-4.
Chalus, 1199.
Charleroi, 1693.
Charleston, U.S., 1864-5.
Chartres, 1568.
Cherbourg, 1758.
Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812.
Colchester, 1648.
Comorn, 1849.
Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.
Condé, 1676, 1793, 1794.
Coni, 1691, 1744.
Constantinople, 1453.
Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807.
Corfu, 1716.
Courtray, 1646.
Cracow, 1702.
Cremona, 1702.
Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813, 1814.
Delhi, 1857
Douay, 1710.
Dresden, 1756, 1813.
Drogheda, 1649.
Dublin, 1500.
Dunkirk, 1646, 1793
Flushing, 15 Aug. 1809.
Frederickshald: *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
Gaëta, 1435, 1734, 1860-1.
Genoa, 1747, 1800.
Gerona, 1809.
Ghent, 1708.
Gibraltar, 1734, 1779, 1782-3.
Glätz, 1742, 1807.
Göttingen, 1760.
Graves, 1674.
Grenada, 1491, 1492.
Groningen, 1594.
Haerlem, 1572, 1573.
Harfleur, 1415.
Heidelberg, 1688.
Herat, 1838.
Humaitá, 1868.
Ismail, 1790.
Kars, 1855.
Kehl, 1733, 1796.
Landau, 1702 *et seq.*, 1792.
Landrecy, 1712, 1794.
Laon, 988, 991.
Leipsic, 1757 *et seq.*, 1813.
Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810.
Leyden, 1574.
Liége, 1408, 1688, 1702.
Lille, 1708, 1792.
Limerick, 1651, 1691.
Londonderry, 1689.
Louisbourg, 1758.
Luxemburg, 1795.
Lyons, 1793.
Maestricht, 1579, 1673; *Vauban first came into notice*; 1676, 1748.
Magdala, 1868.
Magdeburg, 1631, 1806.
Malaga, 1487.
Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.
Mantua, 1797, 1799.
Marseilles, 1524.
Menin, 1706.
Mentz, 1689, 1793.

Messina, 1282, 1719, 1848, 1861.
Metz, 1552-3, 1870.
Mons, 1691, 1709, 1792.
Montargis, 1426.
Montauban, 1621.
Montevideo, Jan. 1807.
Mothe: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794.
Naples, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.
Nice, 1706.
Nieuport, 1600.
Olivenza, 1801, 1811.
Olmutz, 1758.
Orleans, 1428, 1563.
Ostend, 1601, 1798.
Oudenarde, 1706.
Padua, 1509.
Pampeluna, 1813.
Paris, 1420, 1594, 1870, 1871.
Parma, 1248.
Pavia, 1524, 1655.
Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
Phalsbourg, 1814, 1815, 1870.
Philipsburg, 1644, 1676, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery à ricochet*, 1734, 1799.
Pondicherry, 1748, 1793.
Prague, 1741-1744.
Quesnoy, 1793-1794.
Rheims, 1359.
Rhodes, 1521.
Richmond, U.S., 1864-5.
Riga, 1700, 1710.
Rochelle, 1573, 1627.
Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.
Romorentin: *artillery first used in sieges* (VOLTAIRE), 1356.
Rouen, 1419, 1449, 1591.
Roxburgh, 1460,
St. Sebastian, 1813.
Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1809; *the two last dreadful.*
Sebastopol, 1854-5.
Schweidnitz: *first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression*, 1757-1762.
Scio (see *Greece*), 1822.
Seringapatam, 1799.
Seville, 1247-8.
Silistria, 1854.
Smolensko, 1632, 1812.
Stralsund: *the method of throwing red-hot balls first practised with certainty*, 1715.
Strasburg, 1870.
Tarragona, 1811.
Temeswar, 1716.
Thionville, 1792.
Thorn, 1703.
Tortosa, 1811.
Toulon, 1707, 1793.
Toulouse, 1217.
Tournay, 1340, 1513, 1583, 1667, 1709 (*this was the best defence ever drawn from counter mines*), 1792.
Trèves, 1635, 1673, 1675.
Tunis, 1270, 1535.
Turin, 1640, 1706.
Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1712.
Valenciennes, 1677, 1793, 1794.
Vannes, 1342.
Venloo, 1702.
Verdun, 1792.
Vicksburg, U.S., 1863.
Vienna, 1529, 1683.
Wakefield, 1460.
Warsaw, 1831.
Xativa, 1246.
Xeres, 1262.
Yprès, 1648.
Zurich, 1544.
Zutphen, 1586.

SIENNA (formerly Sena Julia), Italy, in the middle ages a powerful republic rivalling Florence and Pisa, weakened through intestine quarrels, was subjugated by the emperor Charles V., and given to his son in 1555, who ceded it to Cosmo of Tuscany, 1557. It was incorporated with France, 1808-14.

SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa), discovered in 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes *living in idleness* and want; and 400 of them, with sixty whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill-health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government to form a settlement, 9 Dec. 1786. The settlement was attacked by the French, Sept. 1794; by the natives, Feb. 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, governor of the colony, was defeated and killed by the Ashantee chief, 21 Jan. 1824.—16 & 17 Vict. c. 16, relates to the government, &c., of this colony. It was made a bishopric in 1852; see *Ashantees* and *West Africa*.

SIGNALS are alluded to by Polybius. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude; this is said to have been the first set of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system for the navy was invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II. 1665. *Guthrie;* see *Fog-signals.*

SIGNBOARDS were used by the Greeks and Romans. A "History of Signboards," by Jacob Larwood and John Hotten, was published in 1866.

SIGNETS, see *Seals.*

SIGN MANUAL, ROYAL, a stamp, imitating the royal signature, employed when the sovereign was so ill as to be unable to write: in the case of Henry VIII. 1547; James I. 1628; and George IV., 29 May, 1830. *Rosse.*

SIKHS, a people of N. India, invaded the Mogul empire, 1703-8; see *Punjab*, and *India*, 1849.

SILCHESTER, Hants. Here are the remains of the Roman town Calleva (built on the site of the British Caer Segeint or Segont); including walls of excellent masonry, a basilica and forum, private dwellings, &c. Many discoveries have been made during excavations made under the patronage of the duke of Wellington, since 1863. Coins of Claudius I. and later emperors have been found.

SILESIA, formerly a province of Poland, was invaded by John of Bohemia, 1325, and ceded to him, 1355. It was taken by the king of Hungary, 1478, and added to the Austrian dominion, 1526. It was conquered and lost several times during the Seven years' war by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace in 1763. The emperor William was most enthusiastically received during his visit, Sept. 1875.

SILICON or **SILICIUM** (from *silex*, flint), a non-metallic element, next to oxygen the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicon was discovered by Berzelius in 1823. *Gmelin.* See *Water-glass*, and *Ransome's Stone.*

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, 30 June, 1829, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854 it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made. The Russian general was compelled to retire in consequence of a dangerous contusion. On 2 June, Mussa Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed. On 9 June, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on 13 June, under prince Gortschakoff and general Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, capt. Butler and lieut. Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge, and lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's

time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massive gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the 6th century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and wove the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I. about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk-throwing mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714. He obtained a patent in 1718, and died 3 Jan. 1739. Six new species of silk-worm were rearing in France, 1861.*

SILKWORM DISEASE. In 1853 the annual produce of sericulture in South France was estimated at about 4,680,000*l.* Soon after a disease broke out in the worms, which reduced the value of the silk crop to about one-third that amount. In 1858 a commission was appointed to inquire into the nature of the disease, then termed *pébrine;* and M. Quatrefages, in 1869, proved that it is hereditary, contagious, and infectious. M. Filippi discovered in the blood of the deceased worms a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, since named *panhistophyton*, which Pasteur, who took up the study in 1865, has demonstrated to be parasitical, and the cause of the disease. He has since devised a way by which the organic germs may be got rid of, and the disease extirpated.

SILURES, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, 50; see *Shropshire*. From this tribe is derived the geological term "Silurian strata," among the lowest of the palæozoic or primary series, from their occurrence in the above-mentioned counties. *Murchison's "Siluria"* was published 1849.

SILVER exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs., and worth 1680*l.* In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709. *Tyrrell.* Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300; see *Mirrors.* In 1855, 561,906 oz., in 1857, 532,866 oz., in 1865, 724,856 oz., in 1870, 784,562 oz. were obtained from mines in Britain. Pattinson's process for obtaining silver from lead ore was introduced in 1829. See *Coins, Goldsmiths, Mirrors,* and *Plate.*

Fall in price of silver through introduction of gold coinage in Germany, and increased produce from South American mines . . . . . spring, 1876
The report of a commission on the subject was issued in . . . . . July, „
Average price in London, 1845-9, 59*d.* and a fraction per oz; 1850-72, 61*d.*; Dec. 1874, 59*d.*; June, 1875—June, 1876, about 52*d.* See *India* . . . „

SILVER BOOK (Codex Argenteus), see under *Bible*, p. 95.

SIMLA CASE, see *India*, 1866.

SIMANCAS (Castile, Spain). Near it Ramirez II. of Leon, and Fernando of Castile, gained a great victory over Abderahman, the Moorish king of Cordova, 6 Aug. 938.

SIMNEL CONSPIRACY, see *Rebellions*, 1486.

SIMONASAKI, see *Japan*, 1864.

SIMONIANS, a sect named after the founder, Simon Magus, the first heretic, about 41. A sect of social reformers called ST. SIMONIANS sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them in London, 24 Jan. 1834. St. Simon died in 1825, and his follower, Père Enfantin, died 1 Sept. 1864.

SIMONY (trading in church offices), derives its name from Simon desiring to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit (*Acts* viii. 18, 19). It is forbidden in England by the canon law, and by statute 31 Eliz. c. 6, "for the avoiding of simony and corruption in presentations, collations, and donations of and to benefices," &c., 1588-9; and by statute of 12 Anne 2, stat. 12 (1713). The rev. James John Merest was convicted of simony, 26-29 Nov. 1869, and deprived.

The bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee), moved for a committee on the laws relating to simony; appointed . . . . . 21 April, 1874

SIMPLON, a mountain road, leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from 30,000 to 40,000.

SINAI, MOUNT. Here the ten commandments were promulgated, 1491 B.C. *Exod. xx.* After much investigation and discussion by many persons, Dr. Beke stated that he had discovered the true Sinai, Feb. 1874.

SINALUNGA or ASINALUNGA (near Sienna, Italy). Here Garibaldi, when about to enter the papal territory, was seized and conveyed to Alessandria, 23 Sept. 1867; see *Italy.*

SINDE (N. W. India), was traversed by the Greeks under Alexander, about 326 B.C.; conquered by the Persian Mahometans in the 8th century A.D.; tributary to the Ghaznevide dynasty in the 11th century; conquered by Nadir Shah, 1739; reverted to the empire of Delhi after his death, 1747; after various changes of rulers, Sinde was conquered by the English, and annexed, March, 1843.

SINGAPORE, see *Straits Settlements.*

SINGING, see *Music*, and *Hymns.*

* In 1858, M. Guérin-Méneville introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the *Cynthia Bombyx*, which feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The cynthia yields a silk-like substance termed *Ailantine.* It was brought to Turin by Fantoni in 1856.

SINKING FUND. First projected by sir Robert Walpole to redeem the debt to the bank of England; act passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt, devised by Dr. Price, was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l.* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of 1,000,000*l.* which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by Dr. Hamilton in 1813. In July, 1828, the sinking fund was limited to one-fourth of the actual surplus of revenue.

A new sinking fund was established by Act passed 2 Aug. 1875. The annual charge of the national debt of the year ending 31 March 1877 to be 27,700,000*l.*; subsequent years to be 28,000,000*l.*

SINOPE, an important Greek colony on the Euxine, after resisting several attacks was conquered by Mithridates IV., king of Pontus, and made his capital. It was the birth-place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On 30 Nov. 1853, a Turkish fleet of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of six sail of the line, two sailing vessels, and three steamers, under admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this act (considered treacherous) the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black Sea, 3 Jan. 1854.

SION COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elsynge, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elsynge Spital. In 1340 he changed it to an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office, who, with sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed 3000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and alms-house on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Chas. I. 1630 and 16 Chas. II. 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily accessible to the public), and an almshouse for ten men and ten women.

SIRENE, an instrument for determining the velocity of aërial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds, was invented by baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819. The principle was shown in an apparatus exhibited by Robert Hooke before the Royal Society, 27 July, 1681.

SISTERS OF CHARITY, an order for the service of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, in 1634. Their establishment in London began in 1834.

SIX ACTS, a term given to certain acts, also named "Gagging Acts," 60 Geo. III. and 1 Geo. IV. cc. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, passed in 1819 to suppress seditious meetings and publications.

SIX ARTICLES, see *Articles.*

SIX CLERKS, officers of the court of chancery, who were anciently *clerici* or *clergy.* They were to conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeit their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 & 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. The six clerks continued for many years officers of the chancery court, and held their offices in Chancery-lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued. *Law Dict.* The six clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 1841.

SIXTEEN (*seize*), a large French political club, in the reigns of Henry III. and IV., sixteen members of which took charge of the sixteen quarters of Paris. They at first supported the catholic league, and attempted to overthrow Henry III. in 1587, but vacillating in their policy, and committing many crimes, their power was annihilated by Mayenne in 1591, and several of them were executed.

SKALITZ (Bohemia), was stormed by the Prussian general Steinmetz, 28 June, 1866; whereby the junction of the divisions of the Prussians was greatly facilitated.

SKATING, see *Rink.*

SKINS. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes and made use of instead of kettles to boil meat, in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III. 1327. *Leland.* In 1857, 4,489,163 skins of oxen, lambs, kid, &c., dressed and undressed, in 1867, 9,593,798; in 1875, 19,479,490, were imported into Great Britain.

SLATE. Fifteen persons were killed by the fall of a mass of rock and rubble at the Delaboll slate quarries, Cornwall, 21 April, 1869.

Great strike at lord Penrhyn's slate quarries Bethesda, Wales, in Sept.-Oct.; end . . Nov. 1874

SLAUGHTER HOUSES ACT for the metropolis, passed 7 Aug. 1874.

SLAVERY. The traffic in men came from Chaldæa into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 3000 in one night.—Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves, 335 B.C.; see *Helots.* There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labour they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.

Serfdom was abolished by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1766; by Joseph II. emperor of Germany, in his hereditary states in 1781; by Nicholas I. of Russia in the imperial domains in 1842; and by his successor, Alexander II. throughout his empire, 3 March, 1861.

Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies on 1 July, 1863.

It was decreed in Brazil in 1867 that all children born to slaves henceforth were to be free, and all slaves were to be free in 20 years from that time. In Nov. slaves of the state became free when made soldiers. Slavery was ordered to be abolished gradually, 27 Sept. 1871.

Slavery abolished in Porto Rico; see *Spain*.
Immediate suppression of slavery in the colonies of St. Thomas, &c. by Portugal, announced, Feb. 1876

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times; children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals (termed villeins, of and pertaining to the *vill*) were devisable as chattels during the feudal times.

Severe statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II., 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.
A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and, if within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master 1547
Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates . 1574
Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1660, when tenures in capite, knights' service, &c., were abolished.
A slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. Granville Sharp he was restored to health, when his master again claimed him. A suit was the consequence, which established, by decision of the Court of King's Bench, in favour of Somerset, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, 22 June, 1772
Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000*l.* sterling, passed, 28 Aug. 1833
Slavery terminated in the British possessions; 770,280 slaves became free . . . 1 Aug. 1834
Slavery was abolished in the East Indies 1 Aug. 1838
In 1853 John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to arrest him, and escaped to Canada. The American government claimed him as a murderer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C. (15 Jan.), obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his appearance before the court of queen's bench. Anderson was discharged on technical grounds . . . . . 16 Feb. 1861
Circular from the Admiralty concerning the surrendering fugitive slaves on board British ships to their owners, dated 31 July; much censured by the public, Sept., Oct.; withdrawn Nov. 1875
A revised circular issued near end of Dec., 1875; met with much adverse criticism . . Jan. 1876
Government commission appointed (the duke of Somerset, chief justice Cockburn, sir Henry S. Maine, and others), Feb.; report unfavourable to the circulars; published . . . 13 June, "
New admiralty instructions: fugitive slaves to be received and not given up; action left to captain's discretion; breach of international faith and comity to be avoided; issued . . 10 Aug. "

SLAVERY IN UNITED STATES. Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave-holding in that state. Slaves in the United States in 1790, 697,897; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 2,009,031; in 1850, 3,204,313; in 1860, 4,002,996. In 1870, 4,889,193, free coloured persons.

Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N.W. of the Ohio," which contained an "*unalterable*" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said state, 13 July, 1787; after 1800, several of the states prayed, without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition.
Louisiana purchased, which was considered by many as fatal to the constitution 1803
The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the southern states (see *Cotton*) led to a corresponding increase in the demand for slave labour. The *Missouri Compromise* (drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30′ N. lat.), carried . Feb. 1820
Contest between the slave-holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas; a similar division to that of Missouri obtained 25 Dec. 1845
Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state: but the Fugitive Slave act passed (*which see*) 1850
The Missouri compromise was abrogated by the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave-holding states; civil war ensued (see *Kansas*) . 1854
Dred Scot's case (see *United States*) 1857
John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see *United States*) . . Nov. 1859
Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, elected president of the United States 4 Nov. 1860
Secession of South Carolina (see *United States*), Dec. "
Slavery abolished in the district of Colombia, 16 April, 1862
President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the southern states, if they have not returned to the union on 1 Jan. 1863 22 Sept. "
The total abolition of slavery in the United States officially announced . . . . 18 Dec. "
Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a fervent champion for emancipation, entertained at St. James's-hall, London (he started the *Liberator* in 1831, and had suffered much for his zeal) . . 29 June, 1867
A negro judge present in a court at New Orleans, 18 Sept. "
Negro equality with the whites completely recognised . . . . . Feb. 1870

See *United States*, 1860-5.

SLAVE TRADE. The slave trade from Congou and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. The commerce in man has brutalised a tract fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of 4,000,000 of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed (1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. The slave-trade is now approaching extinction.

In 1768 the slaves taken from Africa amounted to 104,100. In 1786 the annual number was about 100,000.
In 1807 it was shown by documents, produced by government, that since 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.
SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND: begun by sir John Hawkins. His first expedition, with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct. 1562; see *Guinea*, and *Assiento*.
England employed 130 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1786.
Slave-trade question debated in parliament, 1787.
The debate for its abolition; two days, April, 1791.
Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 88 to 83, 3 April, 1798.
The question introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, 31 March, 1806.

The trade abolished by parliament, 25 March, 1807.
Thomas Clarkson, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in labouring for the extinction of the slave trade, died, aged 85, Sept. 1846.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES: the trade was abolished by Austria in 1782; by the French convention in 1794; by the United States in 1808.
The allies at Vienna declared against it Feb. 1815.
Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, 29 March, 1815.
Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826.
Its revival was proposed in the congress of the United States of America, 14 Dec. 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 58.
In June, 1857, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey *free* negroes from Africa to Guadaloupe and Martinido, French colonies.
This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see *Charles et Georges*), was eventually given up in Jan. 1859.
It is said that about 40,000 slaves were landed at Cuba in 1860.
A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the abolition of the slave trade, was signed 7 April; ratified 20 May, 1862.
The Spanish government denounce the slave trade as piracy, Nov. 1865.
Sir Samuel Baker headed an expedition to put down slave-trading on the Nile (see *Egypt*), Jan. 1870; reported to be partially successful, 30 June, 1873. He published "Ismailia," a history of the expedition, 1874. He estimates that at least 50,000 are captured and sold as slaves, Nov. 1874.
A species of slave trade has lately risen in the South Seas; the natives being enticed on board certain British vessels and shipped to Queensland, Australia, and the Fiji isles; the subject was brought before parliament (see *Melanesia*), 1871-2.
The ship *Carl* (owner, Dr. James P. Murray; master, Joseph Armstrong) left Melbourne for South Sea isles; it anchored off Malokolo, Solomon's and Bougainville isles and kidnapped many natives as labourers for the Fiji isles; while about 20 miles from land, the prisoners rose and attempted to set fire to the ship; were fired on; about 50 killed and 20 wounded were cast into the sea. At Melbourne Murray gave evidence, and Armstrong was committed for trial, 16 Aug.; the master and mate sentenced to death, Nov. 1872.
Sir Bartle Frere went to Zanzibar on a mission to suppress the East African slave trade; see *Zanzibar*, 1872-3.
An act of parliament for consolidating with amendments the acts for carrying into effect treaties for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade (36 & 37 Vict. c. 88), was passed, 5 Aug. 1873.
Several African kings and chiefs, at Cape Coast Castle, agreed to give up slave trade, at an interview with governor Strahan, 3 Nov. 1874.
The slave-trade on the Gold Coast abolished, by proclamation of governor Strahan, 17 Dec. 1874.

SLAVONIA or **SCLAVONIA**, a province of Austria, derives its name from the Slaves, a Sarmatian people who replaced the Avars in Pannonia early in the 9th century. In 864 Cyril and Methodius, Greek missionaries, preached here, and adapted the Greek alphabet to the Slavonian language; the letters of which have since been a little altered. The country, after having been held at times by the Greeks, Turks, and Hungarians, and the cause of sanguinary conflicts, was ceded finally to Hungary in 1699, at the peace of Carlowitz. Deputies from the Slavonian provinces of Austria were entertained at Moscow and St. Petersburg, May, 1867. The Croatian-Slavonian diet, at Agram, was dissolved, May, 1867. It protested against incorporation with Hungary. The Slavonian family of languages includes Russian, Polish, Servian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Wendic, Slovak, and Polabic. For the war, see *Turkey*, 1875-6.

Estimated number of Slavs in Europe in 1875: 90,365,633; Russians and Ruthenians, 66,129,590; Serbo-Croats, 5,940,539; Bulgarians, 5,123,952; Slovenes, 1,260,000; Slovaks, 2,223,830; Czechs, 4,815,154; Poles, 9,492,162.

SLESWIG, see *Holstein*.

SLIDING-SCALE, see *Corn Laws*.

SLING. In *Judges* xx. 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about 1406 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii.) The natives of the Balearic isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economise their powder.

SLOANE'S MUSEUM, see *British Museum*.

SLUYS (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began this sanguinary action. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thousands of Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconsiderable: 24 June, 1340.

SMALCALD (Hesse), **TREATY OF**, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, 31 Dec. 1530; see *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would join this league, signed the treaty of Passau, 31 July, 1532, allowing liberty of conscience.

SMALLPOX, *variola* (diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, described it accurately, about 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1694, queen Mary of England died of small pox, as did in 1711 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, the dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741 the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London in 1723 one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small pox, and in France in 1754 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. Small pox raged in parts of London, and thousands died, 1870-1; a temporary hospital was established at Hampstead (*which see*). The Anti-Vaccination society has been active, and many parents have been fined for opposing the vaccination of their children, 1870-2. In Sept. and Oct. 1862, a great many sheep died of small pox in the West of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to.

SMALL TENEMENTS ACTS (59 Geo. III. c. 12, 1819); 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 99), provided for owners paying rates of houses instead of the occupiers. This was annulled by the new Reform act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 7 (1867).

SMITHFIELD, WEST, in the heart of London, was once a favourite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace was executed here, 23 Aug. 1305. On 15 June, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the

reign of Mary (1553-8), many persons perished by fire; and Bartholomew Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt here, 18 March, 1612.—Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000*l.*

Sold here 226,132 beasts, 1,595,270 sheep and lambs, 26,356 calves, 33,531 pigs. (About 160 salesmen) 1846
The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and after investigation, an act was passed appointing metropolitan market commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, &c.; and to close the market at Smithfield . 1 Aug. 1851
Smithfield was used as a cattle market for the last time on 11 June; and the new market in Copenhagen-fields was opened on 13 June (see *Metropolitan Market*) 1855
A dead-meat and poultry market ordered to be erected in Smithfield, and Newgate market to cease 1861
A tender for its erection, from designs by Horace Jones, accepted from Messrs. Browne and Robinson for 134,460*l.* . . . . . Nov. 1866
The market inaugurated by the lord mayor Lawrence, 24 Nov.; opened to the public . 1 Dec. 1868
New poultry market, inaugurated by lord mayor Cotton . . . . . 30 Nov. 1875
The *Smithfield Club*, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, was established 17 Dec. 1798; first president, Francis, duke of Bedford; first secretary, Arthur Young. The members established an annual cattle show, held first in Dolphin-yard, Smithfield, Dec. 1799; next in Barbican, 1865; in Goswell-street, 1806; removed to Baker-street, 1839; and to the new Agricultural hall, Liverpool-road, Islington, 1862.
The show, suspended in Dec. 1866, on account of the plague, was partially resumed Dec. 1867; wholly, Dec. 1868.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," a handsome building at Washington, U.S., was founded in 1846, by means of a legacy of above 100,000*l.* bequeathed for the purpose to the United States government by James Smithson, illegitimate son of sir Hugh Smithson, who became duke of Northumberland in 1766. It publishes and freely distributes scientific memoirs and reports. The library was burnt on 25 Jan. 1865.

SMOKE NUISANCE. An act was passed in 1853 to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney shafts and steamers above London bridge. In 1856 another act, obtained for its further application to steamers below London bridge, and to potteries and glass-houses previously exempted, came into operation, 1 Jan. 1858; enactments have been made for all the kingdom.

SMOLENSKO (Russia). The French in most sanguinary engagements here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, 16, 17 Aug. 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

SMUGGLERS. The customs duties, instituted to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates, afterwards became a branch of public revenue, and gave rise to much smuggling. The Smugglers' Act was passed in 1736, and its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place 1826 and 1835.

SMYRNA, see *Seven Churches*.

SNEEZING. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter, help me." The custom is mentioned by Homer, the Jewish rabbis, and others, and is found among savages. Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague, 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

SNIDER GUN, see under *Firearms*.

SNUFF-TAKING took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702, and the practice soon became general. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was 88,263*l.*; see *Tobacco*. In 1858, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars, in 1861, 2,110,430 lbs.; in 1871, 3,852,236 lbs. were imported.

SOANE MUSEUM, at No. 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public by an act passed in 1833. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, &c.

SOAP is a salt, a compound of a fatty acid with an alkali, soda or potash. The Hebrew *bôrîth*, translated soap, is merely a general term for cleansing substances. *Job* ix. 30; *Jer.* ii. 22. Pliny declares soap to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed clothes by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water. *Odyssey*, book vi. The Romans used fuller's earth. *Savon*, the French word for soap, is ascribed to its having been manufactured at Savona, near Genoa. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap, imposed in 1711, after several reductions from 3*d.* per pound, was totally repealed in 1853. It then produced, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, about 1,126,000*l.* annually.

SOBRAON (N.W. India). The British army, 35,000 strong, under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, 10 Feb. 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and thousands of Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2338 men.

SOCIALISM was warmly advocated in London, 24 Jan. 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He had, beginning at New Lanark, in Scotland, about 1801, established a settlement at New Harmony in America in 1824. He died 17 Nov. 1858, aged 90. The French socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country,

were implicated in the revolution of 1848, and made an insurrection at Paris, 1871. See *France*, and *Working-men*.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings.

Mr. Wm. Ellis and Mr. John Stuart Mill began to promote the study	about 1823
Birmingham, meeting opened	12 Oct. 1857
Liverpool	11 Oct. 1858
Bradford	10 Oct. 1859
Glasgow	24 Sept. 1860
Dublin	14 Aug. 1861
London	6 June, 1862
Edinburgh	7 Oct. 1863
York	22 Sept. 1864
Sheffield	4 Oct. 1865
Manchester	2 Oct. 1866
Belfast	18 Sept. 1867
Birmingham	30 Sept. 1868
Bristol	29 Sept. 1869
Newcastle-on-Tyne	21 Sept. 1870
Leeds	4 Oct. 1871
Plymouth	11 Sept. 1872
Norwich	1 Oct. 1873
Glasgow	30 Sep. 1874
Brighton	6 Oct. 1875
Liverpool	11 Oct. 1876

SOCIAL WARS, see *Athens*, and *Marsi*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed 11 Aug. 1854, "to afford facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature and science," by grants of land, &c.; and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions were exempted from the operation of the act.

Royal Society	Charter 1662
Christian Knowledge Society	1698
Society of Antiquaries	(Charter 1751) 1717
Society of Dilettanti	1734
Society of Arts	(Charter 1847) 1753
Bath and West of England Society	1777
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society	1781
Royal Society of Edinburgh	(Charter 1783) 1782
Highland Society	1785
Royal Irish Academy	Charter 1786
Linnæan Society	(Charter 1802) 1788
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society	1793
Royal Institution	(Charter 1810) 1800
Royal Horticultural Society	(Charter 1809) 1804
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society	(Charter 1834) 1805
London Institution	1806
Geological Society	(Charter 1826) 1807
Russell Institution	1808
Swedenborg Society	1810
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society	1812
Roxburghe Club	,,
Institution of Civil Engineers	(Charter 1828) 1818
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society	,,
Egyptian Society	1819
Cambridge Philosophical Society	(Charter 1832) ,,
Royal Astronomical Society	(Charter 1831) 1820
Medico-Botanical Society	1821
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	1822
Yorkshire Philosophical Society	,,
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society	,,
Royal Society of Literature	(Charter 1826) 1823
Royal Asiatic Society	(Charter 1824) ,,
Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh	,,
Mechanics' Institution, London	,,
Athenæum Club	1824
Western Literary Institution	1825
Eastern Literary Institution	,,
Zoological Society	1826
Incorporated Law Society	(Charter 1831) 1827
Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	,,
Ashmolean Society, Oxford	1828
Maitland Club, Glasgow	,,
Royal Geographical Society	1830
Gaelic Society	,,
Royal United Service Institution	1831
Royal Dublin Society	,,
Harveian Society	,,
British Association	,,
Marylebone Literary Institution	1832
Entomological Society	1833
Statistical Society	1834
Westminster Literary Institution	,,
Surtees Society, Durham	,,
Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter 1837)	,,
Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society	1835
Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh	1835-7
Numismatic Society	1836
Ornithological Society	1837
Electrical Society	1837-8
Etching Club	1838
English Historical Society	1838-56
Royal Agricultural Society	1838
Camden Society	,,
Royal Botanical Society	1839
Microscopical Society (Royal, 1866)	,,
Ecclesiological Society	,,
Spalding Club, Aberdeen	,,
Royal Botanical Society of London	,,
Parker Society	1840-55
Percy Society	1840-52
Irish Archæological Society, Dublin	1840
London Library	,,
Shakespeare Society	,,
Chemical Society	1841
Pharmaceutical Society	,,
Wodrow Society, Edinburgh	1841-7
Philological Society	1842
Ælfric Society	1843-56
Chetham Society, Manchester	1843
Spottiswoode Society, Edinburgh	,,
Archæological Association	,,
Royal Archæological Institute	,,
Sydenham Society	,,
Ethnological Society	,,
Law Amendment Society	,,
Handel Society	1844
Syro-Egyptian Society	,,
Ray Society	,,
Caxton Society	1844-54
Celtic Society, Dublin	1845-53
Pathological Society	1846
Sussex Archæological Society, Lewes	,,
Cambrian Archæological Association	,,
Cavendish Society	,,
Hakluyt Society	,,
Palæontographical Society	1847
Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham)	,,
Institute of Actuaries	1848
Arundel Society	,,
(British) Meteorological Society	(Charter 1866) 1850
Epidemiological Society	,,
North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle	1851
Photographic Society	1852
Philobiblon Society	1853
Juridical Society	1855
Genealogical Society	1857
National Association for Social Science	,,
Horological Institute	1858
Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts	,,
Institution of Naval Architecture	1860
Anthropological Society	1863
Early English Text Society; began to publish	1864
Victoria Institute	24 May, 1865
London Mathematical Society	,,
Aëronautical Society	12 Jan. 1866
Dialectic Society	1867
Chaucer Society	,,
Holbein Society	1868
Royal Historical Society	,,
Iron and Steel Institute	1869
Amateur Mechanical Society	,,
Christian Evidence Society	1871

Biblical Archæology Society	1871
Society of Telegraph Engineers	1872
Marine Engineers' Institution	,,
Society for Organization of Academical Study	,,
London Anthropological Society (*extinct*)	1873-5
Palæographical Society	1873
English Dialectic Society	,,
(New) Shakspeare Society	,,
Physical Society	1874
Musical Association	,,
Public Analysts	,,
Psychological Society	1875
Royal Aquarium Society	,,
Mineralogical Society	1876

SOCIETY ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, discovered by De Quiros in 1606; re-discovered by capt. Wallis, 1767, who gave Otaheite or Tahiti the name of King George's Island. Capt. Cook, who visited them in 1769 and 1777, named them Society Islands in honour of the Royal Society.

SOCINIANS, persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1562), and his nephew Lælius (died 1604), Siennese noblemen. They held —1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war. *Hook.* The Socinians established a church at Rakow, in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1563. They were expelled from Poland in 1658. The Rakovian catechism was published in 1574; see *Unitarians.*

SODIUM, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by sir Humphry Davy, from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. In consequence of Deville's improved processes, sodium is now manufactured by Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, at 10*s.* a pound (1868). Common salt (chloride of sodium) a compound of sodium and chlorine. See *Alkalies.*

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine), with their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven 1898 B.C., *Gen.* xix.

SODOR, said to be derived from Sodor-eys, or south isles (the Æbrides or Hebrides), in distinction from Orkneys, the north isles. The southern or western isles were made an episcopal diocese by Magnus, king of Norway, 1098, and joined to the isle of Man about 1813. See *Man.*

SOFFARIDES DYNASTY reigned in Persia, 872-902.

SOFTAS, Mahometan students devoted to the Koran only. See *Turkey*, May, 1876.

SOHO THEATRE, see *Theatres.*

SOISSONS (France), capital of the Gallic Suessiones, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 57 B.C. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Ægidius, till his defeat by Clovis, A.D. 486. Several councils have been held at Soissons (in 744, 1092, 1122). Its academy was established in 1674. During the Franco-Prussian war, Soissons, after three weeks' investment and four days' bombardment, surrendered to the Germans under the grand-duke of Mecklenburg, 16 Oct. 1870. 99 officers, 4633 men, 128 guns, &c., were said to be taken. The Germans thus obtained a second line of railway from Châlons to Paris.

SOLAR SYSTEM, nearly as now accepted, is said to have been taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. He placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (*which see*). The system of Pythagoras, revived by Copernicus (1543), is called the Copernican system. Its truth was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton in 1687. See *Planets.*

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME was established at Hampstead, near London, in Aug. 1857, by the surplus of the money collected by the central association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers in active service during the Crimean war, and opened by the prince consort, 18 June, 1858. It has been much indebted to the exertions of major Powys.

SOLEBAY or SOUTHWOLD BAY (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II., 28 May, 1672. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy fled, and were pursued to their coasts. The earl of Sandwich was blown up, and thousands were killed and wounded.

SOL-FA SYSTEM, see *Music.*

SOLFERINO (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of 24 June, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under general Hess; the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and were expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, on 23 June. The conflict began early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians, after desperate encounters, were compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals MacMahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, 12 July. On 24 June, 1870, on the site of the battle, three ossuaries, containing the bones of thousands of the slain, were solemnly consecrated in the presence of representatives of Austria, France, and Italy.

SOLIFIDIANS (from *solus*, only, and *fides*, faith), a name given to the Antinomians (*which see*).

SOLICITOR, see *Attorney.*

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the legal officer next in rank, and deputy to the attorney-general, whom he frequently succeeds.

1839. Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards lord Truro), 5 Dec.
1841. Sir William Follett (second time), 6 Sept.
1844. Sir Frederick Thesiger (since lord Chelmsford), 17 April.
1845. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 17 July.
1846. Sir John Jervis, 4 July.
,, Sir David Dundas, 18 July.
1848. Sir John Romilly, April 4.
1850. Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, 11 July.
1851. Sir W. Page Wood, 28 March.
1852. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Feb.
,, Sir Richard Bethell, Dec.
1856. Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Nov.
1857. Sir Henry Keating, May.
1858. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, 26 Feb.
1859. Sir Henry Keating, 18 June.
,, Sir William Atherton, Dec.
1861. Sir Roundell Palmer, 27 June.
1863. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, 2 Oct.
1866. Sir William Bovill, 13 July.
,, Sir John Burgess Karslake, 29 Nov.
1867. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, July.
1868. Sir Wm. Baliol Brett, Feb. (made judge, Sept.)
,, Sir Richard Baggallay, 14 Sept.
,, Sir John Duke Coleridge, 12 Dec.
1871. Sir George Jessel, Nov.
1873. Sir Henry James, 26 Sept.
,, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Nov.
1874. Sir Richard Baggallay, Feb.
,, Sir John Holker, 22 April.
1875. Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, 25 Nov.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, see *Temple*.

SOLWAY MOSS (Cumberland, bordering on Scotland). On 13 Nov. 1771, it swelled, owing to heavy rains. Upwards of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, &c. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages. Near Solway Moss the Scots were defeated by the English, 25 Nov. 1542.

SOMBRERO (West Indies). On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. captain W. Lake, for having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. After sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain-water, he was saved by an American vessel, 13 Dec. 1807; and returned to England. Sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament, and he received 600*l.* as a compensation from captain Lake, who was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, 10 Feb. 1810.

SOMERSET-HOUSE (London), formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution, 22 Jan. 1552. Here resided at times queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catherine, queen of Charles II. Old Somerset-house, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present edifice, from a design by sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, 17 Jan. 1771, and the Royal Society met here, 1780-1857. Apartments here are held by the Society of Antiquaries and the Geological Society (1873). Large suites of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling and other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing forming the King's College (see *King's College*) was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were transferred to Pimlico.

SOMERSET THE BLACK, see *Slavery in England*.

SOMERS-TOWN, a populous district in St. Pancras parish, N. London: named after earl Somers, whose family acquired the property about 1695. The building began about 1786; and many French refugees settled in it. Much of the district has been occupied by the railway companies.

SOMNATH'GATES, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat, which was destroyed by Mahmoud of Ghuznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol; but Mahmoud broke it to pieces and found it filled with diamonds, &c. He carried the gates to Ghuznee. When that city was taken by general Nott, 6 Sept. 1842, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored after an exile of 800 years, and issued a proclamation much censured at the time. The gates are made of sandal wood, and are described and figured in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx.

SOMORROSTRO, see *Spain*, 1874.

SONDERBUND, see *Switzerland*, 1846.

SONNET, a poem in fourteen lines, with rhymes adjusted by rules, was invented, it is said, by Guido d'Arezzo, about 1024. The most celebrated sonnets are those by Petrarch (about 1327), Shakspeare (1609), Milton (about 1650), and Wordsworth (1820).

SONNITES, the orthodox Mahometans who now possess the Turkish empire; see *Mahometanism*.

SONS OF THE CLERGY, see *Clergy*.

SONTHALS, a tribe of Northern India, brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered, till, partly from the instigation of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July, 1855, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

SOPHIA, ST. (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (holy wisdom) by Constantius II., 360; this having been destroyed, the second, the present edifice, was founded by Justinian, 532, and dedicated 537. Since the Mahometan conquest in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

SOPHISTS, teachers of youth in Athens, who were censured by Socrates, and consequently were instrumental in causing his judicial murder, 399 B.C. The controversy against them was carried on by Plato and his disciples.

SORBONNE, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They soon attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to, from the 14th to the 17th centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society

was broken up in 1789. The buildings are now devoted to education.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed, 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603; see *Witchcraft*.

SOUDAN or SOUJAH, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. The officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Noureddin, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

SOULAGES COLLECTION. About 1827, M. Soulages of Thoulouse, collected 790 specimens of Italian art and workmanship, &c. These were bought for 11,000*l.* by 73 English gentlemen, with the view of first exhibiting them to the public, and afterwards selling them to the government (who gradually purchased them between 1858 and 1865). They formed part of the "Art Treasures" exhibited at Manchester in 1857.

SOUND, see *Acoustics*.

SOUND DUTIES. Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsineur and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (1348), by which the former undertook to maintain lighthouses, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450; other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more; and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these dues should be capitalised; which was eventually agreed to, the sum being 30,476,325 rix-dollars. In Aug. 1857, the British government paid 10,426,855 rix-dollars (1,125,206*l.*) to the Danes as their proportion.—The passage of the Sound was effected, in defiance of strong fortresses, by sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, 31 March, 1801; see *Baltic Expedition*.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross, of H.M.S. *Œdipus*, in 1840, took extraordinary soundings at sea. One taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. In the latitude 33° S. and longitude 9° W. about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs. On 13 July, 1857, lieut. Joseph Dayman, in the North Atlantic Ocean, lat. 51° 9′ N., long. 40° 2′ W., in sounding, found a bottom at 2424 fathoms. The deepest sounding known (3875 faths.) was taken by the *Challenger*, capt. Nares, 24 March, 1873, in the North Atlantic, north of St. Thomas's.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONFEDERATION: to comprise the three British colonies—Cape Town, Natal, and West Griqua Land (1873)—and the two Dutch republics, Orange River free state, and the South African or Trans-Vaal republic (1852). The formation was proposed by the earl of Carnarvon, colonial secretary, in a despatch to sir Henry Barkly, governor of Cape Town, 4 May, 1875, and advocated by the historian, J. A. Froude, on a visit. It was much opposed at the Cape. See *Cape*. A conference of delegates in London was opened, 5 Aug. 1876.

SOUTH AMERICA, see *America*.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clausentum and the Saxon Hamtune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions: Canute, when king, occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar school was founded by Edward VI. On 17 July, 1861, a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts, a native, was inaugurated, and on 15 Oct. 1862. the Hartley institution was opened by lord Palmerston.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was visited by capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by capt. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (1834); and it was occupied 26 Dec. 1836, by capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonised according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, &c., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after, the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realised; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralysed this province by drawing off a large part of the labouring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favour of the copper mines and agriculture, &c. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne; but in 1852 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of 2,215,167*l.* principally for breadstuffs, farm produce, &c. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Sir Dominic Daly, appointed governor in Nov. 1861, died 19 Feb. 1868; succeeded by sir James Fergusson, Dec. 1868; by Anthony Musgrave, Jan. 1873. Population in 1855, 85,821; in 1865, 156,605; in 1871, 185,626.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a fanatic, born in 1750, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, the low and ignorant being her principal dupes. In 1792 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in *Revelation*, chap. xii.; and a disease favoured the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died 27 Dec. 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return. Her successor, Mrs. Peacock, died March, 1875, aged 103 (?).

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, from London to Folkestone, opened, 28 June, 1843; to Dover, 7 Feb. 1844.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES, see *Confederates*.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT. The Southern Ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520; and explored by Wallis and Carteret in 1766; and by Cook in 1773 and 1774. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is ice-bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was dis-

covered in the first instance by capt. John Biscoe, on 27 Feb. 1831, in lat. 65° 57′ S., long. 47° 20′ E., extending east and west 200 miles,—this he named Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt. Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on 15 Feb. 1832, situated in lat. 67° 1′ S., long. 71° 48′ W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentlemen) in 1838, when capt. Balleny had command, who, on 9 Feb. 1839, discovered the Balleny Islands, in lat. 67° S., long. 165° E., and in March, 1839, Sabrina Land, in lat. 65° 10′ S., long. 118° 30′ E. In 1840, a French expedition, under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition, under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a southern continent, and this was again increased by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. sir James Clark Ross, who discovered Victoria Land in 1841, and subsequently penetrated as far south as 78° 11′.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.), was opened on 24 June, 1857. A special exhibition of works of art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November. In July, 1873, a testimonial to Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., was proposed for his exertions in organizing this museum, and in promoting its objects.

Mr. John Forster, biographer of Dickens, bequeathed his library of books, MSS., paintings, and drawings to this museum. He died 1 Feb. . 1876
Scientific Apparatus Loan Exhibition (*which see*) opened 13 May . . . . . ,,

SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE commenced with the establishment of the South-sea company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1720, ruining thousands of families; and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.*, were seized in 1721 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.* and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artifices of the directors having raised the shares, originally 100*l.*, to the price of 1000*l.* A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov. 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721; see *Law's Bubble*.

SOUTHWARK (S. London), was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—*Southwark bridge* was designed by John Rennie, and built by a company, 1815-19, at an expense of 800,000*l.* It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5308 tons. The bridge was freed from toll on 8 Nov. 1864, the company receiving a compensation from the city. An act for the payment of dividends to shareholders was passed in 1872.—*Southwark park* was opened, 19 June, 1869.

SOUTHWOLD, see *Solebay*.

SOVEREIGN, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1489 22½ pieces, in value 20*s.*, "to be called the sovereign," were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold. *Ruding*. In 1542 sovereigns were coined in value 20*s.*, which afterwards, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Ed. VI.), passed for 24*s.* and 30*s.* "Sovereigns" of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20*s.* 1 July, and half-sovereigns for 10*s.* 10 Oct. 1817; see *Coin*, and *Gold*. By the Coinage act, 1870, the weight of the sovereign is fixed at 123·27447 grains troy; half-sovereigns, 61·63723. The *dragon* sovereigns were re-issued in 1871.

SPA-FIELDS (N. London). Here about 30,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, 15 Nov. 1816. A second meeting, 2 Dec. following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snow-hill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman, a seaman, was hanged, 12 March, 1817. Watson, the ringleader, escaped to America.

SPAHIS, Turkish cavalry. African horsemen, under this name, were incorporated by the French in Algeria in 1834; three regiments of them came to France in 1863.

SPAIN (the ancient Iberia and Hispania). The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (360 B.C.) successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans conquered the whole country, 206 B.C. Population of Spain in 1857, 15,464,078; of the colonies, 6,333,887. In 1867, 16,090,546; colonies, 6,384,131; Balearic Isles and Canaries, 551,434. In 1870, Spain, 16,262,422; isles, 573,084. Madrid, 1870, 332,024. Revenue: 1822, about 6,000,000*l.*; 1850, 12,722,200*l.*; 1860, 18,921,009; 1871, about 26,000,000*l.*

	B.C.
The Carthaginians, enriched by the mines of Spain (480 B.C. *et seq.*) form settlements	360
New Carthage (Carthagena) founded by Hasdrubal	242
Hamilcar extends their dominions in Spain .	238-233
At his death, Hannibal, his son, takes the command, 221; prepares for war, 220; takes Saguntum, 219; crosses the Alps, and enters Italy .	218
The Romans carry the war into Spain; two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal	212
Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 210; drives the Carthaginians out of Spain, 207; and annexes it	205
Celtiberian and Numantine war	153-133
Viriathus, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain, 145; makes peace with the consul Fabius Servilianus, 142; assassinated by order of the Romans	140
Insurrection of Sertorius, 78; subdued by Pompey, and assassinated	72
Julius Cæsar quells an insurrection in Spain . .	67
Pompey governs Spain	60-50
Revolt through the rapacity of Cæsar's . . .	48-47
Era of Spain: conquest by Augustus begun, 1 Jan.	38
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans	A.D. 409
Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths . .	414
The Vandals pass over to Africa	427
Theodoric I. vanquishes the Suevi	452

Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain 466
Recared I. expels the Franks 587
He abjures Arianism, and rules ably . . . till 601
Wamba's wise administration; he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens . . . 672-677
The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic. 709
His defeat and death at Xeres 711
Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova . . ,,
Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik . . 712-13
Emirs rule at Cordova; Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon 718
The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel, 732 or 733
Abderahman the first king at Cordova 755
Invasion of Charlemagne 777-78
Sancho Iñigo, count of Navarre, &c. . . . 873
Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile . 1026
The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Ramirez I. 1035
Leon and Asturias united to Castile 1037
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besançon (see *Portugal*) 1095
The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens . . . . . 1091 *et seq.*
Exploits of the Cid Rodrigo; dies . . about 1099
Dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova . . 1094-1144
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alfonso of Leon 1144
Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova . . 1144-1225
Cordova, Toledo, Seville, &c., taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon 1233-48
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, last refuge from the power of the Christians . . . 1238
The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France 1274
200,000 Moors arrive to assist the king of Granada . 1327
They are defeated at Tarifa by Alfonso XI. of Castile with great slaughter 1340
Reign of Pedro the Cruel 1350
His alliance with Edward the Black Prince . 1363
Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain . . 1369
Ferdinand II. of Aragon marries Isabella of Castile, 18 Oct. 1469; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy . 1479
Establishment of the Inquisition 1480-4
Persecution of the Jews 1492-8
Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand 1492
Jews expelled . . . . . ,,
Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western ocean . . . . . 17 April, ,,
Mahometans persecuted and expelled . . 1499-1502
Death of Columbus . . . . . 20 May, 1506
Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre . . 1512
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain; Charles I. of Spain 1516
Able administration of Ximenes; ungratefully used, 1516; his death 1517
Charles elected emperor of Germany 1519
Insurrection in Castile 1520-21
Philip of Spain marries Mary of England, 25 July, 1554
Charles abdicates and retires from the world . 1556
War with France; victory at St. Quentin, 10 Aug. 1557
Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the protestants 1561
The Escurial begun building 1563
Revolt of the Moriscoes, 1567; suppressed . . . 1570
Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks 7 Oct. 1571
Portugal united to Spain by conquest . . . 1580
The Spanish Armada destroyed; see *Armada*. . 1588
Philip III. banishes the Moors (900,000) . 1598-1610
Ministry of the duke of Lerma 1598-1618
Ministry of Olivarez 1621-43
Philip IV. loses Portugal 1640
Death of Charles II., last of the house of Austria; accession of Philip V. of the house of Bourbon . 1700
War of the Succession 1702-13
Gibraltar taken by the English 1704
Siege of Barcelona 1713
Able government of cardinal Alberoni; he re-established the authority of the king, reformed many abuses; and raised Spain to the rank of a first power, 1715-20; ordered to quit Spain . . . 1720
Charles, son of Philip V., conquers Naples . . 1735
Charles III. king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain 1759
War with England, 1762-3; and 1796
Battle of Cape St. Vincent . . . . 14 Feb. 1797
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English . . . . . Oct. 1804
Battle of Trafalgar (see *Trafalgar*) . . 21 Oct. 1805
Sway of Godoy, prince of peace 1806
The French enter Spain; a Spanish army sent to the Baltic 1807
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father . . . . . 25 July, ,,
Treaty of Fontainebleau . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
The French take Madrid . . . . . March, 1808
The prince of peace dismissed . . . 18 March, ,,
Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand, 19 March; and at Bayonne, in favour of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown . . . . 1 May, ,,
Revolution: the French massacred at Madrid, 2 May, ,,
The province of Asturias rises *en masse* . 3 May, ,,
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, 25 May, ,,
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain, 12 July; retires . . . . . 29 July, ,,
Battle of Vimiera; French defeated . 21 Aug. ,,
Supreme Junta installed . . . . . Sept. ,,
Madrid taken by the French, and Joseph restored, 2 Dec. ,,
Napoleon enters Madrid . . . . . 4 Dec. ,,
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambery in Savoy . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
The French defeated at Corunna, 16 Jan.; take Ferrol, 27 Jan.; Saragossa, 21 Feb.; Oporto, 29 Feb.; Cordova and Seville, Nov.; Gerona, 12 Dec. 1809
Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo . . . . 10 July, 1810
The Spanish cortes meet . . . . . 24 Sept. ,,
Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro, 5 May, 1811
Soult defeated at Albuera . . . . 16 May, ,,
Constitution of the cortes (democratic) . 8 May, 1812
Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan.; storms Badajoz, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 22 July, ,,
He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, 21 June; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, 28 July; takes St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; and enters France . . . . . 8 Oct. 1813
Ferdinand VII. restored (constitution set aside), 14 May, 1814
Slave trade abolished for a compensation . . 1817
Insurrection at Valencia repressed 1819
Spanish revolution begun by Riego . . . Jan. 1820
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the cortes, 8 March, ,,
The cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz . . . . . March, 1823
The French enter Spain, 7 April; and invest Cadiz, 25 June, ,,
Battle of the Trocadero . . . . 31 Aug. ,,
Despotism resumed; the cortes dissolved; executions of liberals . . . . . Oct. ,,
Riego put to death . . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
The French evacuate Cadiz . . . . 21 Sept. 1828
Cadiz made a free port . . . . . 24 Feb. 1829
Salique law abolished, 29 March; Carlist and Christina parties formed 1830
Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition; change in the ministry, 25 Oct. 1832
Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to the king . . . . . 29 April, 1833
Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the title of governing queen until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attains her majority 29 Sept. ,,
Constitution termed "Estatuto Real" granted by advice of Martinez de la Rosa . . . . . ,,
The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Queen Christina marries Ferdinand Muñoz (afterwards duke of Rianzarés) . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
The quadruple treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne . . . . . 22 April, 1834
Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain. 10 July, ,,
The peers vote his exclusion . . 30 Aug. ,,
Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero

commanded the royalists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarregui, killed near Bilbao . June, 1835
Sir De Lacy Evans and others raise a British legion for the queen of Spain . . . . . ,,
They defeat the Carlists at St. Sebastian 1 Oct. 1836
Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao . 25 Dec. ,,
General Evans takes Irun . . . . 17 May, 1837
Constituent cortes proclaimed . . . . . ,,
Dissolution of the monasteries . . . . . ,,
The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace with Espartero, at Vergara . . . . . 31 Aug. 1839
Don Carlos seeks refuge in France . 13 Sept. ,,
Surrender of Morello . . . . 28 May, 1840
Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France . . . . . 7 July, ,,
The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Revolutionary movement at Madrid: the authorities triumphant . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Dismissal of the ministry, and dissolution of the cortes . . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Espartero, minister, makes his triumphal entry into Madrid . . . . . 3 Oct. ,,
The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero, 5 Oct.; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; visits France and Sicily; returns to France . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio 29 Dec. ,,
The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the queen's minority . . . . 12 April, 1841
Queen Christina's protest . . . . 19 July, ,,
Insurrection in favour of Christina commenced at Pampeluna by general O'Donnell and Concha, 2 Oct. ,,
Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid; his followers repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards, 7 Oct.; he is shot at Madrid, 15 Oct. ,,
Zurbano captures Bilbao . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
Rodil, constitutional general, enters Vittoria, 21 Oct. ,,
Montes de Oca shot . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension . . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Fueros of the Basque provinces abolished, 29 Oct. ,,
Borio and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid . . 9 Nov. ,,
Espartero enters Madrid . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
General pardon of all persons not yet tried, concerned in the events of October . . 13 Dec. ,,
The effective strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men . . . . . 28 June, 1842
An insurrection at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, 13 Nov.; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops: the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel . . . . . 15 Nov. ,,
Barcelona blockaded, 26 Nov.; Espartero arrives before it, 29 Nov.; its bombardment and surrender . . . . . 3, 4 Dec. ,,
The disturbances at Malaga . . . . 25 May, 1843
The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona . . . . . 11 June, ,,
[Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]
Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders . . . . . 15 July, ,,
Espartero bombards Seville . . . . 21 July, ,,
The siege is raised . . . . . 27 July, ,,
[The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flees to Cadiz, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship *Malabar*.]
The new government deprives Espartero of his titles and rank, 16 Aug.; he arrives in London, 23 Aug. ,,
Reaction suppressed at Madrid . . . Aug. ,,
Isabella II. 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age; Narvaez (friend of the queen-mother), lieutenant-general . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
The queen-mother returns to Spain . 23 March, 1844
Zurbano's insurrection, 12 Nov. 1844; he is shot, 21 Jan. 1845
Don Carlos relinquishes his right to the crown in favour of his son . . . . . 18 May, 1845
Reactionary constitution . . . . . ,,
Narvaez and his ministry resign, 12 Feb.; return to power, 17 March; again resign . 28 March, 1846
Escape of Don Carlos from France . . 14 Sept. ,,
Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz, and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duc de Montpensier, 10 Oct. ,,
[The Spanish marriages disturb the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]
Amnesty granted to political offenders . 18 Oct. ,,
Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin, La Riva, 4 May, 1847
He suffers "death by the cord" . . . 23 June, ,,
Espartero restored . . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours . . . 17 May, 1848
Narvaez dismissed and recalled 1849
Diplomatic relations with England restored, 18 April, 1850
The queen of Spain delivered of a male child, which lives but ten minutes . . . . 12 July, ,,
The American expeditions under Lopez against Cuba (see *Cuba*, and the *United States*) . 1850, 1851
Resignation of Narvaez . . . . 10 Jan. ,,
The infante don Henrique permitted to return to Spain . . . . . 2 Feb. ,,
Madrid-Aranjuez railway opened . . 9 Feb. ,,
Law respecting the public debt (which has since excluded Spain from the European money-markets) . . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Death of Godoy, prince of peace . . . 4 Oct. ,,
The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the attempt upon Cuba . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Her majesty gives birth to a princess . 20 Dec. ,,
Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Merino, a Franciscan . . . . . 2 Feb. 1852
Gen. Castaños, duke of Baylen, renowned in the French war, dies, aged 95 . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Narvaez exiled to Vienna . . . . Jan. 1853
Ministerial changes—Lersundi forms a cabinet, 11 April; resigns: Sartorius's cabinet . Sept. ,,
Birth and death of a princess . . . 5 Jan. 1854
General O'Donnell, Concha, and others banished, 17 Jan. ,,
Disturbances at Saragossa, &c. . . . Feb. ,,
Don Francisco (father of the king consort), marries an "unfortunate" woman . . . March, ,,
Military insurrection, under O'Donnell, near Madrid, 28 June, ,,
The movement headed by Espartero; Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government; barricades in Madrid . . . 1-17 July, ,,
Triumph of the insurrection: resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero, 19 July, ,,
Peace restored: the degraded generals reinstated, &c.; Espartero forms an administration, 31 July, ,,
The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain 28 Aug. ,,
Ministerial crisis; Espartero resigns, but resumes office . . . . . 21-30 Nov. ,,
New constitution of the cortes . . . 13 Jan. 1855
The cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people; they permit liberty of belief, but not of worship . . . . . Feb. ,,
Don Carlos dies . . . . . 10 March, ,,
Insurrection of Valencia . . . . . 6 April, 1856
Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed, headed by marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, 14 July; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed . . . . . 15-16 July, ,,
Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as dictator . . . . 15-23 July, ,,
O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Amnesty granted to political offenders . 19 Oct. ,,
Espartero resigns as senator . . . . 1 Feb. 1857
Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed; cruel military executions; 98 insurgents shot (24 at Seville) . . . . . June and July, ,,
Ministerial changes; Armero minister . 26 Oct. ,,
Birth of the prince royal . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
Isturitz, minister, 14 Jan.; O'Donnell, minister, 1 July,

Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, &c. 20 Sept. 1858
Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochin China announced . . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
War with Morocco (*which see*) . . . Nov.-Dec. 1859
An association for reforming the tariff, &c. formed . ,,
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; indecisive conflicts reported; battle at Castillejos; a Spanish "Balaklava" charge . . . . . 1 Jan. 1860
The Moors defeated near Tetuan, which surrenders 4 Feb. ,,
An ineffectual truce . . . . . 16-23 Feb. ,,
The Moors defeated at Guad-el-ras . . 23 March, ,,
Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, and Tetuan to be held till paid 26 Mar. ,,
General Ortega, governor of the Balearic Isles, lands near Tortosa, in Valencia, with 3000 men, and proclaims the comte de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.; his troops resist, and he is compelled to flee, with the comte and others, 3 April; Ortega shot 19 April, ,,
The comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand arrested at Tortosa, 21 April; renounce their claim to the throne . . . . . 23 April, ,,
An amnesty proclaimed . . . . . 2 May, ,,
Their brother Juan asserts his right, 5 June; and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation, 28 June, ,,
The emperor Napoleon's proposal to admit Spain as a first-class power is opposed by England, and given up . . . . . Aug. ,,
The comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste 14 Jan. 1861
The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be re-established . . 19 May, ,,
Insurrection at Loja suppressed . . . . July, ,,
The queen said to be governed by the nun Patrocinio Dec. ,,
Intervention in Mexico (see *Mexico*) . 8 Dec. ,,
Much church property in course of sale . April, 1862
José Alhama and Manuel Matamoras, protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment . . . . . 14 Oct. ,,
Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne . . . . . 8 Jan. 1863
Resignation of the premier, marshal O'Donnell, 26 Feb.; marquis de Miraflores minister 4 March, ,,
Insurrection in St. Domingo; war ensues (see *Domingo*) . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Empress of France visits the queen . . Oct. ,,
Rupture with Peru (*which see*) . . . April, 1864
General Prim exiled for conspiracy . . 13 Aug. ,,
Arrazola ministry, Jan.; Mon forms a ministry, 1 March; resigns, 13 Sept.; Narvaez forms a cabinet Sept. ,,
Queen Christina returns to Spain . . 26 Sept. ,,
English government recognises the insurrection at St. Domingo; Narvaez advises abandonment of the contest; the queen refuses; the ministry resign; but resume office . . . 14-18 Dec. ,,
Peace with Peru, which has to pay a heavy indemnity 27 Jan. 1865
The queen orders the sale of crown lands, giving up three-fourths to the nation . . 20 Feb. ,,
Student riots at Madrid; several persons killed, 10 April,
[Bravo Murillo accused of cruelty on this occasion.]
Decree relinquishing St. Domingo . . 5 May, ,,
Suppression of a conspiracy at Valencia to re-unite Spain and Portugal . . . . . 10 June, ,,
Resignation of Narvaez, 19 June; O'Donnell forms a liberal cabinet . . . . . 22 June, ,,
Kingdom of Italy recognised by Spain 26 June, ,,
Father Claret dismissed from court . . 20 July, ,,
Dispute with Chili; M. Tavira's settlement (20 May) disavowed by the government . 25 July, ,,
Emperor Napoleon visits the queen at St. Sebastian, 9 Sept.; she visits him at Biarritz, 11 Sept. ,,
Disturbances at Saragossa suppressed . 3 Oct. ,,
Admiral Pareja, at Valparaiso, insults the Chilian government, 17 Sept.; which declares war, 25 Sept.; Pareja declares a blockade . . Oct. ,,
The Chilian captain Williams captures the Spanish vessel *Covadonga* (Pareja commits suicide) 26 Nov. ,,
Intervention fruitless . . . . . Dec. ,,
Claret returns to court . . . . . 25 Dec. ,,
New cortes elected; the great Progresista party still abstains from action in public affairs; queen opens cortes . . . . . 27 Dec. 1865
Military insurrection at Aranjuez, headed by gen. Prim, 3 Jan.; martial law in Madrid, 4 Jan.; Concha and Zabala march against rebels, 4 Jan.; &c.; riots at Barcelona, 9, 10 Jan.; state of siege in New Castile, Catalonia, and Aragon 6-12 Jan. 1866
Prim enters Portugal and lays down arms; the insurrection ends . . . . . 20 Jan. ,,
Queen Victoria, British sloop, seized by a guarda-costa . . . . . 15 Jan. ,,
Admiral Mendez bombards Valparaiso, destroying much property, 31 March; he is repulsed at Callao with loss . . . . . 2 May, ,,
The queen declares the campaign in the Pacific ended, 15 June, ,,
Great military revolt in favour of Prim at Madrid; about 1200 men, headed by non-commissioned officers, with cannon, quelled summarily by marshals O'Donnell and Narvaez, with much bloodshed; 200 prisoners shot, 22 June; 21 sergeants shot . . . . . 26 June, ,,
Military revolts at Barcelona and at various other places . . . . . 23 June, ,,
Resignation of O'Donnell as minister, succeeded by Narvaez and Bravo, who adopt severe measures against the liberals . . . . . July, ,,
The queen said to be subject to the influence of the "bleeding nun," Patrocinio, and the priests, July, ,,
Freedom of the press abolished, and writers transported to the colonies; a "reign of terror," Aug.-Sept. ,,
British screw steamer *Tornado*, com. E. Collier, seized by Spaniards (charged with aiding Chili), and carried to Cadiz . . . . 21-22 Aug. ,,
33 persons condemned to death, many of whom had fled . . . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Re-establishment of tranquillity declared at Madrid 3 Oct. ,,
Public instruction placed under the clergy Oct. ,,
Reform of the municipal institutions decreed on account of revolutionary proceedings . . Oct. ,,
Crew of *Tornado* detained as prisoners, 31 Oct. the case referred to law . . . . . Nov. ,,
King and queen visit Lisbon . . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Taxes for 1867 received in advance . . Dec. ,,
The queen dismissed the cortes (and imprisoned many eminent deputies for petitioning against it) 30 Dec. ,,
O'Donnell and his colleagues residing in Paris Jan. 1867
Decision in *Tornado* case—the ship a prize and the crew prisoners of war, 18 Dec. 1866; lord Stanley protests against the proceedings . . 8 Feb. ,,
Decree for making secret publication of journals and pamphlets penal . . . . . 16 Feb. ,,
The *Tornado* prisoners released . . . Feb. ,,
State of siege raised . . . . . 7 March, ,,
Queen Victoria sloop declared by Spain to have been wrongfully seized; and reparation to be made, 21 April, ,,
Amnesty to revolters of June 1866 . 25 April, ,,
Son of duchess of Montpensier born . 1 May, ,,
Attempted insurrection in different parts (attributed to Prim) failed through want of organisation, about 15 Aug. ,,
Insurrectionary movements reported in Catalonia and Aragon . . . . . July, Aug. ,,
State of siege proclaimed . . . . . 17 Aug. ,,
Insurrection suppressed; amnesty . . . Sept. ,,
Death of marshal O'Donnell, duke of Tetuan 5 Nov. ,,
Martial law annulled . . . . . 16 Nov. ,,
Parliament opened by the queen in person 27 Dec. ,,
An armament bill adopted by the chamber of deputies . . . . . 22 Jan. 1868
Proposed settlement with national creditors at 20 per cent. of the debt . . . . . Jan. ,,
General amnesty proclaimed . . . . 23 Jan. ,,
Death of marshal Narvaez, duke of Valencia (aged 67) 23 April, ,,
New ministry formed by Gonzalez Bravo Murillo, 24 April, ,,
Marriage of princess Isabella, the queen's eldest daughter, to the count of Girgenti, brother of ex-king of Naples . . . . . 13 May, ,,
Law enacted abolishing normal schools and subjecting education to the priests . . 2 June, ,,
Ministerial changes . . . . . 16 June, ,,

Duke and duchess of Montpensier arrested and exiled . . . . . 6 July, 1868
Marshal Serrano, general Dolce, and others exiled about 10 July, „
Insurrection begins in the fleet, 18 Sept.; joined by the garrison and city of Cadiz, 19 Sept.; accepted by nearly all Spain . . . . . 19-30 Sept. „
Prim arrives at Cadiz, 17 Sept.; announces a provisional government . . . . . 19 Sept. „
The ministers resign, 19, 20 Sept.; José Concha becomes president of the council, 22 Sept.; Bravo Murillo and his colleagues flee to Bayonne 23 Sept. „
[*Royalist leaders:* José Concha, marquis de Havana, Manuel Concha, marquis de Duero, at Madrid; the marquis de Pezuela at Barcelona; Eusebio de Calonge in the north; Pavia y Lacy, marquis de Novaliches in Andalusia.]
Novaliches, the royalist general, defeated at Alcolea by Serrano, 27 Sept.; surrenders . 28 Sept. „
The queen flies to Bayonne and thence to Pau, and protests . . . . . 29, 30 Sept. „
The deposition of the queen declared at Madrid, 29 Sept. „
A national guard organised . . . . 30 Sept. „
Don Juan, son of Don Carlos, renounces his hereditary rights in favour of his son, Carlos, 3 Oct. „
Serrano enters Madrid, 3 Oct.; Serrano, Prim, and Olozaga constitute a provisional government 5 Oct. „
Prim enthusiastically received at Madrid 7 Oct. „
The education law of 2 June annulled; the Jesuits and other religious orders suppressed; the laws expelling the Jews abrogated; freedom of religious worship decreed . about 12, 13 Oct. „
All the local juntas dissolved by manifesto of the provisional government . . . . 20 Oct. „
The provisional government recognised by the United States, 13 Oct.; by England, France, and Prussia, 25 Oct.; by Austria, Sweden, and Belgium about 31 Oct. „
Manifesto of the government declaring for universal suffrage, and free press and education 26 Oct. „
Prim created a marshal . . about 6 Nov. „
The queen arrives at Paris . . . . 6 Nov. „
The joint electoral committee at Madrid declare in favour of a limited monarchy . . 14 Nov. „
Decree for formation of a citizen force of the Volunteers of Freedom . . 18 Nov. „
Loan of 20,000,000*l.* proposed by Figueroa, minister of finance; 4,000,000*l.* said to be undertaken by Rothschilds; about 2,000,000 subscribed in Spain . . . . . about 25 Nov. „
Insurrection against the provisional government breaks out at Cadiz, 5 Dec.; murderous conflicts, 6 Dec.; the city invested; surrenders; entry of general Caballero de Roda, general of the army of Andalusia . . . . . 12 Dec. „
Peaceful elections for constituent cortes, 19, 20 Dec. „
Manifesto of the duc de Montpensier, justifying his recent entry into Spain . dated 19 Dec. „
Violent insurrection at Malaga suppressed with much slaughter . . . . 31 Dec. „
Election of members for the cortes . . 17 Jan. 1869
The Spanish envoy at Rome not received 23 Jan. „
Gutierez de Castro, civil governor of Burgos, murdered in the presence of priests while taking an inventory of the artistic treasures of the cathedral 24 Jan. „
Insurrection in Cuba increasing . . Feb. „
Meeting of the cortes, 11 Feb.; Rivero elected president . . . . . 13 Feb. „
The provisional government resign; Serrano reappointed head of the government with same ministry . . . . . 25, 26 Feb. „
Riots at Xeres on account of conscription, 16 March, „
Spanish Protestant religious service at Madrid 28 March, „
Insurrection in Cuba fomented by Americans April, „
61st anniversary of the Madrid revolution and massacre of the French (1808) . . . 2 May, „
The cortes vote for a monarchy (214 to 71), 21 May, „
The new constitution promulgated . 6 June, „
Marshal Serrano elected regent by the cortes, 15 June; sworn . . . . . 18 June, „
New ministry under Prim . . about 18 June, „
Carlist risings in La Mancha and at Ciudad Real, suppressed . . . . . July-Aug. „
United States' overtures respecting Cuba indignantly rejected . . . about 18 Sept. 1869
Candidature of the duke of Genoa discussed Sept., Oct „
Republican risings at Tarragona, Barcelona, and other places, suppressed with bloodshed, Sept.; republicans defeated near Reus, 4 Oct.; Saragossa cannonaded, 8 Oct.; Valencia surrendered, 16 Oct.; tranquillity generally restored . 20 Oct. „
Warm discussions respecting the election of a king; Topete, minister of marine, resigns . 2 Nov. „
General Dulce dies . . . . . 23 Nov. „
Powerful republican speech of Castelar in the cortes about 18 Dec. „
Resignation of Prim and the ministry on the Italian government opposing the nomination of the duke of Genoa as king of Spain . . . 4 Jan. 1870
Prim resumes office with Topete and Rivero 10 Jan. „
Majority in the assembly for Prim against the combined unionists and liberals . . 3 April, „
Conscription riots at Barcelona; soon suppressed 7, 8 April, „
The duc de Montpensier, after great provocation, kills don Enrique de Borbon, brother of the ex-king, in a duel, 12 March; tried, condemned, and fined . . . . . 12 April, „
The offered crown declined by Espartero . May, „
Bill for gradual abolition of slavery in the colonies presented to the cortes . . . . 28 May, „
Two Englishmen of Gibraltar seized by brigands; ransomed for 5200*l.*; brigands afterwards attacked by the Spanish civil guard; several of them killed, and part of the ransom recovered . . June, „
Rojo Arias carries a resolution requiring an absolute majority in the cortes for any proposed sovereign (179 out of 356); this excludes all present candidates . . . . . June, „
Isabella II. abdicates in favour of her son Alfonso, 25 June, „
Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen nominated king, accepted by the regent and ministry, 6 July; this justified by the government in a circular, 7 July; on the strong opposition of France he resigns . . . . . 12 July, „
Neutrality in the war announced . . 27 July, „
Renewed agitation for a republic about 9 Aug. „
Amnesty for all political offences since 29 Sept. 1868, published . . . . . 10 Aug. „
Irruption of Carlists into Navarre, 27 Aug.; defeated 28 Aug. „
The Basque provinces put into a state of siege, 28 Aug. „
The French republic warmly recognised . Sept. „
Ministerial crisis . . . . . 15 Sept. „
Claret, the ex-queen's confessor, dies . . 4 Oct. „
Amadeus, duke of Aosta (born 30 May, 1845), accepts the candidature for the crown . . 20 Oct. „
Elected by the cortes by 191 votes: (63 for a republic; 27 for the duc de Montpensier) . 16 Nov. „
Proclaimed king . . . . . 17 Nov. „
The ex-queen, on behalf of her son Alfonso, protests against the election . . . . 21 Nov. „
The duke accepts the crown from a deputation of the cortes at Florence, and says "that his honesty should rise above the struggle of parties, and that he had no other object than the peace and prosperity of the nation" . . . . 4 Dec. „
Stormy session in the cortes respecting arrangements for the new king, 19 Dec.; Rivero, the president, resigns . . . . . 25 Dec. „
Prim fired at and wounded in his carriage by six men, who escaped; great indignation at Madrid, 27 Dec.; Topete rejoins the ministry; vote of confidence in it . . . . . 28 Dec. „
Prim dies in the evening (aged 56); the king received by Topete at Cartagena . . . 30 Dec. „
Funeral of Prim . . . . . 31 Dec. „
The king enters Madrid, visits the body of Prim, and takes the oath . . . . 2 Jan. 1871
New ministry under Serrano . . . . 5 Jan. „
Warm reception of the queen at Madrid 19 March, „
New cortes opened; the king's speech much applauded . . . . . 3 April, „
Del Castillo and other Alfonsists recognise the king . . . . . April, „
Olozaga elected president of the cortes . 4 April, „
The *Tornado* difficulty settled (Aug.-Nov. *1866*); compensation to be paid by the Spanish government . . . . . May, „

Ministerial crisis through financial affairs; settled by the king . . . . . June, 1871
Marshal Serrano fails in forming a cabinet, 23 July; a ministry formed by Zorrilla . . . 24 July, ,,
The king visits the provinces; warmly received, 1 Sept. *et seq.*; welcomed by Espartero at Logroño, 30 Sept. ,,
Cortes opened, 1 Oct.; Sagasta elected president in opposition to Rivero (123-113), 3 Oct.; the Zorrilla ministry resigns, 4 Oct.; Malcampo forms a ministry . . . . . 5 Oct. ,,
Republican meeting at Madrid; strong resolutions passed . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Defeat of the ministry in the cortes; dissolution, 24, 25 Nov. ,,
Angulo, the finance minister, proposes to tax the foreign national creditors 18 per cent. 27 Nov. ,,
Suicide of the count of Girgenti . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Ministry formed under Sagasta . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Espartero, duke of Victory, made prince of Vergara, Jan. 1872
Resignation of Sagasta and the ministry for a trifling defeat; refused by the king, dissolution of the cortes; much excitement; troops under arms . . . . . 25, 26 Jan. ,,
Ministry reconstituted by Sagasta and Topete, 20 Feb. ,,
Union of the opposition against the ministry, who determine to support the throne, about 8 March, ,,
Elections; majority of about 100 for ministers; Madrid elects for the opposition . 4-6 April, ,,
Insurrection of Carlists incited by priests in Navarre, Leon, &c.; manifesto of don Carlos, duke of Madrid; Diaz de Rada, his general about 20 April, ,,
The new cortes opened; the king says, "I will never impose myself on the Spanish people, but neither will I allow myself to be accused of deserting the post which I occupy by their will" . 24 April, ,,
Navarre, &c., in state of siege . . . 25 April, ,,
Marshal Serrano enters Navarre with 600,000 men; don Carlos, calling himself Carlos VII., crosses the frontiers near Véra, and takes the command, Rada retiring, 2 May; totally defeated at Oroquieta (*which see*) . . . . . 4 May, ,,
The Carlists surrender by hundreds, or disperse, 8, 9, 20, 21 May, ,,
Reported small defeats at Onate, &c. . 13, 20 May, ,,
Resignation of the Sagasta ministry . . 22 May, ,,
Band of Carlists defeated near Gerona, about 22 May, ,,
New ministry (supported by Serrano), adm. Topete president . . . . . 25 May, ,,
Serrano offers amnesty to Carlists who surrender, 25 May; it is accepted, 27 May; he is censured, but exonerated by the cortes, 8 June; he assumes the presidency of the ministry . . . 4 June, ,,
Carlism increases; the ministry propose martial law; the king opposes it; the ministry resign, 12 June, ,,
Ruiz Zorrilla (who had just retired from political life) becomes president of a new ministry, 14 June, ,,
Letter of the duc de Montpensier advocating the rights of prince Alfonso, 17 April; published, June, ,,
Dissolution of the cortes . . . . 29 June, ,,
Attempted assassination of the king and queen by about 15 men; one assassin killed, two taken; a little after midnight of . . . . 18-19 July, ,,
Don Carlos calls on Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia, to rise, promising to restore their ancient liberties . . . . . 16 July, ,,
The king's popular visit to the provinces, travelling nearly 2000 miles . . . . 26 July-24 Aug. ,,
Elections for the cortes; highly favourable to the Zorrilla ministry . . . . 25 Aug. *et seq.* ,,
The cortes opened by the king with a fine speech, 15 Sept. ,,
Republican rising at Ferrol; red flag displayed; 1500 men under Montojo and Bozas, 11 Oct.; town captured by the captain-general of Galicia, 13 Oct. ,,
The insurgents disperse or surrender; about 500 prisoners . . . . . 17 Oct. ,,
Impeachment of the Sagasta ministry for financial corruption proposed in the cortes; much agitation, end of Oct. ,,
The country disturbed by Carlists and republicans, Nov.-Dec. ,,

Gen. Hidalgo appointed to a military command; the artillery officers resign: punished . . Nov. 1872
Outbreak in Madrid suppressed . . . 11 Dec. ,,
Changes in the ministry announced . . 20 Dec. ,,
Bill for abolition of slavery in Porto Rico for compensation, brought into congress . . 24 Dec. ,,
Carlist bands defeated and several generals killed, Jan. 1873
King Amadeus' message to the cortes, announcing his abdication; he states that he sees Spain in a continual struggle, the era of peace more distant; he sought for remedies within the law, and did not find them; his efforts were sterile. The two chambers combine as the sovereign cortes of Spain, and vote for a republic (126-32) . 11 Feb. ,,
Reported success of the Carlists; agitation for the duc de Montpensier among the Orleanists in France . . . . . 12 Feb. ,,
New ministry under Figueras . . . 12 Feb. ,,
King Amadeus arrives at Lisbon . . . 13 Feb. ,,
Irruption of Carlists; they hold part of Catalonia; demonstrations in favour of a federal republic, 22, 23 Feb. ,,
Ministry reconstituted; Figueras chief, 24, 25 Feb. ,,
Powerful circular to European powers from Castelar, foreign minister . . . . . 27 Feb. ,,
Appointment of a permanent committee of the cortes . . . . . 22 March, ,,
Great dissensions between the radicals and republicans; fighting with Carlists in the provinces, early in March, ,,
Proclamation of the government calling for volunteers against the Carlists . . . . 25 March, ,,
Mutinous spirit in the army . . . . April, ,,
The Carlists beaten in several encounters; don Alfonso de Bourbon re-enters France 23 April, ,,
The old "monarchical volunteers" take possession of the bull-ring at Madrid; are disarmed and dispersed by the government troops; the "permanent committee" dissolved by the government, which assumes supreme power . . 26 April, ,,
Serrano and Sagasta have left Spain . 29 April, ,,
More defeats of the Carlists; Madrid tranquil, 29, 30 April-4 May, ,,
Elections for the cortes commence; monarchists abstain from voting . . . . 10 May, ,,
Mr. Bradlaugh, the English republican, entertained at Madrid . . . . . 24 May, ,,
More Carlist defeats reported; their alleged cruelties denied by the Carlist committee . May, June, ,,
The Intransigentes or Irreconcilables (extreme republicans) very powerful . . . June, ,,
The new cortes opened; a speech by Figueras, 1 June, ,,
The federal republic voted by the cortes (210-2) and proclaimed, 8 June; Pi y Margall, president of a new ministry, rejected; Figueras and his ministry resume office . . . . . 9 June, ,,
Carlists besieging Irun . . . . . 7 June, ,,
Ministerial crisis renewed, 10 June; Pi y Margall becomes minister; Figueras quits Spain, 11 June, ,,
Carlists defeat Castañon near Murieta . 26 June, ,,
Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, and Valencia very insubordinate . . . . . 29 June, ,,
The Intransigentes withdraw from the cortes, 1 July, ,,
Defeat and death of Calvinety by Carlists; insurrection at Alcoy, promoted by Internationalists; the mayor and others killed, announced, 11 July ,,
Don Carlos (as Carlos VII.) enters Spain, "to save the country" . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Desperate fighting at Igualada, Catalonia 17, 18 July, ,,
Four prevailing parties:—1. The government, highly democratic; 2. The Intransigentes, or irreconcilables: extremely democratic; 3. The International, or communists; 4. The legitimists, Carlists.
Murcia and Valencia proclaim themselves federal cantons . . . . . 18 July, ,,
Pi y Margall compelled to resign; Salmeron forms a ministry opposed to the Intransigentes, 18 July, ,,
Igualada taken by the Carlists under Don Alfonso, 19 July, ,,
The government determine to put down insurrection . . . . . 24 July, ,,
Don Carlos enters Biscay . . . . 31 July, ,,
Carlists hold chief of N. Spain . . . Aug. ,,

Insurgents repulsed in their attack on Almeria; beaten in fights at Seville, 28-30 July; gen. Pavia warmly received . . . . . 31 July, 1873
Cadiz surrenders to him . . . . . 4 Aug. ,,
Troops attack Valencia, 26 July; it surrenders, 8 Aug. ,,
New constitution printed, 27 July; discussed, Aug. ,,
[118 Articles; includes separation of church and state; free religious worship; nobility abolished; 15 states in and near peninsula; 2 in the Antilles; cortes (senate and congress) to have legislative power; one deputy to 50,000 souls; cortes to be renewed in 2 years; members to be paid; executive: president and ministry; president elected for 4 years.]
Bombardment of Malaga stopped by the British and German admirals . . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Alleged Carlist victories at Elgueta, &c. 5-10 Aug. ,,
Reported total defeat of the insurgents at Chinchilla, while marching on Madrid . . 10 Aug. ,,
Cartagena, held by Intransigentes, besieged, 22 Aug. ,,
The *Deerhound*, English yacht, conveying stores to Carlists, seized by the Spaniards, 11½ miles of Biarritz; crew imprisoned, and captain sent to Ferrol . . . . . 13 Aug. ,,
Capt Werner, of German ship, *Friedrich Karl*, captures *Almanza* and *Vittoria*, Spanish ironclads, held by rebels, gives them up to adm. Yelverton, who prepares for action against Intransigentes, claiming them, and sends them to Gibraltar unmolested . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Carlists defeat republicans at Arrichulegui, near Renteria, many killed . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
They take Estella after a conflict at Dicastillo, 25 Aug. ,,
Castelar elected president of the cortes . 26 Aug. ,,
The ministry propose abolition of capital punishment in the army, defeated in the cortes; resign 5 Sept. ,,
Castelar heads a ministry; proposes calling out 150,000 men, to end the war . . . 7, 8 Sept. ,,
Carlists successful; yet do not advance . 5-8 Sept. ,,
Salmeron elected president of the cortes . 9 Sept. ,,
Castelar made virtually dictator . . . 15 Sept. ,,
Ferdinand Muñoz, duke of Rianzarès, husband of queen Christina, dies at Havre . . 13 Sept. ,,
Reported victories of Loma over Carlists 18 Sept. ,,
Speech of Castelar, the cortes to be closed 2 Jan. 1874 . . . . . 18 Sept. ,,
Carlist attack on Tolosa repulsed by Loma, 19 Sept. ,,
The cortes prorogued . . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
The *Deerhound* and crew given up; announced about 18 Sept. ,,
The Carlist Merendon killed and his band dispersed about 26 Sept. ,,
The *Vittoria* and *Almanza* given up to the Spanish government . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
The Intransigentes' ironclads, *Mendez Nuñez* and *Numancia*, bombarding Alicante, repulsed 28 Sept. ,,
Carlists in Navarre defeated by Moriones, 27 Sept. ,,
Combination of parties to support Castelar, about 6 Oct. ,,
Battle at Maneru, near Puenta de la Reyna, in Navarre, between republicans, under Moriones, and Carlists, under Ollo; both claim a victory; advantage with Carlists . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Carlists said to be repulsed at La Junquera, in Catalonia . . . . . about 8 Oct. ,,
Battle of Escombrera bay; the Intransigentes' ships attempt to break blockade of Cartagena; repulsed by admiral Lobo . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Many Carlists escape into France . about Oct. ,,
Lobo declines to fight, and retires, pursued by the Intransigentes, 13 Oct.; justifies himself at Madrid . . . . . 22 Oct. ,,
Collision of the Intransigentes' vessels *Numancia* and *Fernando del Catovico*, the latter sunk and 66 drowned . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
Unsuccessful sortie at Cartagena . . 21 Oct. ,,
Tristany, with 2,500 Carlists, defeated by Salamanca 25 Oct. ,,
Death of Rios Rosas, statesman . . 3 Nov. ,,
The *Murillo* (see *Wrecks*, 1873), captured; condemned to be sold by the British court of admiralty . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
Indecisive conflicts at Monte Jurre and Monjardin, victories claimed by Carlists . . 7, 8, 9 Nov. ,,
Cartagena bombarded . . . 26 Nov. *et seq.* 1873
Reported victory of Moriones near Tolosa, 7 Dec. ,,
Lopez Dominguez becomes commander before Cartagena . . . . . 13 Dec. ,,
Tetuan, insurgent vessel, at Cartagena, blew up (? purposely) . . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
Pronunciamento:—Meeting of the cortes; speech of Castelar; vote of confidence in him lost by 20; he resigns; Salmeron attempts to form a ministry, 2-3 Jan.; Pavia, captain general of Madrid, forcibly dissolves the cortes . . . 3 Jan. 1874
Marshal Serrano made president of a new ministry, including Topete; the national guard of Madrid disarming . . . . . 4 Jan. ,,
Insurrection at Saragossa, suppressed with bloodshed . . . . . 4 Jan. ,,
The new government issue a moderate manifesto, 9, 10 Jan. ,,
Cartagena captured by Lopez Dominguez, 12 Jan. ,,
Insurrection at Barcelona quelled . 12, 13 Jan. ,,
Numancia ironclad, with Intransigentes leaders and convicts, escapes; they land at Mers el Kebir, near Oran, on the African coast; are interned by the French . . . . . 12 Jan. ,,
Blockade of the coast of Spain announced 31 Jan. ,,
The Carlists besiege Bilbao; Moriones defeated at Somorrostro . . . . . 25 Feb. ,,
Marshal Serrano resigns presidency of the ministry, and becomes chief of the executive, succeeded by Zabala; Serrano proceeds to Bilbao, 28 Feb. *et seq.* ,,
Serrano assumes command . . about 8 March, ,,
The blockade of the coast (31 Jan.) raised 2 March, ,,
Asserted victory of the Carlists at San Felice, Burgos . . . . . 15 March, ,,
Three days' conflict at Somorrostro, near Bilbao; the Carlists defeated, but retain their positions (about 2000 killed and wounded on both sides) 25, 26, 27 March, ,,
Armistice for three days . . . 28 March, ,,
General Manuel da Concha joins Serrano at Santander . . . . about 8 April, ,,
Great national effort to relieve Bilbao; union of parties; hostilities resumed . . 20 April, ,,
After several days' conflict, Carlists retreat; marshal Concha enters Bilbao, which is much injured by long bombardment . . . . 2 May, ,,
New ministry formed under Zabala . . 13 May, ,,
Carlists repulsed in severe attack at Ramales, about 20 May, ,,
A battle at Prats de Llusanés, indecisive 6 May, ,,
Carlists defeated at Gondesa . about 6 June, ,,
Republicans repulsed before Estella . 25-27 June, ,,
Concha killed (succeeded by Zabala) . 27 June, ,,
Carlists accused of butchering prisoners, June and July, ,,
Alleged Carlist victories at Peña Mura (or Plata), near Abarzuza . . . . . 25-27 June, ,,
Schmidt, a German correspondent, shot as a spy by Carlists . . . . . about 28 June, ,,
German intervention for killing of captain Schmidt by Carlists . . . . . July, ,,
Carlists hold Navarre, Guipuscoa, Biscay, and Alava . . . . . July, ,,
The Carlists capture Cuenca (about 80 miles from Madrid) . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Don Carlos's manifesto promising constitutional government . . . . . 16 July, ,,
Massacre of 86 republican prisoners by Carlists under Saballo at Valfogona . . 17 July, ,,
All Spain placed under martial law; levy of 125,000 men . . . . . about 18 July, ,,
Government circular to foreign courts respecting Carlist atrocities . . . . . 29 July, ,,
The government appeals to the French government respecting French assistance to Carlists; justificatory reply . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
The British Mediterranean squadron under admiral Drummond sails from Malta for Barcelona, 4 Aug. ,,
Don Carlos appeals to the chief powers not to intervene; justifies Dorregaray's severities, and the execution of Schmidt . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Moriones' alleged defeat of Mendiri and Carlists at Oteiza . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Duty of 5*d.* a ton on imported iron granted to Bilbao for repairs . . . . . 13 Aug. ,,
Serrano's government recognised by Great Britain,

Germany, France, and other powers (not by Russia) . . . . about 14 Aug. 1874
Letter of sympathy and encouragement from the comte de Chambord to don Carlos . Aug. ,,
185 prisoners of war at Olot said to be shot by Carlists . . . . . Aug. ,,
Puycerda vigorously besieged by Carlists, Aug.-Sept. ,,
Zabala resigns; ministry formed under Sagasta, 4 Sept. ,,
Carlists fire on German gunboats *Nautilus* and *Albatross* near San Sebastian; the Germans fire shells into the town . . . about 5 Sept. ,,
Lopez Dominguez said to have defeated Carlists five times, and relieved Puycerda . about 6 Sept. ,,
Carlists fire on German and Austrian ambassadors on the road to Madrid . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
Carlists defeated by Lopez Pinto near Mora, about 9 Sept.; by Moriones at Barasoain near Tafalla, about 25 Sept. ,,
The ruthless Carlist general Dorregaray retires to Bayonne; said to have been superseded by Mendiri . . . . . Oct. ,,
Pavia superseded by Jovellar in Valencia, early in Oct. ,,
Note sent to French government complaining of neglect respecting the Carlists on the frontiers, early in Oct. ,,
Carlists said to have been defeated at Fortuna, in Murcia, 11 Oct.; and at Villa Fortuna. 30 Oct. ,,
Carlists begin to bombard Irun, 4 Nov.; repulsed, 10 Nov. ,,
Serrano commander of the army in the north, Nov. ,,
Prince Alfonso issues a manifesto in reply to address, declaring himself to be "a true Spaniard, catholic, and liberal" . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
The army at Murviedro pronounces in favour of Alfonso; he is proclaimed king by gen. Martinez Campos, 29 Dec.; recognised by the other armies and the navy, 30 Dec.; proclaimed by gen. Primo da Rivera at Madrid; Antonio Canovas del Castillo head of a royal ministry . . 31 Dec.
The president marshal Serrano withdraws to France, 1 Jan. 1875
Alfonso XII. recognised throughout Spain; well received at Barcelona, 9 Jan.; enters Madrid, 14 Jan. ,,
Proclamation of Carlos against Alfonso . 6 Jan. ,,
Orders of knighthood re-established; payments to clergy to be renewed . . . . . Jan. ,,
Increased barbarities of the Carlists reported, Jan. ,,
Alfonso reviews 30,000 troops near Tafalla, 22 Jan.; issues proclamation to northern provinces, promising amnesty, and respect to local rights, 22 Jan. ,,
Serrano returns to Madrid . . . . Feb. ,,
Carlists surprise and defeat royalists at Lucar, 3 Feb. ,,
Carlists retreat from Pampeluna; entered by the king, 6 Feb.; he exchanges decorations with Espartero at Logroño . . . . 9 Feb. ,,
Resignation of generals Moriones, Loma, and Blanco; Concha sent for from Cuba . . Feb. ,,
Serrano received by the king . . . 8 March, ,,
Cabrera, an old Carlist general (see 1840) publishes an address, declaring for Alfonso XII., 11 March, ,,
Several professors seized and exiled for liberal opinions . . . . March, April, ,,
Eight prisoners shot by Carlist general Mendiri, in reprisal . . . . . 7 April, ,,
Papal nuncio received by the king . . 3 May, ,,
Aguirre, Carlist general, joins the royalists, about 9 May, ,,
Jovellar, commander of royal army, about 7 June, ,,
Martinez Campos said to have taken fortress of Miraveti . . . . . 24 June, ,,
Vigorous action of the government troops; Carlists expelled from Castile; stringent measures ordered against those who favour them . July, ,,
Carlists defeated by Quesada and others 31 July, ,,
Strong citadel at Urgel surrendered by Carlists to Campos, after a gallant defence; the bishop and the brave general Lizarraga captured, 26 Aug. ,,
New conscription ordered, 12 Aug; reported successful . . . . . Sept. ,,
Resignation of "conciliation ministry," 11 Sept; liberal cabinet headed by gen. Jovellar, 12 Sept. ,,
The papal nuncio issues a circular against toleration, about 13 Sept. 1875
Dorregaray said to be nominated to the chief command; declaration from don Carlos stating that his mission is "to quell the revolution, and that it will die" . . . . . Sept. ,,
Bombardment of San Sebastian, 28 Sept.-2 Oct.; resumed, 11 Oct. ,,
The government declare the civil war at an end, and purpose summoning the cortes to assist the king in re-organising the country, early in Oct. ,,
Reported defection of Mendiri from the Carlists, and trial of Dorregaray and Caballi for misconduct; and Carlist successes . . . Oct. ,,
Reported interference of United States respecting Cuba . . . . . Oct. ,,
Alleged victories of Quesada, near Pennacerada, 4, 5, Nov. ,,
Correspondence of ministry with the pope respecting ecclesiastical affairs . . . . Nov. ,,
Letter from Don Carlos to the king proposing a truce, and offering help if war occurs with the United States (not answered) . . 9 Nov. ,,
Formation of a new constitutional party under Sagasta . . . . . Nov. ,,
New proclamation of don Carlos to encourage his supporters . . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
Serrano and Sagasta greet the king on his birthday, 28 Nov.
Ministry reconstructed under Canovas del Castillo, early in Dec.
Cortes elected, 364 nominal ministerialists out of 406, Jan. 1876
Cortes opened by the king . . . . 15 Feb. ,,
Carlists defeated at Estella, Vera, and Tolosa, by Quesada and Moriones . . . . Feb. ,,
The king assumes command; Estella surrenders to Primo da Rivera; severe loss . . 18 Feb. ,,
Reported letter from the pope recommending Carlos to retire from the contest . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Many Carlists submit or flee into France, 24-26 Feb. ,,
Don Carlos with general Lizarraga and five battalions surrender to the governor of Bayonne, at St. Jean Pied de Port, 27 Feb.; he with some officers lands at Folkestone, and proceeds to London . . . . . 4 March, ,,
Triumphal entry of Alfonso XII. into Madrid, 20 March, ,,
Draft of new constitution submitted to the cortes, 28 March, ,,
The pope opposes moderate religious toleration in Art. 11 of the constitution . . . April, ,,
The Jews (expelled in 1492) petition for re-admission April, ,,
The prince of Wales at Madrid by invitation, 25-30 April. ,,
Outbreaks in the Basque provinces reported; martial law . . . . about 27 May ,,
Long debate in the cortes; confidence in ministry voted (211-26); the constitution passed; cortes adjourns . . . . . about 21 July, ,,
Queen Isabella received by the king at Santander; declares that "her share in public affairs is at an end" . . . . . 31 July, ,,
Repression of public worship of protestants by authority . . . . . Sept. ,,

Sovereigns of Spain.

Gothic sovereigns.

411. Ataulfo; murdered by his soldiers.
415. Sigerico; reigned a few days only.
,, Valia, or Wallia.
420. Theodoric I.; killed in a battle, which he gained against Attila.
451. Thorismund, or Torrismund; assassinated.
452. Theodoric II.; assassinated by
466. Euric, the first monarch of all Spain.
483. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
506. Gesalric; his bastard son.
511. Amalric, or Amalaric; legitimate son of Alaric.
531. Theudis, or Theodat; assassinated by a madman.
548. Theudisela, or Theodisele; murdered.
549. Agila; taken prisoner, and put to death.
554. Atanagildo.
567. Liuva, or Levua I.

568. Leuvigildo; associated on the throne with Liuva, in 568; and sole king in 572.
586. Recaredo I.
601. Liuva II.; assassinated.
603. Viterichus; also murdered.
610. Gundemar.
612. Sisibut, or Sisebuth, or Sisebert.
621. Recaredo II.
,, Suintila; dethroned.
631. Sisenando.
636. Chintella.
640. Tulga, or Tulca.
642. Cindasuinto; died in 652.
649. Recesuinto; associated; in 653 became sole king.
672. Vamba, or Wamba; dethroned, and died in a monastery.
680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
687. Egica, or Egiza.
698. Vitiza, or Witiza, associated; in 701 sole king.
711. Rodrigo, or Roderic; slain in battle.

[Six independent SUEVIC kings reigned 409-469; and TWO VANDALIC kings: Gunderic 409-425; his successor Genseric with his whole nation passed over to Africa.]

MAHOMETAN SPAIN.

CORDOVA.

Emirs. The *first*, Abdelasis; the *last*, Yussuf-el-Tehri: A.D. 714-755.
Kings. The *first*, Abderahman I.; the *last*, Abu Ali; 755-1238.

GRANADA.

Kings. The *first*, Mohammed I.; the *last*, Abdalla: 1238-1492.

CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEON.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.
737. Favila; killed in hunting.
739. Alfonso the Catholic.
757. Froila; murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother, and successor
768. Aurelius or Aurelio.
774. Mauregato, the Usurper.
788. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.
791. Alfonso II., the Chaste.
842. Ramiro I.: he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle. *Rabbe.*
850. Ordoño II.
866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his crown to his son.
910. Garcias.
914. Ordoño II.
923. Froila II.
925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.
930. Ramiro II., killed in battle.
950. Ordoño III.
955. Ordoño IV.
956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.
967. Ramiro III.
983. Veremundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty.
999. Alfonso V.; killed in a siege.
1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda); killed.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

873. Sancho Iñigo. *Count.*
885. Garcia I., king.
905. Sancho Garcias; a renowned warrior.
924. Garcias II., surnamed the Trembler.
970. Sancho II., surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).
1035. Garcias III.
1054. Sancho III.
1076. Sancho IV., Ramirez, king of Aragon.
1094. Peter of Aragon.
1104. Alfonso I., of Aragon.
1134. Garcias IV., Ramirez.
1150. Sancho V., surnamed the Wise.
1194. Sancho VI., surnamed the Infirm.
1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.
1253. Theobald II.
1270. Henry Crassus.
1274. Joanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285.
1305. Louis Hutin of France.
1316. John; lived but a few days.
,, Philip V., the Long, of France.
1322. *Charles I., the IV. of France.*
1328. *Joanna II., and Philip, count d'Evreux.*
1343. *Joanna alone.*
1349. Charles II., or the Bad.
1387. Charles III., or the Noble.
1425. Blanche and her husband John II., afterwards king of Aragon.
1479. Eleanor.
,, Francis Phœbus de Foix.
1483. Catherine and John d'Albret.
1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great.
1065. Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand; Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.
1072. Alfonso VI., the Valiant, king of Leon.
1109. Uraca and Alfonso VII.
1126. Alfonso VII., Raymond.
1157. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.
1158. Alfonso VIII., the Noble.
[Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II., 1157-88.]
1188. Alfonso IX., of Leon.
1214. Henry I.
1217. Ferdinand III., the Saint and the Holy. By him Leon and Castile were permanently united.
1252. Alfonso X., the Wise (the Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under his direction).
1284. Sancho IV., the Great and the Brave.
1295. Ferdinand IV.
1312. Alfonso XI.
1350. Peter the Cruel: deposed; reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; slain by his natural brother and successor
1369. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.
1379. John I.: he united Biscay to Castile.
1390. Henry III., the Sickly.
1406. John II., son of Henry.
1454. Henry IV., the Impotent.
1474. Isabella, sister (had married Ferdinand of Aragon, 18 Oct. 1469).
1504. Joanna (daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella), and Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign; and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon.

KINGS OF ARAGON.

1035. Ramiro I.
1065. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre).
1094. Peter of Navarre.
1104. Alfonso I., the Warrior, king of Navarre.
1134. Ramiro II., the Monk.
1137. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.
1163. Alfonso II.
1196. Peter II.
1213. James I.; succeeded by his son.
1276. Peter III.; conquered *Sicily (which see)* in 1282.
1285. Alfonso III., the Beneficent.
1291. James II., surnamed the Just
1327. Alfonso IV.
1336. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.
1387. John I.
1395. Martin.
1410. [Interregnum.]
1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.
1416. Alfonso V., the Wise.
1458. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso; died 1479.
1479. Ferdinand II., the Catholic, the next heir; by marriage with Isabella of Castile (*styled the Catholic kings*), the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V. (of Castile), the Catholic; having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain.
1516. Charles I., grandson, son of Joanna of Castile and Philip of Austria (emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519); resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.

1556. Philip II., son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary, queen-regnant of England; died covered with ulcers.
1598. Philip III., son, drove the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces.
1621. Philip IV., son: wars with the Dutch and French; lost Portugal in 1640.
1665. Charles II., son; last of the Austrian line; nominated, by will, as his successor
1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France: hence arose the "war of the Succession," terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; resigned.
1724. Louis I., son; reigned only a few months.
,, Philip V. again.
1746. Ferdinand VI., the Wise, son; liberal and beneficent.
1759. Charles III., brother, king of the Two Sicilies, which he gave to his third son, Ferdinand.
1788. Charles IV., son; the influence of Godoy, prince of Peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign; Charles abdicated in favour of his son in 1808, and died in 1819.
1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon of France also forced to resign.
,, Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; forced to abdicate.
1813. Ferdinand VII. restored; died 29 Sept. 1833; succeeded by
1833. Isabella II., daughter (born, 10 Oct. 1830); declared of age, 8 Nov. 1843; married her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, 10 Oct. 1846; deposed 30 Sept. 1868; separated from her husband, March, 1870; and abdicated, 25 June, 1870, in favour of her son, Alfonso, prince of Asturias (born, 28 Nov. 1857).
1870. Amadeo I. (duke of Aosta, son of Victor-Emanuel II. king of Italy); born, 30 May, 1845; married Maria Victoria of Pozzo della Cisterna, 30 May, 1867; accepted the crown offered him by the cortes, 4 Dec. 1870; abdicated 11 Feb. 1873.

REPUBLIC founded, 11 Feb. 1873. Very unsettled, 1873-4.

KING.

1874. Alfonso XII. son of Isabella II. (born 28 Nov. 1857; proclaimed 31 Dec. 1874.

CARLIST LEGITIMIST PRETENDERS.
(see above 1833 *et seq.*)

Carlos V., brother of Ferdinand VII., born 29 March, 1788; died, 10 March, 1855.
Carlos VI., his son (conde de Montemolin), died 14 Jan. 1861.
Carlos VII. (son of don Juan, brother of Carlos VI., who renounced his right, 8 Jan. 1863); born, 30 March, 1848; see above 1873-6.

SPALATRO or **SPALATO** (Dalmatia), the ancient Spalatum, and Salona. At his palace here, Diocletian spent his last nine years, and died July, 313. R. Adam published the "Antiquities of Diocletian's Palace," 1764.

SPANISH AMERICA, ARMADA, &c., see *America, Armada,* and *Eras.*

SPANISH GRANDEES, the higher nobility, at one time almost equal to the kings of Castile and Aragon, and often setting their authority at defiance, were restrained on the union of the crowns by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1474, who compelled several to relinquish the royal fortresses and domains which they held. Charles V. reduced the grandees to sixteen families (Medina-Sidonia, Albuquerque, &c.), dividing them into three classes.

SPANISH LANGUAGE (Lengua Castellana), is a dialect of Latin largely intermingled with Arabic, which was the legal language till the 14th century. Spanish did not become general till the 16th century.

EMINENT SPANISH AUTHORS.

	Born	*Died*
Garcilasso de la Vega	1503	1536
Boscan	1496	1543
Las Casas	1474	1566
Cervantes (author of Don Quixote)	1547	1616
Mariana	1536	1623
Herrera	1565	1625
Lope de Vega	1568	1635
Quevedo	1570	1647
Calderon	1601	1682
Solis	1610	1686
Feyjos	1701	1765
Yriarte	1750	1798
Condé	1765	1820

SPANISH REFORMED CHURCH, constituted at Gibraltar, 25 April, 1868. By permission of general Prim its missionaries entered Spain soon after the revolution, in Sept. following.

SPANISH SUCCESSION AND MARRIAGES, see *Spain,* 1700, and 10 Oct. 1846.

SPARTA, the capital of Laconia, or Lacedæmon, the most considerable republic of the Peloponnesus, and the rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valour of its citizens for eight centuries. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained names. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers, and cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture. The early history is traditional.

Sparta founded. *Pausanias.*	B.C.	1490
Tyndarus marries Leda: Helen born		1388
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers		1228
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenæ		1216
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen		1204
The Trojan war		1194
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta		1176
The kingdom seized by the Heraclidæ		1104
Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father Aristodemus		1100
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws. *Eusebius.* (Mythical)		884-850
Charilaus declares war against Polymnestor, king of Arcadia		848
Alcamenes, known by his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians		813
Nicander succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives		800
Theopompus introduces the Ephori, about		757
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphia taken		743
The progeny of the Partheniæ, the sons of Virgins		733
Battle of Ithome; Messenians beaten		730
Ithome taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war of nineteen years ends		724
Conspiracy of the Partheniæ with the Helots to take Sparta		707
The Partheniæ colonise Tarentum		706
The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Lacedæmonians. [This war lasted fourteen years.]		685
Carnian festivals instituted		675
The Messenians settle in Sicily		669
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle between 300 select heroes of each nation		547
War with Athens		505
The Spartans resist the king of Persia		491
The states of Greece unite against the Persians		482
Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylæ (see *Thermopylæ*)		480
Persians defeated by Pausanias, king of Sparta, at Platæa		479
He is put to death for treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general		472

An earthquake at Sparta destroys 30,000 persons; rebellion of the Helots 466
Sparta joins Macedon against Athens 454
Platæa taken by the Spartans 428
The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country 426
Agis (king 427) gains a great victory over the Argives and the Mantinæans 418
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated at Cyzicum, and Mindarus slain 410
The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians . . 409
Reign of Pausanias 408
The Athenians defeated at Ægospotami by Lysander 405
Athens taken by him, which ends the Peloponnesian war 404
Agesilaus (king 398) enters Lydia 396
The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian war 395
Agesilaus defeats the allies at Coronea 394
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidos; Lysander killed in an engagement . . . . ,,
Peace of Antalcidas 387
The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmea . 378
The Spartans lose the dominion of the seas; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus 376
The Spartans defeated at Leuctra 371
Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta 369
Battle of Mantinea; the Thebans victors 27 June, 362
Philip of Macedon overcomes Sparta 344
Pyrrhus defeated before Sparta 294
Agis IV. endeavours to revive laws of Lycurgus . 244
Leonidas II. vacates the throne, and flies . . . 243
Recalled; becomes sole sovereign; Agis put to death 241
Reign of Cleomenes III. the son of Leonidas . . 236
He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus . 225
Antigonus defeats Cleomenes, and enters Sparta . 222
Cleomenes retires to Egypt . . . . . ,,
The Spartans murder the Ephori 221
Machanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori 210
He is defeated and slain by Philopœmen, prætor of the Achæan league 207
Cruel government of Nabis . . . . . ,,
The Romans besiege Sparta, and the tyrant sues for peace 197
The Ætolians seize Sparta: Nabis assassinated . 192
The laws of Lycurgus abolished 188
Sparta, under the protection or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time . 147
Taken by Alaric . . . . . A.D. 396
Taken by Mahomet II. 1460
Burnt by Sigismund Malatesta 1463
Rebuilt at Misitra; it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece.

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION (or Servile War). Spartacus was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C.; ravaged southern Italy; and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavoured to conduct his forces into Sicily, but on the way was defeated and slain by Crassus, 71 B.C.

"SPASMODIC SCHOOL" of poetry, a name sarcastically given to Alex. Smith, Sydney Dobell (died in Aug. 1874), Gerald Massey, and others (precursors of Morris, Algernon Swinburne, and Rosetti, sarcastically termed the "fleshly school"), ridiculed by professor Aytoun in his "Firmilian," published 1854.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Peter de Montford, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III., 1260; Sir Thos. Hungerford is said to have been the first named "Speaker," 1372; but sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III., 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour, as speaker, 6 March, 1678; and serjeant William Gregory was chosen in his room, Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, 12 March, 1694-5; a deputy speaker was appointed Aug. 1853.

RECENT SPEAKERS.

1789. Henry Addington (aft. viscount Sidmouth), 5 June
1801. Sir John Mitford (aft. baron Redesdale), 15 Feb.
1802. Charles Abbot (aft. lord Colchester), 10 Feb.
1817. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards viscount Canterbury), 2 June.
1835. James Abercromby (afterwards baron Dunfermline), 19 Feb.
1839. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards viscount Eversley), 27 May.
1857. John Evelyn Denison, 30 April (afterwards viscount Ossington).
1872. Henry Wm. Bouverie Brand, 9 Feb.

SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY, a name given to an edition of the Bible with a revised text and a commentary by several bishops and other theologians, edited by F. C. Cook. The undertaking originated, it is said, chiefly with Mr. John Evelyn Denison, speaker of the house of commons, with the view of opposing the interpretations of Dr. Colenso, and was announced in Nov. 1863. The publication began in 1871.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652; philosophically explained and brought into notice by Morland, 1670.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES are sworn in for the preservation of the public peace when disturbances are feared. The laws relative to their appointment were amended in 1831 and 1835. Louis Napoleon, afterwards emperor, aided as a special constable in London, 10 April, 1848; see *Chartists*, and *London*, Dec. 1867. Instructions for their organisation were issued, 13 Jan. 1868. On 28 Jan. 52,974 in the metropolis, and 113,674 in the United Kingdom, had been sworn in. Their services were not required, and they were honourably dismissed by an order issued 31 March, 1868.

SPECIES. Much controversy among naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life in which the strong overcome the weak; and which Herbert Spencer terms "the survival of the fittest."

The idea was put forth by Lamarck in his "*Philosophie Zoologique*," 1809. Similar views appear in the "Vestiges of Creation," 1844. Mr. Darwin says, that he infers "from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on the earth have descended from some one primordial form, into which life was first breathed by the Creator."

SPECTACLES, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about 1285. According to Dr. Plott, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Manni attributes them to Salvino, who died 1317. On his tomb at Florence is the inscription, "Qui giace Salvino

degli Armati, inventore degli occhiali: Dio gli perdoni le peccata" ("Here lies Salvino degli Armati, inventor of spectacles: May God pardon his sins").

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on 1 March, 1711; the last was No. 635, 20 Dec. 1714. The papers by Addison have one of the letters C L I O at the end. The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele, a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.—The *Spectator* newspaper (philosophical, whig), begun 5 July, 1828.

SPECTRUM, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit, and refracted by a prism. The colours thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The phenomena were first explained by Newton, whose "Optics" was published in 1704. Several of these colours are considered to be compounds of three primary ones: by Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue;—by Dr. Thos. Young (1801), red, green, and violet;—by Prof. Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue. As the colour of a flame varies according to the substance producing it or introduced into it, so the spectrum varies. This led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1860), by which they have discovered two new metals, and have drawn conclusions as to the nature of the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and of the light of the nebulæ, by comparing the spectrum with that produced by flames into which iron, sodium, and other substances have been introduced. For the invisible rays of the spectrum, see *Calorescence*, and *Fluorescence*.

Fraunhofer's Lines. In 1802 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum; in 1815 Joseph Fraunhofer not only observed them, but constructed a map of them, giving 590 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed is now above 2000.

Mr. Fox Talbot observed the orange line of strontium in the spectrum in 1826; and sir David Brewster observed other lines, 1833-42-3. In 1862-3 Mr. William Huggins analysed the light of the fixed stars and of the nebulæ; and in 1865 Dr. Bence Jones, by means of spectrum analyses, detected the presence of minute quantities of metals in the living body, introduced only a few minutes previously.

A spectroscopic society in Italy published a journal early in 1872.

H. Roscoe's "Spectrum Analysis" published 1867-73
Lecoq de Boisbaudran's "Spectres Lumineux" . 1874

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, Edinburgh (which had included among its members David Hume), celebrated its hundredth anniversary on 14 Oct. 1863; see *Philosophy*.

"SPELLING-BEES," meetings to test the proficiency in correct spelling; introduced into London from the United States of America; the first at Holloway, London, N., in the autumn of 1875. Geographical, musical, and other bees followed.

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial spheres and sun-dials are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C.; and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes, about 225 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPHYGMOGRAPH (from the Greek, *sphygmos*, a pulsation), an instrument for investigating disease, by showing the state of the pulse, invented by M. E. J. Marey, of Paris, and described by him in 1863.

SPICHEREN see *Saarbruck*.

SPINNING was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art about 1500 B.C. Tradition reports that Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp, that the wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner, and that a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning-wheel, when Hargreaves, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning jenny, with eight spindles, and also erected the first carding machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreaves; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, for which he took out a patent in 1769. At first he worked his machinery by horses; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1774-9, Crompton invented the mule (*which see*).

SPIRES (in Bavaria). The emperors held many diets at Spires since 1309, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1688, when the city was burned by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spires, called there by the emperor Charles V. 1529; see *Protestants*.

SPIRIT-LEVEL. The invention is ascribed to J. Melchisedec Thevenot, who died 1692.

SPIRITS, see *Distillation*. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state; see *Alcohol*, *Brandy*, *Methylated Spirits*, &c.

In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.

In 1851 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,976,596. The total amount paid was 6,017,218*l.*, of which 3,758,186*l.* were paid by England, 1,252,297*l.* by Scotland, and 1,006,735*l.* by Ireland.

The total duty on home consumption paid in 1853 was 6,760,422*l.*

In 1858, 9,195,154*l.* were paid as duty on 27,370,934 gallons.

In 1855, *methylated* spirits of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty free.

In 1859, 27,657,721 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom. The uniform duty of 8*s.* per gallon was paid on 24,254,403 gallons for home consumption, producing 9,701,764*l.* In the year 1865-6 the tax produced about 13,955,000*l.*, being the largest sum then ever raised by indirect taxation. In 1871-2, 16,798,344*l.* (customs and excise); in 1875-6, 21,295,663*l.*

In 1861 an act was passed repealing wholly or in part 26 previous acts, and embodying all regulations for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in spirits.

In 1870, about 89,000,000*l.* spent in spirits; 58,000,000*l.* by working classes.

Proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in 1873, 36,479,648 gallons (England, 9,531,058; Scotland, 16,421,701; Ireland, 10,526,889); in 1874, 35,352,232 gallons; duty paid 10*s.* a gallon.

SPIRITUALISM or **SPIRIT-RAPPING.** Spiritual manifestations (so called) began, it is said, in America about 1848, and attracted attention in this country about 1851, in the shape of rapping, table-turning, &c. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited Mr. Daniel Dunglas Hume or Home and Mr. Forster, noted "spiritual mediums." Mr.

House, secretary of the Spiritual Athenæum, Sloane-street, Chelsea, published, in 1863, "Incidents of my Life," in which he states that the only benefit he derived from the "gift" was the convincing many unbelievers of the certainty of a life to come; see *Trials*, April, May, 1868. The "Spiritual Magazine" began Jan. 1860; the "Spiritualist," 9 Nov. 1869. The London Dialectical society published a report on spiritualism in Nov. 1871. Mr. W. Crookes, in 1871, investigated the phenomena, and ascribed them to "psychic force" ("Quarterly Journal of Science," July and Oct. 1871). Miss Kate Fox, said to be the earliest American medium (about 1852) was married to Mr. H. D. Jencken, in London, Dec. 1872.

In 1874 Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, and Dr. Lynn, exhibited tricks by which they said they demonstrated the imposture of spiritualism.

Spiritualism discussed by a section of the British Association at Glasgow, without result, 12 Sept. 1876.

SPITALFIELDS (East London), so named from the priory of St. Mary Spittle, dissolved 1534. Here the French protestant refugees settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685. In consequence of commercial changes the weavers endured much distress about 1829.

SPITHEAD, a roadstead near the Spit, a sandbank between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. See *Naval Reviews*, under *Navy of England*.

SPITZBERGEN, an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1553 by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds; see *Phipps*.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION of the human body, declared by most chemists to be impossible, although many cases have been recorded. The case of the countess of Görlitz, 1847, disproved by confession of her murderer, March, 1850.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION. The origin of the germs of infusorial animalcules developed during putrefaction, &c., has been and is still warmly debated by naturalists. Spallanzani (about 1766), and especially M. Pasteur and others at the present time (1876), assert that these germs are really endowed with organic life existing in the atmosphere. Needham (about 1747), and especially M. Pouchet and his friends in our day, assert that these germs are spontaneously formed out of organic molecules.—Pouchet's "*Hétérogénie*" appeared in 1859. Bastian's "Beginnings of Life," 1872. The researches of professor Tyndall, supporting Pasteur, and opposing Bastian, were published in 1876.

SPORTING NEWSPAPERS: Bell's Life in London, began 1820; Sporting Life, 16 March, 1859; Sporting Gazette, 1862; Sporting Times, 1865; Sportsman, Aug. 1865; The Field, 1853; "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," 1874.

SPORTS. The *first* "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majestie's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" on Sundays after evening prayers, was published by king James I., 24 May, 1618. The *second* "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I., is dated 18 Oct. 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points; see *Sabbatarians*, *Sunday*, &c.—The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman, and the sports were suppressed by the parliament.

SPOTTSYLVANIA (Virginia), see *United States*, May, 1864.

SPRINGFIELD (Missouri), near which was fought the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the federals had the advantage over the confederates, but lost their brave general, Nathaniel Lyon, 10 Aug. 1861.

SPURS. Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*eques auratus*), and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about 1400; see *Plating*.

SPURS, BATTLE OF. Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot, the emperor as a *mercenary* to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Teroüenne with an army of 50,000 men; and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 16th of August, at Guinegate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their *spurs* more than they did their *swords*. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. *Hénault*; see *Courtrai*, for another "battle of spurs."

S. S., see *Collar*.

STABAT MATER, a Latin hymn, by Jacopone, 14th century, sung during Passion week in Catholic churches. Rossini's music to this hymn (1842) is often performed.

STADE DUES. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues on goods were charged by the Hanoverian government. The British government settled these dues in 1844. They were resisted by the Americans in 1855, and were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid 160,000*l.* as her share of the compensation (3,000,000*l.*).

STADTHOLDER, see *Holland*.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge on 14 Dec. 1859.

STAGE COACHES, so called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses. *Bailey*. The stage-coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, in 1810; to mileage duties, 1815. The acts were consolidated in 1832, and amended in 1833 and 1842. See *Mail Coaches*, &c.

STAMP-DUTIES. By 22 & 23 Charles II. (1670-1) duties were imposed on certain legal documents. In 1694 a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable.

Stamp act, which led to the American war, passed 22 March, 1765; repealed in 1766
Stamp duties in Ireland commenced 1774
Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in . . . 1782
The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of 3,126,535*l.*
Many alterations made in 1853 and 1857. In June, 1855, the stamp-duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished; the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes.
In July and Aug. 1854, 19,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000.
Drafts on bankers to be stamped 1858
Additional stamp duties were enacted in 1860 (on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, &c.); in 1861 (on leases, licences to house-agents, &c.).
Stamp-duties reduced in 1864, 1865.
All fees payable in the superior courts of law, after 31 Dec. 1865, are to be collected by stamps, by an act passed in June, 1865. Also in Public Record office 1868
144,623,014 inland revenue penny stamps sold, besides other stamps 1869
By the Stamp acts, 10 Aug. 1870, newspaper stamps were abolished after . . . . . 1 Oct. 1870
New stamp-duties imposed; came into effect 1 Jan., 1871

AMOUNT OF STAMP DUTIES RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1840 . .	£6,726,817	1860 (to 31 Mar.)	£8,040,091
1845 . . .	7,710,683	1865 . . .	9,542,645
1850 . . .	6,558,332	1870 . . .	9,288,553
1855 . . .	6,805,605	1876 . . .	11,002,000

STANDARD for gold and silver in England fixed by law, 1300. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 pure silver, and three parts copper. In 1300 these 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings; in 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings; and in 1527 into 45 shillings. In 1545 Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings; and in 1601 in 62 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are 15½ to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 Geo. I. 1719 *et seq.*; see *Gold*, *Goldsmiths*, and *Coinage*.

STANDARD, BATTLE OF THE, see *Northallerton*.

STANDARD MEASURES. In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure" of the time of Henry VII. (1487). The bushel so made is still preserved in the museum of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns. *Camden.*— The standard weights and measures were settled by parliament in 1824. The pound troy was to be 5760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "Standard yard of 1760," in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, was declared to be the Imperial Standard yard and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having been destroyed by the fire in 1834, a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it, and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Baily (died in 1844), continued by the rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "an act for legalising and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures." The parliamentary copies of the standard pound and yard are deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The standard weights and measures act was passed Aug. 1866. The Standard Commission published reports, 1866 *et seq.*

"STANDARD," conservative newspaper; begun, morning, 1827; evening, 29 June, 1857.

STANDARDS, see *Banners*, *Flags*, &c. The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields is due to the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, 312. The standard was named LABARUM. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*.— STANDARD OF MAHOMET; on this ensign no infidel dared look. Christians have been massacred by the Turkish populace for looking on it.—The British IMPERIAL STANDARD was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, 1 Jan., 1801.

STANFORD BRIDGE (York). In 1066, Tostig, brother of Harold II., rebelled against his brother, and joined the invading army of Harold Hardrada, king of Norway. They defeated the northern earls and took York, but were defeated at Stanford-bridge by Harold, 25 Sept., and were both slain. The loss by this victory no doubt led to his defeat at Hastings, 14 Oct. following.

STANHOPE ADMINISTRATION was formed by James (afterwards earl) Stanhope and the earl of Sunderland, 15 April, 1717. Stanhope was premier and chancellor of the exchequer; lord (afterwards earl) Cowper, lord chancellor; earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, secretaries of state, &c. In March, 1718, Addison resigned, and the earl of Sunderland became premier.

STANNARY COURTS of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 33 Edw. I. 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1641, and at many times since. A "Stanneries act" was passed in 1869.

STAPLE (literally that which is fixed). The chief English staple commodities which were traded in by privileged merchants, and on which customs were levied, were wool, skins, leather, tin, lead, and sometimes cloth, butter, and cheese; certain towns were appointed for the collection of the duties; statutes relating to the staple were passed by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VI. Edward III.'s "ordinacio stapularum" (ordinance of the staple) was enacted in 1353.

STARCH is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water: it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue;

its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553. *Stow.* Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out: from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others in 1707; from the horse-chestnut by Wm. Murray in 1796; from rice by Thomas Wickham in 1823; from various matters by Orlando Jones in 1839-40.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars. *Coke.* This court of justice was called Star-Chamber, not from the *stars* on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No *star* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted or revived 3 Hen. VII. 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of Magna Charta; as it dealt with civil and criminal causes unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign it exercised its power upon several bold innovators, who gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1640. There were in this court from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice.

STAR OF INDIA, a new order of knighthood for India, instituted by letters patent 23 Feb., gazetted 25 June, 1861, and enlarged in 1866. It comprised the sovereign, the grand master, 25 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights, such as the prince consort, the prince of Wales, &c. The queen invested several knights on 1 Nov. 1861. The prince of Wales held a grand chapter at Calcutta, 1 Jan. 1876.

STARS, THE FIXED. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727; see *Astronomy*, and *Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1839, and a set of Celestial Maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

STATE PAPER OFFICE was founded in 1578. In 1856 the British government began the publication of Calendars of State Papers, invaluable to future historians.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1302 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previous to the Revolution, it had not met since 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, 5 May, 1789 (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies or *tiers état*, third estate). A contest arose whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall; see *National Assembly*.

STATES OF THE CHURCH, see *Pope*, and *Rome*.

STATIONERS. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls; hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1557. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row.

STATISTICS, the science of the state, political knowledge, is said to have been founded by sir Wm. Petty, who died in 1687. The term is said to have been invented by professor Achenwall of Göttingen in 1749. The first statistical society in England was formed at Manchester in 1833; the Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established 15 March, 1834, for the purpose of procuring, arranging, and publishing "facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society;" similar societies have been established on the continent. International Statistical Congresses are now held occasionally. The 1st at Brussels, chiefly through the agency of M. Quetelet, in 1853; 2nd at Paris, 1855; 3rd at Vienna, 1857; 4th at London, under the presidency of the prince consort, 16-21 July, 1860; 5th at Berlin; 6th at Florence; 7th at the Hague; the 8th, at St. Petersburg, was opened 22 Aug. 1872; another at Pesth, 31 Aug. 1876.

STATUES, see *Sculpture*, &c. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statute erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.* By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (10 July, 1854), public statues are placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. The following are the chief public statues in London:—

Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain	18 June, 1822
Albert, prince consort, Royal Exchange, 1850; Horticultural Society gardens, 1863; Holborn circus,	1873
Anne, queen, St. Paul's Churchyard	1711
Barry, sir Charles, Westminster	1865
Bedford, duke of, Russell-square	1809
Bentinck, lord George, Cavendish-square	after 1848
Canning, Geo., New Palace-yard, Westminster	1832
Cartwright, major, Burton-crescent	1831
Charles I., Charing-cross	1678
Charles II., Soho-square	***
Clyde, lord, Waterloo-place	1868

* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueur, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the civil war, the parliament sold it to John River, a brazier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it underground till the Restoration, when it was erected, in 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinling Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, 1699; it was elevated about 1724.

Cobden, Richard, Camden-town . . June, 1868
Cumberland, duke of, Cavendish-square . . . 1770
Derby, Edward, earl of, Parliament-square . . 1874
Elizabeth, queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street . . 1586
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury-square . . . 1816
Franklin, sir John, Waterloo-place 1866
George I., Grosvenor-square 1726
George III., Somerset-house 1788
George III., Cockspur-street 1836
Havelock, sir Henry, Trafalgar-square . . . 1861
Herbert, lord, Pall Mall . . . . . 3 June, 1867
Howard, John; first erected in St. Paul's . . . 1796
James II., Whitehall 1687
Jenner, Edward, Trafalgar-square, 1858; removed to Kensington-gardens 1864
Macgregor, sir James, Chelsea hospital . . . 1865
Myddelton, sir Hugh, Islington-green 1862
Napier, gen. sir Chas. J., Trafalgar-square . . 1856
Nelson, lord, Trafalgar-square [the lions at the base, designed by sir E. Landseer, were uncovered 31 Jan. 1867] 1843
Outram, sir James, Thames embankment . 17 Aug. 1871
Palmerston, viscount, Parliament-street . 29 Jan. 1876
Peabody, George, Royal Exchange 1869
Peel, sir Robert, Cheapside, 1855; near Westminster abbey 1868
Pitt, William, Hanover-square 1831
Queen Victoria, Royal Exchange 1845
Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster abbey . 1860
Shakespeare, &c., Leicester-square 1874
Stephenson, Robert, Euston-road, near L. & N. W. station 1871
Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange 1844
Wellington, duke of, arch, Hyde-park-corner . . 1846
William III., St. James's-square 1717
William IV., King William-street 1845
York, duke of, Waterloo-place 1834

STATUTES, see *Acts of Parliament, Clarendon, Merton*, &c. Statute Law Revision acts were passed in 1863-1876.

STATUTORY DECLARATIONS. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62 (1835), persons objecting to oaths are permitted to make declarations before magistrates, judges, &c.; commencing: "I ——, do solemnly and sincerely declare that"—an indulgence sometimes abused.

Mr. Alexander Chaffers having made a declaration against the character of Lady Twiss, wife of sir Travers Twiss, was prosecuted for libel. She withdrew during the examination, and the prosecution ceased: but Chaffers was severely censured by the magistrate, and by the attorney-general in parliament . . . . . March, 1872

STEAM CARRIAGE (for ordinary roads), invented by the earl of Caithness, was said to be successful in 1860. It travels over rough roads at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of less than *1d.* per mile. His lordship made a journey of 140 miles in two days; see *Road Steamers*.

STEAM ENGINE AND NAVIGATION. Hero of Alexandria, in his "Pneumatics," describes various methods of employing steam as a power; and to him is ascribed the Æolopile, which, although a toy, possesses the properties of the steam-engine: he flourished about 284-241 B.C. Roger Bacon appears to have foreseen the application of steam-power; see *Railways, Locomotives, Road Steamers*, &c.

Solomon de Caus, a French protestant, publishes a work which Arago on insufficient grounds considers to have contained the germs of the steam-engine. 1615
The marquis of Worcester describes his steam-engine in his "Century of Inventions" 1663
Papin's *digester* invented 1681-2
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water 1698
Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society about 1699
Thomas Newcomen, of Dartmouth, is stated to have constructed "the first self-acting steam-engine;" (used for nearly a century without alteration or amendment) 1712
[He died in London while endeavouring to obtain a patent, 1729.]
First idea of *steam navigation* set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls 1736
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder 1765
His first patent, 1769; his engines erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by parliament . 1775
Thomas Paine proposes steam navigation in America 1778
Engines made to give a rotary motion . . . . . ,,
Watt's expansion engine . . . . . ,,
Double-action engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle 1779
Watt's double engine and his first patent for it . 1781
Hornblower's double-cylinder engine 1781
The marquis Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône . . . . . ,,
Wm. Patrick Miller patented paddle-wheels . . 1787
[He and Mr. Symington are said to have constructed a small steamboat which travelled at about 4 miles an hour soon after.]
W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal 1790
First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson 1791
First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames 1801
Trevethick's high-pressure engine . . . . . ,,
Woolf's double-cylinder expansion engine constructed 1804
Manufactories warmed by steam 1806
Fulton's steamboat *Clermont* on the Seine, 9 Aug. 1803; at New York . . . . . ,,
Fulton started a steamboat on the river Hudson, America 1807
Steam power to convey coals on a railway employed by Blenkinsop 1811
Comet built by Henry Bell, sailed on the Clyde [John Robertson, who made the engine, died 20 Nov. 1868, aged 86] . . . . 18 Jan. 1812
[The *Comet* sailed from Glasgow to Greenock three times a week; fares, 3*s.* and 4*s.*; speed, 7½ miles an hour.]
Steam applied to printing in the *Times* office (see *Printing machines*) 1814
There were five steam-vessels in Scotland (*Parl. Returns*) . . . . . ,,
First steam-vessel on the Thames, brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow 1815
First steamer built in England (*Parl. Returns*) . . ,,
The *Savannah* steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days . . 15 July, 1819
First steamer in Ireland 1820
Steam-gun, invented by Perkins 1824
Steam-jet applied by George Stephenson, 1814; by Timothy Hackworth, about 1825
Captain Johnson obtained 10,000*l.* for making the first steam voyage to India, in the *Enterprise*, which sailed from Falmouth . . 16 Aug. ,,
The locomotive steam-carriages on railways at Liverpool . . . . . Oct. 1829
The railway opened (see *Liverpool*) 1830
Capt. Ericsson's screw steamer, "*Francis Ogden*," speed 10 miles an hour, constructed; see *Screw-Propeller* 1837
The *Great Western* arrives from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage, in 18 days . 17 June, 1838
War-steamers built in England . . . . . ,,
War-steamers built at Birkenhead, named the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon*, carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China . . 1840
Hall's method of economising fuel introduced about 1840
The Cunard steamers began to sail * . . 5 July, ,,
[Sir Sam. Cunard died 28 April, 1865, aged 78.]
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company began . 1841

* Since then fourteen great steamers have been wrecked or burnt: viz., *Governor Fenner*, 19 Feb., 1841; *President*, March, 1841; *Ocean Monarch*, Aug. 1848; *St. George*, 24 Dec. 1852; *George Canning*, 1 Jan. 1855; *Pacific*, 1856; *Austria*, 13 Sept., 1858; *Indian*, 21 Nov., 1859; *Hungarian*, Feb., 1860; *Anglo-Saxon*, 27 April, 1863; *City of Boston*, Feb., 1870; *Germania*, 21 Dec., 1872; *Atlantic*, April, 1873; *Ville de Havre*, 22 Nov., 1873.

[They possessed 53 steamers and a fleet of tugs, Dec. 1866.]

The *Great Britain* sailed from the Mersey 26 July, 1845
[She arrived at New York 10 Aug. During her second voyage, she ran aground in Dundrum bay, Ireland, 22 Sept. 1846. Her passengers were landed; and she was extricated with little injury, after long-continued and strenuous efforts, by I. Brunel, jun. and Bremner, 27 Aug. 1847.]

The Collins steamers began 1850

Inman Company: began by Wm. Inman, first vessel *City of Glasgow*, 1850; the company became the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia company, 1857; *City of Richmond*, sailed from Liverpool 6 p.m. 15 July, arrived at New York 12·30 p.m. 24 July, 1875. (Apparent time 7 days, 19 hours, 45 minutes; average 365 miles a day, 15 knots an hour.)

The *Pacific* crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead . 20 May, 1851

Manchester Steam-Users Association established about 1855

Steam packets leave Galway for America . . . 1858

The merits of an attacking vessel termed a *steam-ram*, advocated by sir G. Sartorius, discussed 1859-60

An iron-plated frigate, *La Gloire*, completed in France (see *Navy, French*) 1860

The *Warrior*, an iron-plated vessel, launched 29 Dec. ,,

The *Far East*, a vessel with two screws, launched at Millwall . . . . . 31 Oct. 1863

A *cigar ship*, a steam yacht, designed by Mr. Winan, built by Hepworth, launched on the Thames 19 Feb. 1866

Trial trip of the *Nautilus*, with a hydraulic propeller worked by steam, Ruthven's patent; no paddle or screw required . . . . . 24 March, ,,

Successful trial trip of the *Water-witch*, a government hydraulic propeller iron-clad gun-vessel (Ruthven's patent), on the Thames . 19 Oct. ,,

Mr. Ruthven patented his system in 1849, and exhibited his machinery at the International Exhibition in 1851. His object is to increase speed and save fuel. In the *Water-witch* a steam-engine gives the power of absorbing and expelling the water, and no screw or paddle is required. The water-wheel is 14½ feet in diameter.

Trial trip of H.M. gun-boat *Thistle*; explosion of boiler, 8 killed . . . . . 3 Nov. 1869

Channel Steamers: "Twin-ship" *Castalia*, steamer (two hulls, separated by 26 feet), 290 feet long; invented by capt. W. T. Dicey, for the English Channel steam company, to prevent sea-sickness when crossing the Channel; (really a single ship, with the middle part of her bottom raised out of the water throughout her whole length); launched, 2 June; tried in calm weather; reported successful but slow, 2 Aug. 1875; successful, June, 1876.

Bessemer, saloon steamer, designed by Mr. Bessemer and E. J. Reed; built by the Earles company; launched at Hull, 24 Sept. 1874; first voyage from Hull to Gravesend, 5 March, 1875; sailed to Calais, 10 April, 1875. [Success doubtful, 1876].

Steam vessels belonging to the British empire in 1814, 6; in 1815, 10; in 1820, 43; in 1825, 168; in 1830, 315; in 1835, 545; in 1845, 1001; in 1850, 1187; in 1864, 2490; in 1871, 3382; in 1875, 4170.

See *Navy*, and *Shipping*.

LARGE STEAM VESSELS OF ENGLAND.

	Long.	*Broad.*
Great Western	236 feet	35 feet
Duke of Wellington	240 feet	60 feet
British Queen	275 feet	61 feet
Great Britain	322 feet	51 feet
Himalaya	370 feet	43 feet
Persia	390 feet	45 feet
GREAT EASTERN, for a short time (1857-8) called *Leviathan* . .	692 feet	83 feet

Horse Power: — Paddles, 1000; screw, 1600: *Weight* of ship, 12,000 tons; ordinary light draught, 12,000 tons.

She was designed by Mr. I. K. Brunel [who died 15 Sept. 1859], and built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., at Millwall; launching lasted from 3 Nov. 1857, to 31 Jan. 1858.

The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed to fit her for sea.

On 7 Sept. 1859, she left her moorings at Deptford for Portland-roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the casting of one of the chimneys, when ten firemen were killed and many persons seriously injured. After repairs she sailed to Holyhead, arriving there 10 Oct.; she endured the storm of 25-26 Oct. well; and proceeded to Southampton for the winter, 4 Nov.

She was fitted up to convey 5000 persons from London to Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles, with accommodation for 800 1st class passengers, 2000 2nd class, and 1200 3rd class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the Solent 22 Jan. 1860, deeply regretted. She sailed for New York 17 June, under command of captain Vine Hall, and arrived there 28 June. After being exhibited she left New York 16 Aug. and returned to England 26 Aug.

Owing to a lawsuit in April, the ship came into the hands of sheriff's officers; but was released and sailed for New York on 1 May, 1861. On 12 Sept. she suffered much loss through a violent gale.

In 1862 she performed several voyages to and from New York; but in Aug. ran on a rock near Long Island and injured her bottom.

She was repaired and arrived at Liverpool 17 Jan. 1863, and sailed to New York (16-27 May).

She was bought by Glass, Elliot, and Co. in March or April, 1864, and was chartered to convey the Atlantic telegraph cable; sailed from Sheerness 15 July: and returned 19 Aug. 1865; see *Electric Telegraph*, p. 233.

She sailed for New York, prepared for 2000 passengers, 26 March, and returned with 191. She was seized by the seamen, claiming their wages, May, 1867; and the case was carried into chancery in July.

At the meeting of the shareholders 10 Feb. 1868, no dividend was declared.

She conveyed the French Atlantic telegraph cable, successfully laid . . . . . Oct. 1869

Arrived at Bombay with Bombay and Suez cable, 27 Feb.; returned to Sheerness . . . June, 1870

Sailed with the fourth Atlantic telegraph cable 8 June; which was completely laid . 3 July, 1873

Sailed with the fifth Atlantic telegraph cable: laid . . . . . Aug., Sept. 1874

Faraday, steam-ship (for laying electric cables, 360 feet long, 52 feet wide, 36 feet deep, 5000 tons register; to carry 6000 tons dead weight); next in size to *Great Eastern*; built for Messrs. Siemens by Messrs. Mitchell, at Newcastle; launched . . . . . 17 Feb. 1874

STEAM-GUN; suggested by Wm. Murdock, 1803. One patented by Messrs. Perkins, in 1815, was ineffectual.

In Oct. 1870, Mr. H. Bessemer proposed the application of steam power to artillery.

STEAM HAMMER, invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him 18 June, 1842. Its main feature is the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron constituting the hammer, which is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil.

In 1842, Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam-hammer to driving piles, which has importantly assisted in the execution of great public works. Owing to its vast range of power, forged iron-work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with an ease and perfection not previously possible. Parts of gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are executed by the steam-hammer.

A steam-hammer, said to be the then largest in the world, completed at Woolwich: the falling portion weighs 40 tons, and when used with top steam (51 tons) has the force of 91 tons, April, 1874.

STEAM-MAN. A figure constructed to drag a phaeton received this name in New York in March, 1868.

STEAM NAVIGATION, see under *Steam*.

STEAM-PLOUGHS were patented by G. Callaway and R. A. Purkes, 1849; H. Cowing, 1850; and others. John Fowler's of 1854 is much approved.

STEAM-RAM (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1836, and communicated to the admiralty in 1845. Steam-rams built by Mr. James Laird of Birkenhead for the confederates in N. America, were stopped and eventually bought by the British government, 1864.

STEAM-WHISTLES and **STEAM-TRUMPETS**, used in factories to summon or dismiss workmen, prohibited by an act passed Aug. 1872.

STEARINE (from *stear*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperature. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul, in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed *glycerine;* of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine; see *Candles.*

STEEL, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been largely fabricated from the earliest times. A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield, in 1740. The manufacture of shear steel began at Sheffield about 1800. German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crawley. The inventions of Mushat (1800) and Lucas (1804) were important steps in this manufacture; see *Engraving.* In 1856, Mr. H. Bessemer made steel by passing cold air through liquid iron; in 1859, tungsten steel was made in Germany; and in 1861, M. Fremy made steel by bringing red-hot iron in contact with carbonate of ammonia. The subject has been much investigated by M. Caron, 1861-5. In 1860, much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Taranaki or New Plymouth, in New Zealand. In consequence of improved modes, steel is now made cheaply in large masses, and will be employed in the manufacture of cannon, &c. A steel bridge, in connection with the exhibition, was constructed at Paris by M. Joret in 1866.

STEEL PENS. "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1685. Steel pens, made long before, began to come into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for 7*l.* 4*s.* In 1830, the price was 8*s.*, and in 1832, 6*s.* A better pen is now sold for 6*d.* a gross. Birmingham in 1858 produced about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture. Perry, Mitchell, and Gillott are eminent makers. Joseph Gillott, originally a mechanic, made a large fortune by steel-pen making. He died 5 Jan. 1872, aged 72.

STEEL-YARD. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C.—The STEEL-YARD or STILL-YARD COMPANY, London merchants, who had the steel-yard in Thames-street assigned to them by Henry III., about 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderson.* The company lost its privileges, finally, in 1578; and the merchants were expelled from England in 1597.

STEENKIRK, see *Enghien.*

STENOGRAPHY (from *stenos*, narrow), the art of short-hand, said to have been practised by the ancients. Its improvement is attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, Cicero's freedman, and still more to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, written about 1412, is the oldest system extant. Dr. Timothy Bright's "Characterie, or the Art of Short, Swift, and Secret Writing," published in 1588, is the first English work on short-hand. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590; and John Willis published his "*Stenographie*" in 1602. There are now numerous systems: Byrom's (1750), T. Gurney's (1740), Taylor's (1786), Mavor's (1789), Pitman's (phonographic), 1837.

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, ST. (Westminster), built by king Stephen, about 1135. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was applied to the use of Parliament; see *Parliament.* It was destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810; and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844. The restoration of the beautiful crypt was complete in Jan. 1870.

STEPNEY, a parish, E. London, the Stebenhide of Domesday book. Edward I. summoned a parliament here, 1299. Stepney suffered severely by the plague, 1625 and 1665. Stepney-green was restored and opened as a park by the Metropolitan Board of Works, Aug. 1872.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silex) serves as the connecting medium between the colour and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on 5 March, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOMETER, by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about 1350. *Anderson.* M. Say's stereometer, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos*, solid, and *skopein*, to see), an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by professor Charles Wheatstone in 1838, who had announced its principle in 1833. Since 1854, stereoscopes have been greatly improved.

STEREOTYPE, a cast from a page of moveable printing-types, so named by the Parisian printer, Didot, 1798. It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practised by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh, about 1730. Some of Ged's plates are at the Royal Institution, London. A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1735. *Nichols.* Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there. *Phillips.* It was revived in London by Wilson in 1804. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver. Stereotyping used for printing the *Times*, 1856, *et seq.*

In the library of the Royal Institution is an edition of Sallust, with this imprint: "Edinburgi, Gulielmus Ged, auri faber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, ut vulgo fieri solet, sed tabellis seu laminis fusis, excude-

bat. 1744." (Printed at Edinburgh by William Ged of Edinburgh, goldsmith, not with moveable types, as is commonly done, but with cast tablets or plates.)

STERLING (money). Ducange says (1733), "Esterlingus, sterlingus, are English words relating to money, and hence familiar to other nations, and applied to the weight, quality, and kind of money." "Denarius Angliæ, quo vocatur sterlingus," stat. Edw. I. (The penny of England, which is called sterling.) Camden derives the word from *easterling* or *esterling*, observing that the money brought from Germany, in the reign of Richard I., was the most esteemed on account of its purity, being called in old deeds "*nummi easterling.*" Others derive the word from the Easterlings, the first moneyers in England.

STETHOSCOPE. In 1816 Laënnec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and applying one end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer," the principle of which, now termed "auscultation," was known by Hippocrates (357 B.C.), and by Robert Hooke, 1681.

STETTIN (Pomerania), an ancient city, formerly held by the Sidini and Venedes, was taken by Boleslas of Poland in 1121. After being conquered by the Swedes, Russians, and French, it was awarded to Prussia in 1814.

STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The first grand officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having raised a rebellion against his sovereign Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king, who abolished the office, 1265. It is now revived only *pro hâc vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. The last was lord Denman at the trial of the earl of Cardigan, 16 Feb. 1841. The duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of William IV. 1831, and Victoria, 1838.

STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD (an ancient office), has the sole direction of the king's house below-stairs; he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le bâton de notre maison.*" This officer has been called lord steward since 1540; previously to the 31st of Henry VIII. he was styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849.

STICKLESTADT (Norway). Here Olaf II., aided by the Swedes, was defeated in his endeavours to recover his kingdom from Canute, king of Denmark, and slain, 29 July, 1030. He was afterwards sainted, on account of his zeal for Christianity.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, see *Magistrates*.

STIRLING (S. Scotland). The strong castle was taken by Edward I. of England, 1304. Here James II. stabbed the earl of Douglas, 13 Feb. 1452, and here James VI. was crowned, 24 July, 1567. Stirling surrendered to Monk, 14 Aug. 1651.

STIRRUPS were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the 5th century, but were not common even in the 12th.

STOCKACH, a town in Baden, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, defeated the French, 25 March, 1799; and Moreau defeated Kray, 3 May, 1800.

STOCKHOLM, capital of Sweden (built on *holmen*, or islands), was fortified by Berger Jarl about 1254. Here the Swedish nobility were massacred by Christian II. in 1520; see *Sweden*.

Peace of Stockholm, between the king of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick . . . 20 Nov. 1719
Treaty of Stockholm, between Sweden and Russia, in favour of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, 24 March, 1724
Another between England and Sweden . 3 March, 1813
And one between England, France, and Sweden, 21 Nov. 1855

STOCKINGS of silk are said to have been first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. *Howell.* He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of. *Idem.* Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, 1564. *Stow.* The art of weaving stockings in a *frame* was invented in England by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty-five years after he had learnt to knit them with wires or needles. Cotton stockings were first made in 1730; see *Cotton*.

STOCKPORT (in Cheshire) has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here the Manchester blanketeers were dispersed, 11 March, 1817; and here was a serious religious riot, when two Roman catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman catholics gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burnt, 29 June, 1852.

STOCKS, in which drunkards were placed. The last in London was removed from St. Clement Danes, Strand, 4 Aug. 1826.

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice, about 1173, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1690.

"*Bulls*" are persons who buy stock and thus cause the market to rise; "*Bears*" those who sell and cause it to fall.
Act to prevent *stock-jobbing* passed March, 1734; repealed 1860
The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel-court, the residence of the lord mayor, sir Wm. Capel, in 1504, was laid on 18 May, 1801. It was stated on the first stone that the public debt was then 552,730,924*l.*

The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which admiral lord Cochrane (afterwards lord Dundonald), Johnstone, and others, were convicted, 22 Feb. 1814. Lord Cochrane was in consequence expelled the house of commons. His innocence was afterwards proved, and he was restored to his rank by king William IV., and to the honours belonging to it by queen Victoria.

Stock-exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire 11 Feb. 1826

The number of stock-holders in 1840 amounted to 337,481.

Three per cent. annuities created 1726
Three per cent. consols created 1731
Three per cent. reduced 1746
Three per cent annuities, payable at the South Sea-house 1751
Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities created . . 1758
Long annuities 1761
Four per cent consols 1762
Five per cent. annuities . . . . 1797 and 1802
Five per cents. reduced to four 1822
Old four per cents. reduced to three-and-a-half in 1824
Further reductions made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844; the maximum being now three per cent.

By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* (*i. e.*, consolidated annuities, paying 3 per cent. per annum) averaged in the year—

1749	£100	0	0	1815	£58	13	9
1780	63	13	6	1820	68	12	0
1785	68	6	6	1825	90	0	8
1790	71	2	6	1830	89	15	7
1795	74	8	6	1840	89	17	6
1798	59	10	0	1845	93	2	6
1800	66	3	3	1848	86	15	0
1805	58	14	0	1850	96	10	0
1810	67	16	3	1852	99	12	6

The price of £100 stock varied in

1853,	from	£101	to £90⅝	1865,	from	£87⅛	to	£86¼
1854,	,,	96	,, 85⅝	1866,	average	88	June	86¼
1855,	,,	93¾	,, 86⅞	1867,	,,	93	,,	94⅛
1856,	,,	96½	,, 87⅞	1868,	,,	93⅞	,,	94⅝
1857,	,,	95⅞	,, 86⅛	1869,	,,	92⅝	,,	92⅝
1858,	,,	98⅝	,, 94	1870,	,,	92⅛	,,	92¼
1859,	,,	97⅛	,, 89	1871,	,,	92⅝	,,	92
1861,	,,	94¼	,, 89⅛	1872,	,,	92⅛	,,	92⅝
1862,	,,	94⅛	,, 90⅝	1873,	,,	92⅛	,,	92¼
1863,	,,	94	,, 90	1874,	,,	92¼	,,	92⅝
1864,	,,	91⅞	,, 87¼	1875,	,,	93¼	,,	93

Consols, 96⅝, 2 Aug. 1876.

"During the greatest crisis ever developed in the history of the world the funds remain day after day without a fractional movement." *Times*, 11 Oct. 1870.

STOICS, disciples of Zeno, the philosopher (about 290 B.C.); obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch (Greek *Stoa*) at Athens. Zeno taught, that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. *Stanley.*

STOKE, EAST (near Newark, Nottinghamshire). Near here, on 16 June, 1487, the adherents of Lambert Simnel, who personated Edward, earl of Warwick, and claimed the crown, were defeated by Henry VII. John de la Pole, the earl of Lincoln, and most of the leaders, were slain. Simnel was afterwards employed in the king's household.

STONE. Stone buildings erected in England by Benedict Biscop about 670. A stone bridge built at Bow, in the 11th or 12th centuries, is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860; see *Bridges.* The first stone building in Ireland was probably a round tower; see *Building.* Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. *Artificial stone* for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776; see *Ransom's Artificial Stone*, and *Lithotomy.* For stone implements, see *Flints*, and *Piano-forte.* An orchestra composed of wind instruments made of terra-cotta appeared in London in 1874.

STONEHENGE (on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire) is said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin, by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons, who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon about 450. *Geoffrey of Monmouth.* Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, 500. *Polydore Vergil.* An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated. *Dr. Stukeley.* The Britons are said to have held annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, when laws were made and justice administered. The cursus near Stonehenge was discovered by Dr. Stukeley, 6 Aug. 1723.

STONEWALL BRIGADE, see *United States*, 1862, note.

STORM-WARNINGS, see under *Meteorology.*

STORMS, see *Meteorology*, and *Cyclones.* The following are recorded:—

In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, 944.

In several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, 5 Oct. 1091.

On the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215. *Holinshed.*

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1233.

Storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. *Hoveden.*

Violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339. *Matt. Paris.*

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1382. *Holinshed.*

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1396. *Holinshed.*

Hurricane, throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage, on 3 Sept. 1658, the day that Cromwell died. *Mortimer.*

Storm on east coast of England: 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1696.

The "*Great* Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbours and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, 26-27 Nov. 1703. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

Snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, 11 Oct. 1737.

Dreadful hurricane at the Havannah: many public

edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, 25 Oct. 1768.
Awful storm in the north of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, 29 Oct. 1775.
One at Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, 22 April, 1782.
One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.
One general throughout Great Britain: several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, 6 Oct. 1794.
One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, 8 Nov. 1800.
A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, 16-17 Dec. 1814.
An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coast, 31 Aug. 1816.
Dreadful hurricane, ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to the 22nd Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.
Great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall; many vessels lost, Nov. 1821.
In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, 12 Dec. 1822.
Awful storm on the coast of England: many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, 12-13 Jan. 1828.
At Gibraltar, where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, 18 Feb. 1828.
Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, 16 July, 1831.
A hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, 28 Oct. 1838.
Awful hurricane on west coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood; the coasts and harbours were covered with wrecks, the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half-a-million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the winds spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, 6-7 Jan. 1839.
[The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan.) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive.]
Great storm in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.
Great storm on N. coast of Europe, &c., 31 Dec. 1854.
Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 42 fishermen lost, 23 Nov. 1857.
Dreadful storm on the night 25-26 Oct.: the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels; another storm, 31 Oct. and 1 Nov. 1859.
Great storm in the channel, causing much loss of life and property, 1 Jan. 1860.
Dreadful gales, doing much mischief, 26, 27, 28 Feb.; 28 May; and 2 June, 1860.
Great storm: part of the Crystal Palace blown down; Chichester cathedral steeple fell, 20-21 Feb. 1861.
Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, 28 May, 1861.
Storm on the north-east; 50 wrecks, 13-14 Nov. 1861.
At Market Laverton, &c.; hail six and seven feet deep; much damage to crops, 2 Sept. 1862.
Storm on British coasts; many wrecks, 19, 20 Oct. 1862.
There were severe gales, doing much damage, and loss of life, 19 Jan. &c. 1863; and 14 Jan. &c. 1865 (see under *Wrecks*).
Dreadful hurricane in the Indian Ocean, &c. (see *Cyclone, Calcutta*), 5 Oct. 1864.
Hurricane at Lisbon, causes much damage, worst for many years, 13 Dec. 1864.
Severe gales; many vessels and lives lost (see *Wrecks*), 6-11 Jan. 1866; 2-4 Dec. 1867; 22 Jan. and 31 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1868; 11-12 Sept. 1869.
Severe storm; much damage; barometer very low, 24 Jan. 1872.
After several days' intense heat, violent storms, and deluges of rain in midland and southern counties; several persons killed, 24-26 June, 1872.
Very stormy in July and August, 1872.
Violent gale and much destruction, 8 Dec. 1872.
Awful storms in Scotland, and N. England; loss of life, and much damage, 22, 23 July; in Lancashire and Yorkshire, 16 Dec. 1873.
Awful storm, N. E. London: several persons killed: churches and buildings fired; railways flooded, 11 July, 1874.
Violent gales, with destruction of life and property, 21 Oct.; Nov. 29; 7, 8, 10, 11 Dec. 1874.
Much destruction by typhoon at Macao, Hong Kong, &c., 22 Sept. 1874.
Severe snow-storms in Scotland, several lives lost, 1, 3 Jan. 1875.
Destructive storms at Buda-Pesth, about 200 killed, 26 June, 1875.
On coast of Texas: Galveston, Indianapola, and other places much injured; villages washed away by the sea; great loss of life, 15-18 Sept. 1875.
Severe snow-storm, south England; destruction of life and property; telegraph wires broken, 12 March, 1875.

STORTHING, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Haco V. in 1223.

STOVES. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and generally on the continent. Dr. Franklin and count Rumford pointed out the waste of fuel in our open fires; and Dr. Neil Arnott patented his "improvements in the production and agency of heat," 14 Nov. 1821. See *Chimneys*, and *Cottager's Stove*.

STOWMARKET EXPLOSION, see *Gun-Cotton*, 1871.

STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATS, a party which advocates limiting the powers of a government to police purposes, arose in the United States of America in 1872, and nominated Charles O'Connor for the presidency. A state convention was convoked to meet at Harrisburg, 16 Oct. 1872.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales island, and Singapore, secured to Great Britain in 1824, were made a separate dependency in 1853, and placed under the governor-general of India. They were separated from India, and constituted an independent settlement by an act passed 10 Aug. 1866, which took effect April, 1867. Governor, sir Harry St. George Ord, 1867; sir Andrew Clarke, 1873; sir William F. D. Jervois, 1875.

Traders complained to Sir H. Ord, governor, who said they must submit to their risks . . . 1872
Sir Andrew Clarke made a treaty establishing Abdullah as sultan in place of Ismail, and a British resident as his adviser, with plenary powers at Perak . . . . . Jan. 1874
Sir W. F. D. Jervois, governor . . . . Oct. 1875
Mr. J. W. Birch, the resident, issues a proclamation, 1 Nov.; is suddenly attacked and killed, 2 Nov. ,,
The Malays rise, and besiege the residency, which is relieved by Capt. Innes, 6 Nov. He is killed in attacking a stockade . . . . 15 Nov. ,,
The Malays thoroughly defeated by troops from Hong Kong and Calcutta, under Gen. Colborne, 7 and 22 Dec. ,,
Kinti taken; Ismail retreats . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
British power supreme at Perak . . . . 27 Dec. ,,
Major Hawkins killed in an ambuscade; the village burnt . . . . . 4 Jan. 1876
Ismail surrenders, about 21 March; Birch's assassin hanged . . . . . 20 May, ,,

STRALSUND (Pomerania), a strong fortified Hanse-town, built about 1230. It resisted a fierce siege by Wallenstein in 1628; was taken by Frederick William, of Brandenburg, in 1678; restored to the Swedes, 1679; re-captured by the Prussians and their allies, Dec. 1715. It surrendered to the French under Brune, 20 Aug. 1807; was awarded to Prussia, 1815.

STRAND (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected 1547-1605. *Stow.* The Strand bridge was commenced 11 Oct. 1811; see *Waterloo bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

STRANGERS in house of commons; see *Parliament*, May, 1875.

STRASBURG, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Alemanni, 357, who captured it, 455. It was annexed to Germany, 870. Louis XIV. seized it 28 Sept. 1681, and retained it by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697, but captured by the Germans, 28 Sept. 1870, and retained at the peace, May, 1871. The cathedral, an epitome of Gothic art, was founded by Clovis, and reconstructed by Pepin and Charlemagne. After destruction by lightning, 1007, it was principally rebuilt by Erwin de Steinbach and his son in the 14th century. The lofty tower was completed in 1439. The celebrated astronomical clock, after a long stoppage, was repaired by M. Schwilgué, and inaugurated 1 Jan. 1843.

An attempt at insurrection in the city was made by prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and emperor), aided by two officers and some privates . . 30 Oct. 1836
It was instantly suppressed by their arrest, and the prince was shipped off to America by the French government.
Strasburg invested by the Germans, principally from Baden, during the Franco-Prussian war 10 Aug. 1870
Gen. von Werder assumed the command of the besiegers, and the bombardment began 14 Aug., and a vigorous sally was repulsed . 16 Aug. "
Gen. Uhrich, the commander, declared that he would not surrender except upon a heap of ashes; but after a heroic resistance, and when a breach had been made and an assault was impending, notice was given, and the place surrendered at 2 A.M.; at 8 A.M. 17,150 men and 400 officers laid down their arms . . 27 Sept. "
The German loss was said to be 906 men, of whom 43 were officers . . . . 28 Sept. "
The Germans entered Strasburg on the anniversary of its surrender to the French in 1681 by a surprise . . . . . 30 Sept. "
Uhrich received the grand cross of the legion of honour . . . . . Oct. "
The invaluable library was destroyed and the cathedral much injured. About 400 houses were destroyed, and 8000 persons rendered homeless.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (Warwickshire), see *Shakespeare*.

STRATHCLUYD, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon conquest, about 560. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder, in 924.

STRATHFIELD-SAYE, a parish partly in Berkshire and Hampshire, in which is situate the estate bought of lord Rivers by the nation for 263,000*l.*, and presented to the duke of Wellington, 1817. An act to provide a suitable residence for his grace and his heirs was passed 11 July, 1815.

STRATHMORE ESTATES. Miss Bowes, of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.*, with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, 25 Feb. 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, 10 Nov. 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, 23 Nov. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, in Cornwall, 16 May, 1643, between the royal army under sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

STRAWBERRY, see *Fruits*.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, Surrey, the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, constructed 1750, at Twickenham, near London. In April and May, 1842, his collection of pictures and articles of taste and virtu were sold by auction for 29,615*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The villa has been enlarged by its present owners, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, created lord, and the countess of Waldegrave.

STREET MUSIC. An act was passed in 1864 for the better regulation of street-music in the metropolitan police districts.

STREET RAILWAYS, see *Tramways*.

STRELITZ, the imperial guard of Russia, established by Ivan IV. about 1568. Becoming frequently seditious, it was suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1698-1704.

STRIKES, see under *Agriculture*, *Preston*, *London*, 1859-61; *Newcastle*, and *Trials*, Aug. 1867.

The tailors of London struck for increase of wages; they yield . . . . . April, 1834
The strike of the calico printers of Glasgow . . . "
Staffordshire potters strike; obtained an advance after much loss . . . Nov. 1834-March, 1835
The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place 1852
Strike of the London cabmen . . . 27-30 July, 1853
Builders' strike . . . . . Aug.-Oct. 1859
A strike among the silk-workers at Coventry came to an end . . . . . 30 Aug. 1860
An unsuccessful attempt to get up a strike in the building trade began . . . . . 23 March, 1861
A strike of the puddlers in the iron trade occurred in the spring of (see *Iron*, and *Railways*) . . 1865
Strike of London west-end tailors (about 2000), lasted . . . . . 22 April-Oct. 1867
Great strike of colliers near St. Helens, April, 1867; about 40,000 men on strike . . . April, 1868
Colliery strike at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield; dreadful riots and devastation . . . 21 Jan. 1870
Strike of 10,000 miners at Le Creuzot, Burgundy, the property of M. Schneider; soon over Jan. "
Strike of builders employed by Messrs. Brass and Jackson & Shaw, for a 9 hours' day, at 9*d.* an hour, 1 June; after negotiation led to a lock-out by the masters, beginning . . 19 June, 1872

The lock-out of the masons ceased, the carpenters going on, 9 July; arrangements were made, and strike ceased . . . . about 27 Aug. 1872
Strike of London journeymen bakers, 23 Sept.-9 Oct. ,,
Strike of firewood cutters . . . . Sept. ,,
Lock-out of miners in Wales for their excessive demands . . . . . Oct. ,,
Strike of London gas-stokers (see *Gas*) . 2 Dec. ,,
Strike of about 60,000 colliers in S. Wales, refusing to submit to 10 per cent. reduction in wages, 1 Jan. Strike ended . . about 25 March. 1873
Powerful speech of earl Fitzwilliam to his colliers of Low Stubbin after a strike . . . 5 June, ,,
Strike of about 50,000 miners, South Wales, 2 Jan.; led to a lock-out, 1 Feb.; given up; gradual return of men to work end of . . . . May, 1875
Strike of Warwickshire miners . . May-Aug., ,,
Strikes at Oldham and Dundee . July-August ,,
Strike of earl Fitzwilliam's colliers on account of the compulsory use of safety lamps; he closes his mines and rejects their submission . Dec., ,,
Erith, strike of workmen of Eastons and Anderson, engineers, in opposition to piece-work, 18 Dec.; supported by amalgamated engineers, Dec., 1875; on trial for conspiracy, the men plead guilty; no sentence passed . . . . . 14 July, 1876
Strike of 1600 miners against 15 per cent. reduction of wages, Bolton . . . . 24 Aug., ,,

STRONTIUM. The native carbonate of strontia was discovered at Strontian, in Argyleshire, in 1787. Sir Humphry Davy first obtained from it the metal strontium in 1808.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the strychnos Ignatia and nux vomica, and also in the upas poison. Half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of William Palmer, who was executed for the murder of Cook, 14 June, 1856.

STUART, House of, see *Scotland*, p. 645; *England*, p. 253; and *Pretenders*.

STUCCO WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it. *Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about 1550; and in Italy, France, and England in the 18th century.

STUD Company, to improve the breed of British horses, held its first annual meeting, 20 Sept. 1873.

STUHM (W. Prussia). Here Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Poles, 1628.

STURGES BOURNE'S ACT, 58 Geo. III. c. 69 (1818), relates to parish vestries.

STUTTGARD (Würtemburg), first mentioned in 1229, was made his residence by count Eberhard, 1320; enlarged by Ulric, 1436; and made capital of the state, 1482. It has been greatly adorned during the last and present centuries. International rifle meeting here, 1 Aug. 1875.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C.; see *New Style*.

STYLE Royal, see *Majesty*, and *Titles*. The *styles* of the English sovereigns are given in the later editions Nicolas's "Chronology of History." The Royal Style and Titles Act, adding to the queen's titles "empress of India," after much opposition in the commons, received royal assent 27 April; proclamation issued 28 April; announced in India, by the viceroy, 19 Aug. 1876.

STYLITES, see *Monachism*.

STYRIA (Austria), part of the ancient Noricum and Pannonia, was held successively by the Romans, Ostrogoths, and Avars. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and divided among his followers, styled counts, among whom the count of Styria, about 876, was the most powerful. The count became margrave about 1030; and Ottocar VI., in 1180, was made duke. At his death, 1192, Styria was annexed to the duchy of Austria. In 1246 it was acquired by Bela IV. of Hungary; in 1253, by Ottocar II. of Bohemia; after whose defeat and death, at Marchfeld, in 1278, it reverted to Rudolph of Austria, and was annexed to his possessions.

SUBMARINE LAMP, one invented by Siebe and Gorman, has been in use since 1850, especially at Cherbourg. Heinke and Davis's lamp was exhibited, 1871.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, see *Telegraph* (under *Electricity*).

SUBSIDIES to the kings of England were formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340. *Anderson*. Subsidies were raised upon the people of England by James I. 1624; but they were included in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. Four subsidies (the last) were granted to Charles II. in 1663.*

SUCCESSION ACTS, see *Settlement*.

SUCCESSION, War of (1702–1713), distinguished by the achievements of the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and their unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded; see *Spain*, and *Utrecht*.

SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51), after much discussion, was passed 4 Aug. 1853. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property.

SUDBURY, in Suffolk, was disfranchised for bribery in 1844.

SUEVI, a warlike Gothic tribe, which, with the Alani and the Visigoths, entered Spain about 408, were overcome by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.

SUEZ CANAL. The caliph Omar about 640 opposed cutting the isthmus. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1852. He undertook to cut a canal through 90 miles of sand, to run out moles into the Mediterranean; to deepen the shallow waters; to create ports to receive the ships from India and Australia, and to adapt the canal to irrigation. The consent of the Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments was gradually obtained, but not that of the British. A company was formed for the purpose, and the work commenced in 1858 by Mr. Daniel Lange (knighted 1870). The cost

* England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists in France, and against Bonaparte.

was estimated at 8,000,000*l.* Engineer, M. L. Monteit.

M. Delacoür, a French engineer, after viewing the works which were "employing 25,000 men in the desert," expressed his conviction that they would be completed in four or five years . . 7 Nov. 1862
The waters of the Mediterranean admitted into a narrow channel communicating with Lake Timsah . . . . . Dec. ,,
The new town Timsah named Ismaila . 4 March, 1863
The works visited by the Sultan and by Mr. Hawkshaw . . . . . ,,
The company compelled by the Egyptian government to give up employment of compulsory labour; litigation ensued . . . . Aug. ,,
M. de Lesseps reported that a vessel containing 30 persons had been tugged along the canal the whole distance between the two seas . Feb. 1865
Delegates from the British chambers of commerce visited the works, and reported that the success of the scheme was only an affair of time and money . . . . . 17 April, ,,
The flood gates of the smaller Suez canal were opened, the fresh water of the Nile admitted; a coal vessel passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
The *Primo*, 80 tons burden, passed through the canal from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea, 17 Feb. 1867
A loan raised in France . . . . . ,,
French and English vessels enter the canal . Nov. 1868
Mr. John Fowler, the engineer, reported the canal as suitable for steamers and mail traffic, but not for vessels requiring tugs . . . . 5 Feb. 1869
Water of the Mediterranean admitted to the salt lakes . . . . . 18 March, ,,
The works visited by the prince and princess of Wales . . . . . 23 March, ,,
The canal successfully opened in the presence of the emperor of Austria, the empress of the French, the viceroy of Egypt, and others . . 17 Nov. ,,
M. de Lesseps entertained in London . 4 July, 1870
Traffic in 1870-1 doubled 1872-3
Charges upon vessels passing through the canal increased 50 per cent.; the British appeal for a national conference . . . . . April, ,,
International conference on Suez dues met at Constantinople; 21 sittings; report dated 18 Dec. Proposals of the sultan accepted by European powers . . . . . Dec. 1873
M. de Lesseps protests; the lords of the admiralty informed (by D. A. Lange) that the canal will be closed unless the old dues are paid, 22 April; he gives way about . . . . 26 April, 1874
Col. Stokes, after a survey, reported to the earl of Derby that the canal generally was in a satisfactory state . . . . . 20 April, ,,
British government authorise Messrs. Rothschild to buy for 4,080,000*l.* the Khedive's shares (176,602 shares of 20*l.*, out of 400,000) in the canal; (5 per cent. to be paid till 1 July, 1894, after which dividends will be received) . . . . Nov. 1875
M. de Lesseps in a circular says he regards "as a fortunate circumstance the powerful union between English and French capitalists for the purely industrial and necessarily peaceful working of the universal maritime canal." . 29 Nov. ,,
The subject discussed in the commons, 14 Feb.; money (4,080,000*l.*) voted . . . . . 21 Feb. 1876

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. Power to appoint them was given by parliament in 1534 to Henry VIII. as head of the church; see *Bishops* and *Supremacy*.

SUGAR* (*Saccharum officinarum*) is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C. *Strabo.* An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage. *Lucan.* It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen, 2nd century. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625;—in large quantities, 1150. Attempted to be cultivated in Italy; not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.

The sugar-cane transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily and Madeira . . . . . about 1138
It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an instance in 1497
A manuscript letter from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eighte pence a pounde" . . . . 6 March, 1546
Sugar first taxed (by James II.) 1685
Duties on free and slave-grown sugars equalized, Aug. 1846
Duties reduced and regulated . . . . . Sept. 1848
Duty increased (war) 1855
Reduced, 1857, 1864; modified, 1867; greatly reduced, 1 Aug. 1870; further reduced, May, 1873; abolished from . . . . . 1 May, 1874

Sugar-refining was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1503, and was first practised in England in 1659, though some say we had the art a few years earlier. The invaluable vacuum-pan was invented by Howard, 1812. Dr. Scoffern's processes were patented in 1848-50, but not adopted in Britain.

RAW SUGAR IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.—1853, 7,284,290 cwts.; 1860, 8,817,277 cwts.; 1865, 10,250,524 cwts.; 1871, 12,126,508 cwts.; 1875, 16,264,711 cwts.

See *Beet-root*.

SUICIDE (from *sui*, self; *cædere*, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instances recorded in Jewish history are those of Samson, about 1120, and Saul, 1055 B.C. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the reign of Tarquin I., the Roman soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Cato committed suicide, 46 B.C.* In the Roman catholic church, in the 6th century it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it. It is now usually buried in consecrated ground without a religious ceremony.

MEMORABLE RECENT CASES OF SUICIDE.

Gen. Pichegru . . . . . 7 April, 1804
Miss Champante . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,

* Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without congeners, has of late years become the head of a numerous family, viz.: Cane-sugar (*sucrose*, from the sugar-cane; boiled with dilute acids it becomes *glucose*); Fruit-sugar (from many recent fruits); Grape-sugar (*glucose*, from dried fruits and altered starch); sugar of milk; *Melitose* (from eucalyptus, by Berthelot in 1856); *sorbin* (from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze); *inosite* (from muscular tissue, Scherer); *dulcose* (by Laurent); *mannite* (from manna, obtained from the fraxinus ornus, a kind of ash); *quercite* (from acorns); to these have been added *mycose*, by M. Mitscherlich, and *melezetose* and *trehalose*, by M. Berthelot.

* Three instances of self-destruction by fire: the philosopher Empedocles threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; a Frenchman threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.

Sellis, valet of the duke of Cumberland . 31 May, 1810
Abraham Goldsmid, an eminent merchant . . ,,
Williams, supposed murderer of the Marr family and others . . . . . 15 Dec. 1811
Lord French . . . . . 9 Dec. 1814
Marshal Berthier . . . . . 1 June, 1815
Samuel Whitbread, esq. . . . . 6 July, ,,
Sir Richard Croft . . . . . 13 Feb. ,,
Sir Samuel Romilly . . . . . 2 Nov. 1818
Christophe, king of Hayti . . . . 8 Oct. 1820
Adm. sir George Campbell . . . . . 23 June, 1821
Marquis of Londonderry . . . . . 12 Aug. 1822
Hon. colonel Stanhope . . . . . 26 Jan. 1825
Mr. Montgomery in Newgate (see *Prussic Acid*), 4 July, 1828
Miss Charlotte Both . . . . . 3 Jan. 1830
Lord Greaves . . . . . 7 Feb. ,,
Colonel Brereton . . . . . 13 Jan. 1832
Major Thompson . . . . . 13 June, ,,
Mr. Simpson, the traveller . . . . 24 July, 1840
Lord James Beresford . . . . . 27 April, 1841
Gen. sir Rufane Shaw Donkin . . . 1 May, ,,
The earl of Munster . . . . . 20 March, 1842
Lord Congleton . . . . . 8 June, ,,
Laman Blanchard . . . . . 15 Feb. 1845
Colonel J. Gurwood, editor of "Wellington's Despatches" . . . . . 25 Dec. ,,
Rear-admiral Collard . . . . . 18 March, 1846
Haydon, the eminent painter . . . 22 June, ,,
Count Bresson . . . . . 2 Nov. 1847
Colonel King, in India . . . . . 12 July, 1850
Walter Watts, lessee of Olympic theatre, 13 July, ,,
Rev. Dr. Rice . . . . . 20 Jan. 1853
Lieut.-col. Layard . . . . . 27 Dec. ,,
Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakspere's Cliff, Dover) . . . . . 16 Aug. 1854
Dr. Franks, late editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, after killing his son . . . . . 3 Nov. 1855
John Sadleir, M.P. (in 1852, a lord of the treasury), by prussic acid; on Hampstead Heath (He was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tipperary bank, &c.) . . . . 16 Feb. 1856
A. Smart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the whispering-gallery in St. Paul's . . 14 March, ,,
Charles Russell, esq., late chairman of Great Western Railway . . . . . 15 May, ,,
Hugh Miller, geologist, author of *The Old Red Sandstone* (insane, through overwork) . . 23 Dec. ,,
Major-gen. Stalker, C.B., of Indian army (14 March), and commodore Ethersey, of the Indian navy. (Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia: see *Bushire*) . . . . . 17 March, 1857
Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, brother of Eliot, lost in the *Amazon* . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Henry M. Witt, a promising young chemist, at the Government School of Mines . . . 19 June, 1858
Dr. Sadleir, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, July, ,,
Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, 27 Aug. 1860
Lord Forth, son of earl of Perth . . . 8 Oct. 1861
Wm. G. Prescott, banker . . . . . 29 April, 1865
Admiral Robert Fitz-Roy (see *New Zealand*, and *Meteorology*) . . . . . 30 April, ,,
Col. Hobbs (connected with the suppression of Jamaica outbreak) on his way to England, 9 May, 1867
G. W. Green, merchant, jumped off Clifton Suspension bridge . . . . . 11 May, ,,
Dr. A. W. Warder, murderer of his wife, at Brighton, 12 July, ,,
Thos. Lee, threw himself from the north tower of the Crystal palace . . . . . 18 Feb. 1868
Theodore, emperor of Abyssinia . . . 13 April, ,,
Mr. Stephenson, bettor on races; the "leviathan book-maker" . . . . . 9 Feb. 1869
G. H. Townsend, historical scholar . . . 25 Feb. ,,
Lord Cloncurry . . . . . 3 April, ,,
Sir Robert H. J. Harvey, Norwich banker, 15 July; died . . . . . 19 July, 1870
M. Prévost-Paradol, the accomplished French minister at Washington, formerly a correspondent for the *Times* . . . . . 19 July, ,,
Mr. Robert K. Bowley, 15 years manager of the Crystal palace company . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Dr. Augustus Matthiessen, eminent chemist, professor at St. Bartholomew's hospital . . 6 Oct. ,,
Lord Walsingham . . . . . 31 Jan. 1871
Sir James Shaw Willes, justice of common pleas (overwrought mind) . . . . . 2 Oct. 1872
Earl Delawarr (insane) . . . . . 22 April, 1873
Rev. Arthur Holmes, dean of Clare College, Cambridge, a great scholar; (overwrought mind) 17 April, 1875
George Lord Lyttelton, eminent scholar; temporary insanity: 18 April; died . . 19 April, 1876
Abdul-Aziz, sultan of Turkey, deposed 29 May; committed suicide, insane . . . . . 4 June, 1876
Dr. Samuel Butcher, bishop of Meath; insane, 29 July. ,,

INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1856	919	395	1314
1858	909	366	1275
1860	961	396	1357
1861	961	363	1324
1862	938	346	1284
1863	1048	337	1385
1864	978	959	1337
1865	1028	369	1397
1866	973	387	1360
1867	985	371	1356
1868	1138	408	1546
1869	1165	397	1562
1870	1135	382	1517
1871	1073	391	1464
1872	1057	398	1455
1873	1099	382	1481
1874	1166	383	1549

SUITORS' FUND (in the court of chancery), in 1862 amounted to 1,290,000*l*. As this money has no specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply it to the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed, which was directed by the "Courts of Laws Fees" act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

SULPHUR has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol. Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced by him from burning sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder, and a deleterious ingredient in coal gas.—The sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the 16th century, but the exportation was inconsiderable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which, however gave a great and lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture. In 1871, only 937,049 tons were imported into the united kingdom.

SULTAN, or ruler, a Turkish title, from the Arabic, given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes, Angrolipez and Musgad, about 1055. *Vattier*. It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmoud, in the 4th century of the Hegira.

SUMATRA, an island in the Indian ocean, called Java Minor by Marco Polo, and visited by Nicolo di Conti prior to 1449. Mainly on account of the pepper trade, the Dutch formed a settlement at Padang about 1649, and the British at Bencoolen about 1685. The Dutch possessions with Java were acquired by the British in 1811; but were restored in 1816. In 1824 the Dutch acquired all the British settlements in Sumatra, in exchange for Malacca

and some possessions in India. Restrictions on their progress in Sumatra were removed by treaty Feb. 1872. Severe fighting between the Dutch and the Achinese natives with varying results, mostly in favour of the Dutch, April 1873 to June 1876.

SUMPTUARY LAWS restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. The laws of Lycurgus were severe against luxury, probably about 881 B.C. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no sober woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, or wear gold or embroidered apparel, 450 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans (181 B.C.) limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1856; see *Dress*.

SUN.* Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected till about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530; see *Copernican System*, and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Gassendi. For recent discoveries, see *Eclipses*, *Spectrum*, and *Venus*.

By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis.
Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley 1702
Solar spots were observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1610. A macula three times the size of the earth passed the sun's centre, 21 April, 1766, and frequently since.
Dr. Wilson observed the motion of a spot . . 1769
Herschel measured two spots, whose length together exceed 50,000 miles . . . . . 19 April, 1779
Schwabe discovered that a cycle of changes (from maximum to minimum and minimum to maximum) in the number of spots occurs in 11 years, confirmed by Wolf and others 1826-51
Mr. Warren De la Rue took two photographs at the time of total obscuration . . . . 18 July, 1860
Mr. James Nasmyth discovers the lenticular-shaped objects on the sun (termed by him "willow-leaves," by Stone "rice-grains") . . 28 Aug. ,,
Red flames, or protuberances, during an eclipse of the sun, observed by capt. Stannyan, 1706; by Halley, 1715; by F. Baily (hence termed "Baily's beads,") 1842.
Determined by M. Janssen to be due to the accumulated hydrogen of the photosphere, at the solar eclipse (see *Eclipses*) . . . . . 18 Aug. 1868
Mouchet constructed a solar boiler for distillation, &c. . . . . Oct. 1860
Mr. Ericsson proposed condensation of the sun's rays and their employment as a motive power, Oct. 1868
The observations of the eclipse of 22 Dec. 1870 and 12 Dec. 1871 led to the opinion that an unknown substance (represented in the spectrum by line 1474) existed in the sun.
"*Solar physics*" especially studied by Messrs. Warren De la Rue, Balfour Stewart, &c. . . . 1865-6

SUNCION, TREATY OF, between general Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognising the independence of Paraguay, 14 July, 1852.

SUNDA ISLES, include Java and Sumatra (*which see*).

SUNDAY was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica*, or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals (*Eusebius, Life of Constantine*), and it was followed by several imperial edicts, in favour of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated 7 March, 321. See *Sabbath*, *Sabbatarians*, *Sports*, *Book of*, &c.—For SUNDAY LETTER, see *Dominical Letter*.

The council of Orleans prohibited country labour . 338
The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4th Canon, Edgar . 960
Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606
James I. authorised certain sports after divine service on Sundays (see *Sports*) 1618
Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I. . . . 1625
Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours and meat in public-houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II. 1676
The Sunday act (of bishop Porteus) 21 Geo. III. c. 49 passed 1781
Lord Robert Grosvenor (since lord Ebury), introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. (It met with much opposition and was withdrawn), April-July, 1855
The Jews released from the compulsory observance of Sunday . . . . . began 28 May, 1871
Sunday act (1676) amended . . . . . 17 Aug. ,,
Opening of public museums and galleries on Sunday often proposed in parliament; negatived (271-68) . . . . . 19 May, 1874
The Brighton Aquarium Company fined for opening on Sunday, 27 April; much agitation; petitions to government for and against, May; an act was passed to enable the Home Secretary to remit the penalties . . . . . 13 Aug., 1875

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY was founded 25 Nov. 1869. It began its proceedings by a lecture delivered by Dr. W. B. Carpenter at St. George's-hall, Regent-street, 16 Jan. 1870. Its success was reported at the first annual meeting, 7 July, 1870. See *Recreative Religionists*.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, see *Newspapers*.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS were established in England about 1781, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with Rev. Thos. Stock. It is said that a Sunday school existed at Catterick, Yorkshire, 1763-4. Sunday-school buildings exempted from rates in 1869. The Sunday School Union was founded in 1802; in 1867 it supported 652 schools; Church of England Sunday School Institute, 1843; see *Education*, and *Sabbath Schools*.

* The estimated diameter is 840,000 miles, and the distance from the earth, till lately given as 95,000,000 miles, has been recently corrected to 94,000,000, by the result of the experiments and calculations of MM. Fizeau and Foucault (1864). "The error corrected corresponds to the apparent breadth of a human hair at 125 feet, or of a sovereign 8 miles off." *Herschel*. The sun is now described as consisting of a solid or liquid nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope (photosphere) over which is a dense atmosphere, containing the vapours of various metals and other elements (1865); see *Spectrum*.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION, formed in 1718, arose out of a modification of the Stanhope ministry. After various changes, it was broken up in 1721.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, *first lord of the treasury.*
Earl Cowper, *lord chancellor.*
Earl Stanhope and Mr. Craggs, *secretaries.*
Mr. Aislabie, *chancellor of the exchequer*, &c.

SUN DIALS, see *Dials.*

SUNNITES, or **SONNITES** (*which see*).

SUPERANNUATION ACTS for the Civil Service were passed in April, 1859, and Aug. 1866.

SUPPER, see *Lord's Supper.*

SUPREMACY over the church was claimed by pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 494. On 15 Jan. 1535, Henry VIII. by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formerly assumed the style of "on earth supreme head of the church of England," which has been retained by all succeeding sovereigns. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More) and many others were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1578, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence. The "act of Supremacy," repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, c. 8 (1554), was re-enacted 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559).

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE was constituted by the Judicature Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, passed 5 Aug. 1873, to come into operation 1 Nov. 1874. In 1874 this was deferred to 1 Nov. 1875.

The existing courts were to be united into one Supreme Court, divided into the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court to consist of the lord chancellor, the two lord chief justices, the vice-chancellors, and the other judges: (hereafter the court to consist of 21 judges.)
Five divisions: 1. Chancery, 2. Queen's Bench, 3. Common Pleas, 4. Exchequer, and 5. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty; subject to alteration.
The Court of Appeal to consist of five ex-officio judges (viz., lord chancellor, two lord chief justices, lord chief baron, master of the rolls), and such others as may be appointed (§§ 20, 21, 22).
Appeals to the house of lords or the judicial committe of the privy council to be discontinued.
Law and equity to be concurrently administered; law terms abolished; and sittings in vacation provided for. See under *Terms.*
The act passed 11 Aug., 1875, suspended §§ 20, 21, and 55, converted the proposed court of appeal into an intermediate court till 1 Nov., 1876. (See below).
The Supreme Court of Judicature (comprising the High Court of Justice, Chancery division, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer subdivisions, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty division began . . . . . 2 Nov. 1875
After one term, it was said in the *Times*, "Its operation has tended to economise judicial power and to prevent delay of justice" . . . 29 Nov., „
By the Appellate Jurisdiction Act (1876) the house of lords retains its powers as a court of ultimate appeal; the court to consist of the lord chancellor, two lords of appeal (to be created peers for life, with 6000*l.* salary) and any peers who are or have been lawyers. Act to come into operation . . . . . 1 Nov. 1876
The court may sit during prorogation of parliament.
The statute relating to the judicial committee of the privy council, and to the intermediate court of appeal is amended 1876
By this act also the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer divisions of the Supreme Court are converted into 15 courts of first instance or primary courts.

SURAT (E. Indies). Before the English East India company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under captain Best in 1611. The Great Mogul had here an officer who was styled his admiral. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee, on the British factory, was defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again attacked in 1670 and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British in 1800 and 1803.

SURGEONS. Barbers and surgeons were united in one company in 1540; but it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth." In 1745 the surgeons and barbers of London were made distinct corporations. The college of surgeons obtained charters in 1745, 1800, and 1843 (when it was styled the "Royal College of Surgeons of England"), 1852, and 1859. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-inn-fields was re-modelled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. The museum began with the Hunterian collection, 1800; and the library was founded in 1801. See *Medical Council.*

SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Aëtius, 500; Paulus Ægineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century a new era in the science began; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests and barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London; see *Physic.*

SURINAM (Dutch Guinea), discovered by Columbus, 1498. The factories established by the English in 1640 were occupied by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1654; taken by the British, 1799, 1804; and restored to the Dutch, 1802, 1814.

SURNAMES were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitz-herbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, O'Neal, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The northern nations added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalised in the reign of Henry VI., 1435. M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of English Surnames" was published in 1860.

SURPLICES were first worn by the Jewish priests, and are said to have been first used in

churches in the fourth century, and encouraged by pope Adrian, 786. "Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves," *Canon* 58. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI. 1547; again 1 Eliz. 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II. 1662; see *Ritualism*.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (near London) were established in 1831, by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter change. Various picture models have been exhibited here since 1837, viz., Vesuvius, Iceland, &c., accompanied by fireworks. In 1856, a company which had taken the gardens, erected a large yet elegant building for concerts; the architect being Mr. Horace Jones. On 19 Oct. 1856, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured, by a false alarm of fire. It was burnt 11 June, 1861; see *Fires*. In 1862 the hall was temporarily taken for the reception of the patients of St. Thomas's hospital.

SURTEES SOCIETY for publishing MSS. relating to the northern counties, established 1834; 64 volumes published, 1876.

SURVEY ACT, passed 12 May, 1870. See *Ordnance Survey*.

SURVEYORS, INSTITUTION OF, London, founded in 1868, to promote the "knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor." About 350 members in 1873.

SUSA, or SHUSHAN, capital of Susiana, a province of Persia, was taken by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C.

SUSPENDING POWER, see *Dispensing Power*.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES are ancient in China. The Hungerford (or Charing-cross) suspension bridge, opened May 1, 1845, was removed to Clifton and opened there, 8 Dec. 1864. Parliament empowered the commissioners of woods to erect (among other improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept. 1846; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster suspension bridge was opened 10 Nov. 1862; see *Menai Strait, Hungerford, Clifton*, &c.

SUSPENSORY BILL, the name given to "a bill to prevent for a limited time [to 1 Aug. 1869] new appointments in the church of Ireland; and to restrain, for the same period, in certain respects, the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland." This bill was introduced into the commons by Mr. Gladstone, 14 May, and passed through committee, 5 June; rejected by the lords (192 to 97), 30 June, 3 A.M., 1868.

SUSSEX, see *Britain*.

SUTLEJ, a river in N.W. India, the ancient Hyphasis or Hypana, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwal, 28 Jan., and Sobraon, 10 Feb. 1846 (*which see*).

SUTTEE, the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the Son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. Seventeen widows have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished in a year. The English government, after long discouraging suttees, formally abolished them, Dec. 1829; but they have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the rajah of Beygoon thus perished, June, 1864.

SWABIA, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clovis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, 496. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the emperor Conrad I., in 912, for Erchanger; according to some, in 916, for Burckhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen in 1080. Duke Frederick III. became emperor of Germany as Frederick I. (usually styled Barbarossa, red beard), in 1152. Conradin, his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (*which see*), in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German states; part of Swabia is included in Würtemberg and Switzerland. Swabia was made a circle of the empire in 1387 and 1500. A league, composed of Swabian cities and states, about 1254, was the germ of the great Swabian league, formed for the preservation of the peace of Germany, under the auspices of the emperor Frederick, in 1488.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT, see *Western Australia*.

SWEABORG, a strong fortress in Finland, the Gibraltar of the north, 3½ miles south of Helsingfors; it is situated on seven rocky islands; the fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and completed after Finland was united to Russia in 1809. On 6 Aug. 1855, the English and French fleet anchored off Sweaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 9th to the 11th, causing the destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dockyard and arsenal. Few casualties and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron, but this success was not followed up.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS, first used about 528, and introduced in judicial proceedings about 600. *Rapin.*—PROFANE SWEARING made punishable by fine; a labourer or servant forfeiting 1*s.*, others 2*s.* for the first offence; for the second offence, 4*s.*; the third offence, 6*s.*; 6 Will. III., 1695; see *Oaths*.

SWEATING SICKNESS, see *Plague*.

SWEDEN (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden; see *Scandinavia*. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previous to the 11th century. By the union of Calmar in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not wholly rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers, and meet every three years (last time, 20 Jan. 1873). The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linnæus, Celsius, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen. Population (31 Dec. 1874) of Sweden, 4,341,559; of Norway, 1,796,000.

Odin said to arrive in the north, and die	B.C.	70
His son Skiold reigns		40
The Skioldungs reign till Olaf the infant is baptized, and introduces Christianity among his people,	about A.D.	1000

Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples 1168
Stockholm founded 1260
Magnus Ladulæs establishes a regular form of government 1279
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective; and Steenchel Magnus, surnamed Smæk, or the foolish, king of Norway, is elected 1319
Waldemar lays Gotland waste 1361
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns 1363
Treaty or union of Calmar (*which see*), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway, under Margaret 1397
University of Upsal founded 1476
Christian II. of Denmark, "the Nero of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility 1520
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa 1521
Gustavus Vasa raised to the throne 1523
He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty . . 1527
Makes the crown hereditary 1544
Gustavus Adolphus heads the protestant cause in Germany 1628
He takes Magdeburg and Munich, 1630; slain at Lutzen . . . . . 16 Nov. 1632
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark 1648
Abdication of Christina . . . . 16 June, 1654
Charles X. overruns Poland 1655
Arts and sciences begin to flourish 1660
University of Lund founded 1666
Charles XII. "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute; abolishes the senate, 1699; and defeats the Russians at Narva . . . . . 30 Nov. 1700
Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia (see *Pultowa*) . . . . 8 July, 1709
He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks . . 1713
He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, is killed at the siege of Frederickshald . . . . . 11 Dec. 1718
Queen Ulrica abolishes despotism 1719
Bremen and Verden ceded to Hanover . . Nov. ,,
Royal Academy founded by Linnæus 1741
Conspiracy of counts of Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded 1756
The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1738-57: put down by Gustavus III. 1770
Despotism re-established 1772
Order of the Sword instituted . . . . . ,,
Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerström, at a ball, 16 March; he expired 29 March, 1792
The regicide was scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled, 18 May, ,,
Gustavus IV. dethroned and the government assumed by his uncle the duke of Sudermania (Charles XIII.) . . . . . 13 March, 1809
Representative constitution established . 7 June, ,,
Sweden cedes Finland to Russia . . . 17 Sept. ,,
Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's generals), chosen the crown prince of Sweden . . . . . 21 Aug. 1810
Gustavus IV. arrived in London . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon . 9 Jan. 1812
Alliance with England . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon, 13 March, 1813
Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, 14 Jan.; carried into effect . . . . Nov. 1814
Bernadotte king, as Charles John XIV. . 5 Feb. 1818
Canals and roads constructed 1822
Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden . . . . . 19 May, 1826
Death of Charles John; his son Oscar I. king, 8 Mar. 1844
Alliance with England and France . 21 Nov. 1855
Banishment decreed against catholic converts from Lutheranism . . . . . Oct. 1857
Demonstration in favour of Italy . . 17 Dec. 1859
Increased religious toleration . . . May, 1860
The king visits England and France . . Aug. 1861
He is warmly received in Denmark . 17 July, 1862
Treaty of commerce with Italy, signed . 14 June, ,,
Demonstration in favour of Poland . . April, 1863
Inauguration of free trade . . . . 1 Jan. 1864
Sweden protests against the occupation of Sleswig by the allies . . . . . 22 Jan. 1864
Excitement throughout the country; March; preparation for war; (*no result*) . . . April, ,,
Foundation of a "National Scandinavian Society" at Stockholm to obtain by legal means a confederation of the three kingdoms for military and foreign affairs, reserving independent interior administration . . . . . Dec. ,,
New constitution passed by the chambers, 4-8 Dec. ,,
Commercial treaty with France approved . Feb. 1866
Severe famine in North Sweden . . Oct.-Dec. 1867
Resignation of ministers, 9 April; new ministry under M. Wachtmeister . . . 4 June, 1868
Princess Louisa was married to Frederic, crown-prince of Sweden . . . . 28 July, 1869
Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war was proclaimed . . . . . 4 Aug. 1870
The queen dies . . . . . 13 March, 1871
Prince Oscar visits England; lays foundation of a Scandinavian church at Rotherhithe 27 July, ,,
Re-organization of the army proposed, Aug.; negatived . . . . . Oct. ,,
Death of king Charles XV. . . . . 18 Sept. 1872
The diet opened by king Oscar II. . 20 Jan. 1873
The king and queen crowned . . . 12 May, ,,
Visit Copenhagen and Berlin; warmly received, 26-28 May, 1875

KINGS OF SWEDEN (*previously Kings of Upsal*).

1001. Olaf Schotkonung, or Olif Schœtkonung the Infant, is styled king, 1015.
1026. Edmund Colbrenner.
1051. Edmund Slemme.
1056. Stenkill.
1066. Halstan.
1090. Ingo I. the Good.
1112. Philip.
1118. Ingo II.
1129. Swerker or Suercher I.
1155. St. Eric IX.
1161. Charles VII.; made prisoner by his successor
1167. Canute, son of Eric I.
1199. Swerker or Suercher II.; killed in battle.
1210. Eric X.
1216. John I.
1222. Eric XI. the Stammerer.
1250. Birger Jarl, regent.
,, Waldemar I.
1275. Magnus I. Ladulæs.
1290. Birger II.
1319. Magnus II. Smæk; dethroned.
1350. Eric XII.
1359. Magnus restored; deposed 1363.
1363. Albert of Mecklenburg; his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
1389. Margaret, queen of *Sweden and Norway*, now also of *Denmark*, and Eric XIII.
1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
1412. Eric XIII. governs alone; deposed.
1440. Christopher III.
1448. Charles VIII. Canuteson, king of Sweden only.
1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, *Protector*.
1483. John II. (I. of Denmark).
1502. [Interregnum.]
1503. Swante Sture, *Protector*.
1512. Sten Sture, *Protector*.
1520. Christiern, or Christian II., of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North;" deposed for his cruelties.
1523. Gustavus I. Vasa; by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.
1560. Eric XIV., son; dethroned and slain by
1569. John III., brother.
1592. Sigismund III., king of Poland, son; disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
1604. Charles IX. brother of John III.
1611. Gustavus II. Adolphus, the Great, son; fell at the battle of Lutzen, 16 Nov. 1632.
1632. [Interregnum.]
1633. Christina, daughter of Gustavus. Resigned the crown to her cousin, 16 June, 1654; died at Rome in 1689.
1654. Charles X. Gustavus, son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.

1660. Charles XI., son; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
1697. Charles XII., son; styled the "Alexander," and the "Madman of the North;" killed at Fredericks-hald, 11 Dec. 1718.
1718. Ulrica Eleanora, sister, and her consort, Frederick I. landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in
1741. Frederick reigned alone.
1751. Adolphus Frederick of *Holstein Gottorp*, descended from the family of Vasa.
1771. Gustavus III. Adolphus, son; assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball.
1792. Gustavus IV. Adolphus, son; dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania.
1809. Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania.
Treaty of Kiel (1814) by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.
1818. Charles (John) XIV. *Bernadotte*, the French prince of Ponte Corvo; died 8 May, 1844.
1844. Oscar I., son; born 4 July, 1799; died 8 July, 1859.
1859. Charles XV., son; born 3 May, 1826; died 18 Sept. 1872; a poet; brave and impulsive; much beloved.
1872. Oscar II., brother; born 21 Jan. 1829; married princess Sophia of Nassau, 6 June, 1857.
Heir: Gustavus, born 16 June, 1858.

SWEDENBORGIANS, call themselves "the New Church," or "the New Jerusalem Church;"* and hold the opinions of baron Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 1688; died at London, 29 March, 1772). He stated that he began to receive spiritual manifestations in 1745, of which an account is given in his numerous works. He formed no sect himself. In Dec. 1783 several persons in London began to meet to promote the knowledge and practice of his doctrines, and in April, 1787, a church with ministers was constituted. There were fifty congregations in England in 1851.

SWEET-BAY, *Laurus nobilis*, was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. *Laurus indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Sweet-Fern bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucous Laurel, came from China in 1806.

SWIMMING. Leander is said to have swum across the Hellespont, between Sestos and Abydos, about one mile; and Lord Byron, and lieut. Ekenhead did the same, 3 May, 1810. On 24 Aug., 1872, Mr. Johnson, styled the "hero of London-bridge," and swimming champion of the world, attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, 19 miles, but was prevented by cold. He was said to have swum seven miles in about sixty-five minutes.

Public swimming bath on the Thames opened, 6 July, 1875
Capt. Webb swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, 20 miles, in 4 hours 53 minutes, 3 July; and from Dover to Calais (22½ miles) in 23¾ hours, 24-25 Aug. "
Agnes Beckwith, aged 14, swam from London bridge to Greenwich, 5 miles, in 1 h. 8 min. 1 Sept. "
Emily Parker, aged 15, swam from London bridge to Blackwall, 7 miles, in 1 h. 35 min. 4 Sept. "
Many swimming feats since.

Boyton's apparatus, see under *Life Boat*.

SWING. Between 1830 and 1833 many hay-stacks and barns were fired in the rural districts of England, and attributed to an imaginary person named "Swing." Many persons were caught and punished. The probable cause was disputes between the farmers and their deluded labourers.

SWISS GUARDS, Royal, in France, formed in 1616; massacred while defending the Tuileries, 10 Oct. 1792; re-organised Sept. 1815; defeated during the insurrection, 28 July, 1830; dismissed by Charles X. Aug. 1830.

SWITHIN'S DAY, ST., 15 July. St. Swithin lived in the 9th century; and, having been the preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was made bishop of Winchester in 852, and died 2 July, 862. The tradition states that it rained forty days in consequence of the proposed removal of his remains from the churchyard to the cathedral.

SWITZERLAND, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C.; and was successively subject to the Burgundians, Germans, and Franks. The canton of Schweitz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; and fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.—The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons. The revised federal constitution was voted 19 April, 1874.—Population, Dec. 1860, 2,507,170; 1870, 2,669,147.

The Helvetians invading Gaul, severely defeated by Julius Cæsar . . . . . B.C. 58
The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries . . . . . A.D. 612
Helvetia ravaged by the Huns 909
Becomes subject to Germany 1032
Friburg built by Berthold IV. 1179
Berne built 1191
Tyranny of Gesler, heroism of William Tell, and revolt (demonstrated to be mythical), dated . . 1306
Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss independence . . . . . 4 Nov. 1307
A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 souls 1314
Form of government made perpetual 1315
Leopold of Austria defeated at Morgarten, 15 Nov. "
Lucerne joins the confederacy 1335
The canton of Zurich joins and becomes head of the league 1350
Berne, Glaris, and Zug join 1351
Leopold II. of Austria defeated and slain at Sempach, 9 July, 1386
The Austrians defeated at Näfels, 9 April, 1388; make peace 1389
The Grisons league (see *Caddee*) 1400
Second league of the Grisons 1424
The third league of the Grisons 1436
Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basle (1600 Swiss resist 30,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10,000) . . . . . 26 Aug. 1444
The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, 5 March; and at Morat . . . . . 22 June, 1476
And aid the duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain . . . . . 5 Jan. 1477
Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI. 1480
Fribourg and Soleure join; confederation formed . 1481
Maximilian I. emperor, acknowledges Swiss independence 1499
Schaffhausen and Basle join the union 1501
The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara . . . . . 6 June, 1513
Defeated by them at Marignano . . 13, 14 Sept. 1515
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers 1516
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire 1519
The Reformation adopted by some cantons; battle of Cappel, Zwingli killed and reformers defeated, 12 Oct. 1531

* They do not receive the usual doctrine of the Trinity, but believe that the three persons are one in Christ; they reject the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and the imputed righteousness of Christ, and hold that salvation cannot be obtained except by faith and good works. They accept baptism and the Lord's Supper, and use a liturgy and hymns. A society for disseminating the writings of Swedenborg was established at Manchester in 1782: from this was developed the London society, in 1810.

The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies 1544
Appenzel joins the other Cantons 1597
Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated 1602
[This circumstance gave rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]
Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia (see *Westphalia*) . . . 1648
Peace of Aargau, end of religious war . . . Aug. 1712
[From this period until the French revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]
Alliance with France . . . . . 25 May, 1777
Strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes 1781
1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see *Geneva*) 1782
Swiss guards ordered to quit France 1792
Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France 1798
Helvetian republic formed . . . . . ,,
Switzerland the seat of war 1799-1801
The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France . . . . . 12 May, ,,
Uri, Schweitz, and Underwald separate from the republic . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Switzerland joins France with 6000 men 24 Aug. 1811
The allies entered Switzerland in the spring of . 1814
The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna 1815
Revision of the constitution of the cantons . . . 1830
Law to make education independent of the clergy . 1839
It leads to dissensions between the catholics and protestants 1840-4
Dispute about the convents of Aargau, 1844; to put education into the hands of the Jesuits, &c.; opposition of the protestant cantons 1846
Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valais (Roman catholic cantons), form a separate league (Sonderbund) to support education by the Jesuits, &c. . . . . ,,
Insurrection at Geneva against Jesuit teaching; a temporary provisional government established, 7 Oct. ,,
The diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, and dissolves it, 20 July; the seven cantons protest, 22 July; the diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits, 3 Sept.; communal assemblies held to resist it, 26 Sept.; 3, 10 Oct. 1847
The diet prepares to repress the Sonderbund, 4 Nov.; civil war; the Sonderbund defeated; submits to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the secularisation of monastic property . . 19-29 Nov. ,,
New federal constitution . . . . . 12 Sept. 1848
Dispute about Neufchâtel (*which see*) 1857
Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war, 14 March, 1859
Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment . . . . . July and Aug. ,,
Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France . . . . . 15 March, 1860
150 Swiss attempt to enter Savoy; stopped by Genevese government . . . . 30 March, ,,
M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtains a prize at the national shooting match at Wimbledon . . . July, ,,
The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in foreign service without permission . . . 30 July, ,,
Proposed European congress to preserve Swiss neutrality, put off . . . . . July, ,,
Glarus destroyed by fire . . . . . 3 May, 1861
French troops occupy Vallée des Dappes, 28 Oct.; the Swiss announce the violation of their territory, 5 Nov. ,,
Treaty of France settles the question of the Vallée des Dappes by mutual cession of territory; no military works to be constructed on territory ceded; signed . . . . . 8 Dec. 1862
Serious election riots at Geneva, with bloodshed, 22 Aug.; federal troops arrive . . . 23 Aug. 1864
Federal troops quit Geneva . . . 11 Jan. 1865
International Social Science Congress meets at Berne . . . . . 28 Aug. ,,
Revision of the constitution; deliberations begin 23 Oct. 1865
Nearly all the revised articles of the federal constitution rejected by the vote of the Swiss burgesses 14 Jan. 1866
J. J. Stehlen elected president . . . 1 July, 1867
Workmen's international congress at Lausanne, 2-7 Sept. ,,
Queen Victoria visits Lucerne . . Aug. Sept. 1868
Meeting of the federal assembly . 6-25 July, ,,
International peace and liberty congress, at Geneva, 9-12 Sept. 1867; at Berne, 22-26 Sept. . . . ,,
Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian War proclaimed, July, ,,
New constitution adopted by Zurich . 18 April, 1869
The French army under Clinchant (84,000), crosses the frontiers and is disarmed . . . 1 Feb. 1871
The French soldiers interned at Zurich, and oppose German demonstrations . . . 9-12 Mar. ,,
Extraordinary session of the federal assembly to revise the constitution . . . . 6 Nov. ,,
Plebiscite respecting a new constitution, re-organizing the army, and promoting uniform education, &c. rejected by majority of 4967 out of 509,921 . . . . . 12 May, 1872
M. Favre engaged to construct a tunnel through St. Gothard in 8 years, for 2,000,000*l*. . . 8 Aug. ,,
The papal nuncio, Mermillod, expelled . 16 Jan. 1873
Revised federal constitution voted (321,870 for, 177,800 against) . . . . . 19 April, 1874
Swiss national catholic church constituted: about June, ,,
19 Catholic priests deprived for refusal to take constitutional oath . . . . . 5 Sept. ,,
International postal congress at Berne, 15 Sept.; protocol signed (see *postal convention*) 9 Oct. ,,
Civil marriage law and registration adopted by universal suffrage (212,854—204,700) . . 23 May, 1875

SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815.

Uri, 1307	first confederation.	Freiburg
Schweitz		Solothurn
Unterwalden		Basle
Zurich		Grisons
Berne		Aargau
Lucerne		Thurgau
Schaffhausen		Tessins
Appenzell		Pays de Vaud
St. Gall		Valais
Glaris		Neufchatel
Zug		Geneva

SWORDS were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords were most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders from the artificer Andrea di Ferrara, called their swords *Andrew Ferraras*. The large sword shown at Dumbarton castle as Wallace's is asserted to be one of Edward IVth's (1872). The broadsword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

SYBARIS, a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about 720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotonians about 510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury, hence the term Sybarite.

SYCAMORE TREE, called the Egyptian fig-tree. In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore tree, which she planted in the garden at Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, capital of New South Wales; founded by governor Phillip, on a cove on Port Jackson, 26 Jan. 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany

bay. It was named after lord Sydney, secretary for the colonies. See *Australia, New South Wales, Convicts, &c.*

A legislative council first held . . . 13 July, 1829
The university opened . . . . 11 Oct. 1852
Sydney erected into a bishopric (afterwards an archbishopric) 1836
Lit with gas, the first place so lit in Australia May, 1841
Roman Catholic cathedral burnt, and valuable property destroyed . . . . 29 June, 1865
Visited by the duke of Edinburgh . . Feb. 1868
At Port Jackson he narrowly escaped assassination; O'Farrell, a Fenian, who shot him in the back on 12 March, was convicted on 31 March, and executed 21 April, "
The duke sailed for England 4 April, and arrived 26 June, "
New cathedral consecrated . . . . 30 Nov. "
Foundation of capt. Cook's monument laid by the duke of Edinburgh . . . . . 28 March, 1869
A conference of delegates from the Australian colonies met here for customs, postal and railway purposes, without effect . . . . Jan. 1873
Exhibitions opened here, April, 1873, and 11 April, 1874

SYLLABUS OF ERRORS in modern times. 80 paragraphs divided into 10 chapters, issued by pope Pius IX., with an encyclical letter, 8 Dec. 1864. It condemned heresy, modern philosophy, and liberalism in politics; was forbidden to be read in French churches, and was generally opposed, but was adopted by the council at Rome 1870.

SYMPIESOMETER, a species of barometer invented by Adie of Edinburgh in 1819.

SYNAGOGUE (literally an assembly), a congregation of the Jews, and the place where such assembly is held for religious purposes. When these meetings were first held is uncertain; some refer them to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. In 1851 there were in London 10 synagogues, in England and Wales, 53. A magnificent synagogue was consecrated at Berlin, 5 Sept. 1866; see *Jews*.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding; see *Councils*. The first national synod held in England was at Hertford, 673; the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Henry VIII. 1533; see *Dort*, and *Thurles*.

SYNONYM, a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another, as valour, courage. Books of Greek and Latin synonyms were early compiled. G. Crabbe's dictionary appeared, 1816; Dr. P. M. Roget's excellent "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," 1852.

SYPHILIS, a disease said to have been introduced into Europe at the siege of Naples, 1495; but was probably known to the ancients.

SYRACUSE, S. E. Sicily, founded by Archias, 734 B.C.; 732 B.C. *Eusebius*; 749 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*; see *Sicily*.

Gelon becomes supreme . . . . . B.C. 485
Succeeded by Hiero 478
Republic established 467
Becomes predominant in Sicily 453
Athenian expedition against Syracuse, under Nicias 415
Gylippus the Lacedæmonian succours Syracuse; defeats Nicias 413
Government of Dionysius the elder, 406: he receives Plato well 389
Dionysius, the younger, succeeds 367
Opposed by Dion, 361; who is banished, and Plato, who endeavoured to reconcile them, is sold for a slave 360
Dion returns with a Greek army and fleet, and expels Dionysius, 356; rules Syracuse, 355; assassinated by Calippus 353
Dionysius recovers his authority, 347; but is banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343; who governs well till his death 337
Agathocles usurps power, 317; defeated at Himera 310
He is poisoned by Hicetas, and the republic restored 289
Hiero, prætor of Syracuse, 275, elected king, 270; rules in peace till his death, 216; Hieronymus, his grandson, succeeds, 216; murdered . . . 214
Syracuse declares against Rome, 215; besieged by Marcellus, 214, and taken; Archimedes, the illustrious mathematician, slain 212
Syracuse taken by the Saracens . . . . A.D. 669
Retaken by count Roger, the Norman . . . 1088
Destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, Jan. 1693; and nearly destroyed . . . . . 6 Aug. 1757
In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to the Neapolitan troops . . . . . 8 April, 1849

SYREN, see *Sirene*.

SYRIA. The capital was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus founded Antioch.

Alliance of David king of Israel and Hiram king of Syria . . . . . B.C. 1049
Syria conquered by David 1040
Liberated by Rezin 980
Benhadad, king of Syria, makes war on the Jews . 898
Benhadad II. reigns . . . . . about 830
Syria subjugated by Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria 740
Syria conquered by Cyrus 537
And by Alexander 333
Seleucus *Nicator* enters Babylon 312
Æra of the Seleucidæ (*which see*) . . . . . "
Great battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus, defeated by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus . . . 301
The city of Antioch founded 299
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away nearly to death; but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father, and married by the son . 297
Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus slain by Seleucus 281
Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus; Antiochus I. king 280
Antiochus I. (*Soter*, or Saviour,) defeats the Ganls . 275
Antiochus II. surnamed by the Milesians *Theos* (God) king 261
Poisoned by Laodice 246
Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia 243
Seleucus III. *Ceraunus* (or Thunder), king . . 226
Antiochus III. the Great (king, 223), conquers Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia . . . 217
Again conquers Palestine, 198; but gives it to Ptolemy 193
Enters Greece, 192; defeated by the Romans at Thermopylæ, 191; and at Magnesia 190
Makes peace with the Romans giving up to them Asia Minor 188
Seleucus Philopator king 187
Antiochus IV. king, who assumes the title of *Theos-Epiphanes*, or the illustrious God 175
He sends Apollonius into Judea; Jerusalem is taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves . . . 168
Antiochus V. Eupator (king, 164), murdered by Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne 162
Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor Alexander Bala, 150; who is also defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator 146
Antiochus VI. Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter) rules during the captivity of his brother Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper Trypho) . 137
Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and placates the Romans, 133; invades Parthia, 129; and is defeated and slain 128
Demetrius Nicator restored . . . . . "
Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand 124
Her son Antiochus VII. Grypus (king, 125), whom

she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself . 123
Reign of Antiochus VIII. Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch 111
Seleucus, king 95
Antiochus IX. Eusebes, king 94
Dethroned by Philip 85
Tigranes, king of Armenia, acquires Syria . . 83
Antiochus X. Asiaticus, solicits the aid of the Romans 75
Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus 65
Syria made a Roman province 63

* * * * * *

Syria invaded by the Parthians . . . . A.D. 162
By the Persians 256
Violent earthquakes 341
Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 502, 529; by the Persians 607
Conquered by the Saracens 638
Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs . . . 970
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus 1067
The emirs of Aleppo revolt 1068
The crusades commence (see *Crusades*) . . . 1095
Desolated by the Crusades (*which see*) . 1096-1272
Noureddin conquers Syria 1166
Saladin dethrones the Fatimite dynasty . . . 1171
The Tartars overrun all Syria 1259
The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders . . . 1291
Syria overrun by Tamerlane 1400
Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks . . 1516-17
Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion by the French, 1799; Bonaparte overruns the country, Gaza and Jaffa taken March, 1799
Siege of Acre begun by the French, 16 March; raised . . . . . 20 May, ,,
Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt 23 Aug. ,,
Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French army, 10 Sept. 1801
Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria 1831
Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signior at Konieh . . . 21 Dec. 1832
Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success; the European powers intervene, and peace is made . . . . . 6 May, 1833
The war renewed, May; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib . . . . . 24 June, 1839
The Turkish fleet deserts to Mehemet Ali, and arrives at Alexandria . . . . 14 July, ,,
The five powers unite to support the Porte July, ,,
Death of lady Hester Stanhope . . 23 June, 1840
Treaty of London (not signed by offended France), 15 July, ,,
Capture of Sidon (see *Sidon*) . . . 27 Sept. ,,
Fall of Beyrout (see *Beyrout*) . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Fall of Acre (see *Acre*) . . . . . 3 Nov. ,,
Long negotiations; the sultan grants hereditary rights to Mehemet, who gives up Syria . Jan. 1841
The Druses said to have destroyed 151 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (see *Druses*), 29 May to 1 July, 1860
The Mahometans massacre Christians at Damascus; about 3300 slain; many saved by Abd-el-Kader, 9 July, &c. ,,
The English and French government intervene; a convention signed at Paris; 12,000 men to be sent by France . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
Vigour of Fuad Pacha; he punishes the Mahometans implicated in the massacres at Damascus very severely; 167 of all ranks, including the governor, executed . . . 20 Aug., *et seq.* ,,
4000 French soldiers, under general Hautpoul, land at Beyrout . . . . . 22 Aug. ,,
Lord Dufferin, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
The French and Turks advance against Lebanon; 14 emirs surrendered . . . . Oct. ,,
Pacification of the country effected . . Nov. ,,
The French occupation ceases . . . 5 June, 1861
Prince of Wales visits Syria . . . . April, 1862
Insurrection of Joseph Karaman, Maronite, in Lebanon; suppressed . . . . March, 1866
Another suppressed: Karaman flies to Algeria, 31 Jan. 1867

T.

TABERNACLE, the Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by Divine direction, 1491 B.C. The tabernacle set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B.C. was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C.—The chapel erected for George Whitefield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham-court-road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828; and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A large metropolitan tabernacle, erected for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, near the "Elephant and Castle," Kennington-road, Surrey, was opened on 31 March, 1861.

TABINET, see *Poplin*.

TABLES, see *Decemvirs*.

TABLET, Roman Catholic weekly paper, established 1840.

TABLE TURNING. This delusion, which came from America, and was popular in 1853, was attributed by Faraday and others to involuntary mechanical action. See *Spirit-Rapping*.

TABOR, in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1420, and became a chief seat of the Hussites; see *Hussites*.

TADMOR, see *Palmyra*.

TAEPINGS, see *China*, 1851, note.

TAFFETY, an early species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.*

TAGLIACOZZO, in the Abruzzi mountains, S. Italy, where, on 23 Aug. 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping king of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the emperor Frederick II.), who had been invited into Italy by the Ghibelline or Imperial party; their opponents, the Guelfs, or papal party, supporting Charles. Conradin was beheaded, 29 Oct. following.

TAGLIAMENTO, a river in Lombardy, N. Italy, near which the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, were defeated by Bonaparte, 16 March, 1797.

TAHERITES, a dynasty of Persia, 813-872.

TAHITI. The French abbreviated name for Otaheite; see *Otaheite*.

TAILLEBOURG (W. France). Near here Henry III. of England was defeated and nearly captured by Louis IX. of France, 20 July, 1242.

TAKU FORTS, China, taken by the allies, 21 Aug. 1860.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA (central Spain), was taken from the Mahometans by Ordoño, king of Leon, 913. Here a battle was fought 27, 28 July, 1809, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French army commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a conflict on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, and were again repulsed by the British, with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, was repulsed at all points, and retreated with a heavy loss. As Soult, Ney, and Mortier were in the rear, the British retired after the victory.

TALBOTYPE, see *Photography*.

"TALISMAN" affair, see *Peru*, 1874-6.

TALKING-MACHINE, see *Automatons*.

TALLY OFFICE in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tailler*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which, being cloven asunder by an officer of the exchequer, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government; and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient. *Beatson*. The practice was ordered to be discontinued in 1782. See *Exchequer*. On 16 Oct. 1834, the houses of parliament were burnt down by too many of these tallies being used in heating the stoves in the house of lords.

TALMUD. The ancient Jewish oral or unwritten law, as distinguished from the Pentateuch, or written law; its origin is coeval with the return from the Babylonish captivity, 536 B.C. Its compilation in Hebrew was begun by the Scribes, and by their successors the work was carried on till 220 B.C. It is composed in prose and poetry, and contains two elements, legal and legendary; divided into the Mischnah and the Gemara. After being almost universally condemned, and the MSS. often burnt, its defence was mainly undertaken by the German reformer Reuchlin, in the 16th century, and between 1520 and 1523, the "Talmud Babylonicum," in 12 vols. fol., and the "Talmud Hierosolytanum," in 1 vol. fol., were printed at Venice. Its morality resembles that of the New Testament, and its philosophy is rather Platonic than Aristotelian. A discourse on the Talmud was given at the Royal Institution, 15 May, 1868, by Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, whose article in the "Quarterly Review," Oct. 1867, had attracted much attention.

TAMMANY FRAUDS, see *New York*, 1871.

TANAGRA (Bœotia). Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B.C., but were defeated by them in 456 and in 426, when Agis II. headed the Spartans and Nicias the Athenians.

TANDY ARREST. James Napper Tandy proposed a plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as a general, Aug. 1798. After its failure he fled to Hamburg, and was there delivered up to the English, 24 Nov.; for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, 15 Oct. 1799. Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

TANGIER (Morocco, N. W. Africa), besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dower to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England, 1662; who, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and the place abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a piratical station.

TANISTRY (in Ireland), the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, amongst his sons, legitimate or illegitimate. If one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the tanist or chief. Abolished 1604. *Davies.*

TANJORE (W. India). About 1678, Vencajee, a Mahratta chief, brother of the great Sevajee, made himself rajah. In 1749 a British expedition endeavoured to restore a deposed rajah without success; the reigning prince bought them off by the cession of territories. Much intervention ensued. In 1799 the company obtained possession of the country, engaging to support the rajah with nominal authority. The last is said to have died in 1855.

TANNENBERG (E. Prussia). Here Ladislaus V. Jagellon of Poland defeated the Teutonic knights with great slaughter, the grand master being among the slain, 15 July, 1410. The order never recovered from this calamity.

TANNING leather with the bark of trees was early practised. Tan was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III. for raising orange trees about 1689. It was discontinued until about 1719, when bananas were first brought into England. Great improvements have been recently made in tanning by means of chemical knowledge.

TANTALUM, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett, in 1801, and named by him columbium; and in a Swedish mineral by Ekeberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1846 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium. *Gmelin.*

TAPESTRY. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois.* The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands. *Guicciardini.* Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I. 1619. *Salmon.* Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France; see *Gobelin Tapestry.* Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry.*

TAR. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrookdale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about 1744. From benzole, discovered in coaltar, many brilliant dyes are now produced; see *Aniline.*

TARA, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where the kings of Ireland were inaugurated. Near here, on 26 May, 1798, the royalist troops, 400 strong, defeated the insurgent Irish (4000 men), 500 killed. On 15 Aug. 1843, Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting here (250,000 persons said to have been assembled).

TARANTISM, see *Dancing.*

TARBES (S. France, near the Pyrenees), capital of Bigorre, the property of the English kings in the middle ages. The French, under Soult, were forced from their position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by Wellington, 20 March, 1814. See *Toulouse.*

TARENTUM (now *Taranto*, S. Italy), was founded by the Greek Phalantus, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, supported a war which had been undertaken B.C. 281 by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours; it was terminated after ten years: 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Except the citadel, Tarentum was captured by the Carthaginians, 212, but recovered by Fabius, 209 B.C. Tarentum has shared in the revolutions of Southern Italy, and only ruins remain.

TARGUMS or **EXPLANATIONS**, names given to certain ancient Chaldee paraphrases of the Old Testament. The most remarkable are those of Onkelos, Jonathan-ben-Uzziel, and Joseph the Blind. The Targum of Onkelos is referred by some writers to the first century A D.

TARIFA (S. Spain), the ancient Joza and Julia Traducta, where Muza landed when invading Spain, 712. It was taken from the Moors by Sancho IV. of Castile, 1291 or 1292; and was relieved, when besieged by them, after a great victory over the kings of Morocco and Granada, by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Alfonso IV. of Portugal, 28 or 30 Oct. 1340. The conflict is called the battle of Salado, having been fought on the banks of that river. Tarifa was taken by the French in 1823.

TARIFF (said to have been derived from Tarifa, where duties were formerly collected), a book of duties charged on goods exported or imported. Our tariff in 1840 comprised 1042 articles; the number was reduced (by sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857; this number was greatly reduced in 1860.

TARPEIAN ROCK (Rome), owed its name to the tradition that Tarpeia, daughter of the keeper of the Roman citadel, was here crushed to death by the shields cast on her by the Sabines, whom she treacherously admitted, having bargained for the gift of what they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets; about 750 B.C.

TARRAGONA (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French under Suchet, 29 Jan. 1811, and the inhabitants put to the sword.

TARTAN or **HIGHLAND PLAID**, the dress of the Scottish Highlanders, said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celtæ, the *Galli non braccati.*

TARTARIC ACID is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist, Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar-

with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, about 1770. In 1859 baron Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

TARTARY (Asia). The Tatars, or Tartars, or Mongols, or Moguls, were known in antiquity as Scythians. During the decline of the Roman empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all central Asia (1206-27), became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor (1370-1400), and founded the Mogul dynasty in India, which began with Baber in 1525, and formed the most splendid court in Asia till the close of the 18th century; see *Golden Horde*. The Calmucks, a branch of the Tartars, expelled from China, settled on the banks of the Volga in 1672, but returned in 1771, and thousands perished on the journey.

TASMANIA, the name now given to the British settlement in Van Diemen's Land (*which see*).

TATTERSALL'S, see *Races*.

TAUNTON (Somerset), was taken by Perkin Warbeck, Sept. 1497; and here he was surrendered to Henry VII. 5 Oct. following. The duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king at Taunton, 20 June, 1685; and it was the scene of the "bloody assize" held by Jeffreys upon the rebels in August.

TAVERNS may be traced to the 13th century. "In the raigne of king Edward the Third, *only three taverns* were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbrok, and the other in Lombard-street." *Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in East-cheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of Falstaff's merriment. *Shakspeare*, "Henry IV." The *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480, was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

Taverns were restricted by 7 Edward VI. 1552-3, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TAXES were levied by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l.* of our money. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, levied a land-tax by assessment, which was deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C. *D'Eon*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377. *Camden;* see *Revenue*, and *Income Tax*. "TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE" (see *Advertisement Duty*, *Newspaper Stamp*, and *Paper Duty*). For his exertions in repealing these, a testimonial was presented to Mr. T. Milner Gibson in 1861.

Assessed Taxes.		*Land Tax.*	
1800	£3,468,131	1800	£1,307,941
1805	4,508,752	1805	1,596,481
1810	6,233,161	1810	1,418,337
1815	6,524,766	1815	1,084,251
1820	6,311,346	1820	1,192,257
1825	5,176,722	1825	1,288,393
1830	5,013,405	1830	1,189,214
1835	3,733,997	1835	1,203,579
1840	3,866,467	1840	1,298,622

Assessed Taxes.—Gross Amount.

1851 (to Jan. 5)	£4,365,033
1855 (year end March 31)	3,160,641
1860 " "	3,232,000
1865 " "	3,292,000
1866 " "	3,350,000
1867 " "	3,468,000
1868 " "	3,509,000
1869 " "	3,494,000
1870 " "	4,500,000
1871 Land-tax and house-duty *only*, see *Licences*.	2,725,000
1872	2,330,000
1873	2,337,000
1874	2,324,000
1875	2,440,000
1876	2,496,000

TAY BRIDGE at Dundee, above two miles across the Tay; act passed 1870, work begun June, 1871; Mr. De Bergue, first contractor, died, succeeded by Messrs. Hopkins, Gilke & Co., of Middlesborough, expected to be finished in 1878.

TCHERNAYA, a river in the Crimea. On 16 Aug. 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under prince Gortschakoff, who was repulsed with the loss of 3329 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under general D'Herbillon. The loss of the allies was about 1200; 200 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, which behaved with great gallantry, under the command of general La Marmora. The Russian general Read, and the Sardinian general Montevecchio, were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then closely besieged by the English and French.

TEA was brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for 6*l.* and even 10*l.* the pound. Price of inferior kinds, 1801, 4*s.* 2½*d.* the pound; in 1871, 1*s.* 10*d.*

Samuel Pepys records his first "cup of tea," 25 Sept.	1660
A duty of 8*d.* was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch. II. c. 13)	"
The East India Company first import it	1669
Brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland: and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East Indian Company took up the trade. *Anderson.*	
Green tea began to be used	1715
Price of black tea per lb. 13*s.* to 20*s.*, of green, 12*s.* to 30*s.*	1728
The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767: this tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Dec. 1773, and ultimately led to the American war (see *Boston*).	
The tea-plant brought to England about	1768
Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea Aug.	1779
Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent. and taxing windows in lieu, June,	1784
"Millions of pounds' weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England." *Report of the House of Commons*	1818

"The consumption of the whole civilised world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000." *Evidence to House of Commons* 1830

The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Mincing-lane . . . . 19 Aug. 1834

New duties were charged, 1796; the duty was 96 and 100 per cent., made 2*s.* 1*d.* per pound . . . 1836

The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,461*l.*: and the amount was 5,902,433*l.* . . . . . in 1852

Various changes made in 1854, 1855 . . . and 1856

Duty of 1*s.* 5*d.* per pound begun . . April, 1857

The duty upon tea gradually reduced from 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* per pound; reduced to 6*d.* per pound, 1 June, 1865

Licences to sell tea abolished 1869

Tea duty 6*d.*, continued till 1 Aug. 1872 1871

Produced, 3,709,450*l.* . . . . . year 1875-6

TEA IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

1726 . .	lb 700,000	1856 . .	lb 86,200,414
1766 . .	7,000,000	1858 . .	75,432,535
1792 . .	13,185,000	1861 . .	96,577,383
1800 . .	23,723,000	1864 . .	124,359,243
1805 . .	24,133,000	1866 . .	139,610,044
1810 . .	25,414,000	1867 . .	128,028,726
1815 . .	26,368,000	1868 . .	154,845,863
1820 . .	25,662,474	1869 . .	139,223,298
1825 . .	24,803,668	1870 . .	141,020,767
1830 . .	30,544,404	1871 . .	169,898,303
1835 . .	44,360,550	1872 . .	184,927,128
1840 . .	38,068,555	1873 . .	163,765,269
1845 . .	44,193,433	1874 . .	162,782,810
1850 *govt. retns.*	50,512,384	1875 . .	197,505,326

TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF ELEMENTARY (about 20,000 certificated and 30,000 pupil teachers), held their fourth annual conference, April 1874.

"TEARLESS VICTORY," was won by Archidamus III., king of Sparta, over the Arcadians and Argives, without losing a man, 367 B.C.

TEA-ROOM MEETING of members of the house of commons, 8 April, 1867; see *Reform*, 1867.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, see *Education.*

TE DEUM, a song of praise used by the Romish and English churches, beginning "*Te Deum Laudamus*—We praise thee, O God," supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about 390.

TEETOTALER, a term applied to an abstainer from all fermented liquors, originated with Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, who, contending for the principle at a temperance meeting about Sept. 1833, asserted "that nothing but *te-te-total* will do." The word was immediately adopted. He died 27 Oct. 1846. These facts are taken from the "Staunch Teetotaler," edited by Joseph Livesey, of Preston (an originator of the movement in August, 1832), Jan. 1867; see *Encratites, Good Templars, Temperance,* and *United Kingdom.*

TEFLIS, see *Tiflis.*

TEGYRA, Bœotia. Here Pelopidas defeated the Spartans, 375 B.C.

TEHERAN was made capital of Persia about 1795.

TELEGRAPHS, from the Greek, *tele,* afar, and *grapho,* I write. Æschylus, in his Agamemnon (B.C. 500), describes the communication of intelligence by burning torches as signals. Polybius, the Greek historian (who died about 122 B.C.), calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information, *pyrsiæ,* because the signals were always made by fire. In 1663, a plan was suggested by the marquis of Worcester, and a telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. James II., while duke of York, originated a set of navy signals, which were systematised by Kempenfeldt in 1780; and a dictionary was compiled by sir Home Popham. M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French in 1792, and two were erected over the Admiralty-office, London, 1796. The semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses. Acts relating to telegraphs were passed in 1863 and 1866. The telegraph act, passed 31 July, 1868, enabled the postmaster-general to purchase existing electric telegraphs. Mr. Scudamore was appointed director, Jan. 1872. The Society of Telegraph Engineers held first general meeting, 28 Feb. 1872, Chas. Wm. Siemens, president. The telegraph act was amended in 1873. See *Electric Telegraph,* under *Electricity.*

TELESCOPES. Their principle was described by Roger Bacon about 1250, and Leonard Digges (who died about 1573) is said to have arranged glasses so that he could see very distant objects.

Telescopes constructed by John Lipperhey and Zacharias Jansen, spectacle-makers of Middleburg, and James Metius of Alkmaer . . about 1608

Galileo (from a description of the above) constructed telescopes (May, 1609), gradually increasing in power, till he discovered Jupiter's satellites, &c., Jan. 1610

The telescope explained by Kepler 1611

Huyghens greatly improved the telescope; discovered the ring and satellites of Saturn, &c. 1655-6

Telescopes improved by Gregory, about . . . 1663

Reflecting telescope invented by Newton . . 1668

Achromatic telescopes made by Chester More Hall, about 1723; re-invented by John Dollond . . 1758

Sir Wm. Herschel (originally an organist at Bath) greatly improves telescopes, and discovers the planet Uranus (*which see*), 21 March, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; he completes his forty-feet focal length telescope in 1789, and he discovers two other volcanic mountains; he lays before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 nebulæ and clusters of stars . . 1802

A telescope made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l.*, in . . . . . "

Telescopes improved by Guinand and Fraunhofer. 1805-14

The great telescope taken down, and one of twenty-feet focal length erected by sir John Herschel (who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope, and made with it his observations) . . 1822

The earl of Rosse erected at Parsonstown, in Ireland, a telescope (at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.*) 7 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in length; it is moved with ease 1828-45

Mr. Lassell constructed a telescope by which he discovered the satellite of Neptune, 1846; and the eight satellites of Saturn 1848

One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wandsworth by the rev. John Craig 1852

Magnificent equatorial telescopes set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris . 1860

M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope, the mirror 31½ inches in diameter; the focal length 17¾ feet 1862

Mr. Newall's telescope (with object glass 25 inches aperture), the largest yet made, set up at Gateshead by Cookes of York 1870

TELL, WILLIAM. The popular stories respecting him were demonstrated to be mythical by Professor Kopp of Lucerne, 1872.

TELLERS, see under *Exchequer.*

TELLURIUM, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Müller of Reichenstein, in 1782, and named by Klaproth.

TELODYNAMIC TRANSMITTER, invented by M. Hirn, is an arrangement of water-wheels, endless wires, and pulleys, for conveying and using the power of water-falls at a distance, and has been much used since 1850. The apparatus was shown at Paris in 1862.

TEMESWAR (Hungary), capital of the Banat, often besieged by the Turks. On 10 Aug. 1849, Haynau totally defeated the Hungarians besieging this town, and virtually ended the war.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, prohibited them altogether in the United States' army, 1818; see *Teetotaler,* and *Permissive Bill.*

The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed . . . 13 Feb. 1826
Many temperance societies immediately afterwards formed in America, England, and Scotland.
British and foreign temperance society formed, 29 June, 1831
The "Rechabites" (see Jer. xxxv.) began . about 1838
In Ireland, the rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31; and Father Mathew, a Roman catholic clergyman, affirmed that he had made more than a million of converts to temperance 1841
Father Mathew arrived in America in July, 1849; was not so successful there; he died, aged 66, 8 Dec. 1856
In England, the National Temperance Society, formed 1843
London Temperance League 1851
The United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, 1 June, 1853
The National Union for suppression of intemperance by means of "few houses, shorter hours, and better provisions," established end of . . . 1871
Church of England temperance society inaugurated by the archbishop of Canterbury and others at Lambeth . . . . . 18 Feb. 1873
A Temperance hospital, where no alcoholic drinks are to be given for disease, was opened . 6 Oct. "

TEMPERED GLASS, see *Glass.*

TEMPLARS. The military order of "soldiers of the Temple," to protect pilgrims, was founded about 1118 by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, confirmed by pope Honorius II., 1128. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England before 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, and part of its revenues was bestowed upon other orders about 1312. Numbers of the order were tried, condemned, and burned alive or hanged in 1308-10, and it suffered much persecution throughout Europe: 68 knights were burnt at Paris, 1310. Pope Clement V. abolished the order, April, 1312. The grand master Molay was burnt alive at Paris, 18 March, 1314. Their property in England was given to the Hospitallers, and the head of the order in England died in the Tower.—See *Good Templars.*

TEMPLE (London), the dwelling of the Knights Templars, 1185, at the suppression of the order, was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1311, afterwards called the Inner and Middle Temple. Essex house, also a part of the house of the Templars, was called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple-bar.

The *Temple hall* was built in 1572
St. Mary's, or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is a Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders, who were buried here. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in . . 1828
The new Middle Temple library was opened by the prince of Wales . . . . . 31 Oct. 1861
New Inner Temple hall opened by princess Louise, 14 May, 1870
Temple bar, erected outside the gates; ordered to be rebuilt 27 June, 1669; erected by sir C. Wren: completed March 1672-3; cost 1397*l.* 10*s.*; room above contained books of Child and Co. for 200 years; reported dangerous March, 1868; began to sink 30 July; shored up 1868
"Temple" at Paris, formerly an asylum for debtors, and a prison during the republic, was made the site of a market in 1809, and rebuilt in 1864.
The *"City Temple,"* a dissenters' chapel (minister Dr. Parker), near Holborn Viaduct, was opened, 19 May, 1874.

TEMPLES originated in the sepulchres built for the dead. *Eusebius.* The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods. *Herodotus.* The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion. *Apollonius.*

The temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; consecrated 1004; pillaged by Shishak, 971; repaired by Joash, 856; profaned by Ahaz, 740; restored by Hezekiah, 726; pillaged and fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 588, 587; rebuilt, 536; pillaged by Antiochus, 170; rebuilt by Herod, 18; destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.
The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophonius, about 1200 B.C.; burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548; a new temple raised by the family of the Alcmæonidæ, about 513.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C.; fired by Eratostratus or Herostratus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B.C.; to rebuild it employed 220 years; destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.
The temple of Piety was built by Acilius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val. Max.*
Temple of Theseus, built 480 B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.
Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, 331; see *separate articles.*

TENANT, see *Rent.* Bills to amend the position of Irish tenants in relation to their landlords were brought into parliament by Mr. Sharman Crawford, 1835, sir Joseph Napier, 1852, Mr. Cardwell, 1860, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, 1866, Lord Naas, 1867. The Irish land bill settling the question passed 8 July, 1870. See *Ulster.*

TENASSERIM (N.E. India), ceded by Burmah to the British, 24 Feb. 1826.

TENERIFFE (Canaries, N.W. coast of Africa). The peak of Teneriffe, 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, was ascended in 1856 by professor C. Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704; see *Santa Cruz.*

TEN MINUTES' BILL, see *Reform.*

TENNESSEE, a southern state of North America, was settled about 1760, and admitted into

the union 1 June, 1796. An ordinance of secession from the union was passed—it is asserted illegally—on 6 May, 1861. On 23 Feb. 1862, the federal general Nelson entered Nashville, and in March, Andrew Johnson (afterwards the president of the United States) was made military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In Sept. 1863, Rosencrans expelled the confederate government. The representatives of Tennessee were re-admitted to the congress, July, 1866.

TENNIS. This game, brought from France, became fashionable in England in the reign of Charles II. 1660-85; see *Jeu de Paume*.

TEN TABLES, see *Decemvirs*.

TENTERDEN'S ACT, LORD, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, for shortening the time of prescription in certain cases (such as rights of way, and use of light), passed 1 Aug. 1832.

TEN THOUSAND, see *Retreat*.

TENTHS, see *Tithes*.

TENURES, the mode in which land is held. Military tenures in England were abolished in 1660. Lyttelton's book on Tenures is dated 1481.

TERBIUM, a metal sometimes found with yttrium (*which see*).

TERCEIRA, see *Azores*.

TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I. 1079. *Glanville de Leg. Anglic.* They were gradually formed. *Spelman.* The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. 22 July, 1830: *Hilary Term* to begin 11 Jan. and end 31 Jan.; *Easter*, 15 April, to end 8 May; *Trinity*, 22 May, to end 12 June; *Michaelmas*, 2 Nov. to end 25 Nov. This act was amended 1 Will. IV. 15 Nov. 1830. New law terms (now sittings) were appointed under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, passed 5 Aug. 1873.

Michaelmas sittings: 2 Nov. to 21 Dec.
Hilary: 11 Jan. to Wednesday in Passion week.
Easter: Thursday in Easter week to Friday before Whit-Sunday.
Trinity: Tuesday after Whit-Sunday to 8 Aug.
The new *legal vacations* ordered to be as follows:—*Christmas:* 24 Dec. to 6 Jan. *Easter:* Good Friday to Easter-Tuesday. *Whitsun:* Saturday before Whit-Sunday to Whit-Tuesday. *Long vacation:* 10 Aug. to 24 Oct.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, see *Missions*.

TERROR, see *Reign of*.

TEST ACT, directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c.; enacted 29 March, 1673. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed, 9 May, 1828. See *University Tests*.

TESTAMENT, see *Bibles*, and *Wills*.

TESTER, *testone*, a silver coin struck in France by Louis XII. 1513; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II. and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king, stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12*d.* value in the reign of Henry VIII., afterwards of 6*d.* (still called a tester).

TESTRI (N. France). Pepin d'Heristal, invited by malcontents, here defeated and captured Thierry III., king of Austrasia, and established himself as duke, 687.

TETTENHALL (Staffordshire). It was probably at this place, then named Testenheal, that the Danes were defeated by the Saxon king, Edward the Elder, 6 Aug. 910.

TETUAN (Morocco) was entered by the Spaniards 6 Feb. 1860, after gaining a decisive victory on 4 Feb. The general, O'Donnell, was made a grandee of the first class.

TEUTOBERG FOREST (the Teutobergiensis saltus, *Tacitus*), probably situate between Detmold and Paderborn, where Hermann, or Arminius, and the Germans defeated the Romans under Varus, with very great slaughter, A.D. 9. Varus and many of his officers preferred suicide to captivity. This defeat was regarded at Rome as a national calamity, and Augustus, in agony, cried, "Varus, give me my legions!"

TEUTONES, a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 113 and 105 B.C. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and a great number made prisoners, 102 B.C. (see *Cimbri*), with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general (hence *Deutsche*).

TEUTONIC ORDER, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under Guy of Lusignan, before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Cœlestine III. On their return to Germany, the knights were invited to subdue and christianise the country now called Prussia and its neighbourhood, which they gradually accomplished. Their territories were invaded, and their army was defeated, with great slaughter, near Tannenberg, in East Prussia, by Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, 15 July, 1410, when the grand master and many of the knights were slain. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1521. In 1525, the grand master was made a prince of the empire, and the order much weakened. Its remaining possessions were seized by Napoleon I. in 1809; see *Prussia*, &c.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, 4 May, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI. and her son were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired soon after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns. See *Roses*.

TEXAS (N. America) was settled by the French, 1687, who were expelled soon after. It revolted from Mexico in 1835; was helped by the Americans in 1836. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the Union by the latter in 1846; seceded from it in 1861; submitted in 1865; re-admitted to state rights, March, 1870. The coast was desolated by a great storm, 15-18 Sept. 1875; see *Storms*.

TEXEL (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval engagements. An engagement between

the English under Blake, Bean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted and admiral Van Tromp was killed, 31 July, 1653. Again, in the mouth of the Texel a sharp indecisive action took place between the allied English and French fleets under prince Rupert and comte d'Estrées, and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, 11 Aug. 1673. The Dutch fleet was vanquished by admiral Duncan on 11 Oct. 1797; see *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of 12 ships of war and thirteen Indiamen surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, 30 Aug. 1799.

THALLIUM, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric-acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. Wm. Crookes, by means of the spectrum analysis, March, 1861.

THAMES (London), the Roman Tamesis or Tamesa, Saxon Temese, Temesa, rises in four springs, at Ullen farm, near Coates, Gloucestershire. The head of the river in Wiltshire is about 170 miles from London bridge, and its whole course from source to mouth about 220 miles. See *London* and *London-bridge*.

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats . . 1235
It rose to a great height, 1736, 1747, 1762 . . 1791
The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London 1489
The Thames was made navigable to Oxford . . 1624
It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in fours hours, 22 March, 1682; again, twice in three hours . . . 24 Nov. 1777
An act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London; twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government 1857
In consequence of the great contamination of the Thames by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odours emanating from it in the summer of 1858, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage 1858
The Thames Angling Preservation Society (established about 1838) is revived in 1863
Mr. Leach, engineer of the conservators, reported that "the river is dreadfully mismanaged from its source to its mouth" . . . . 23 July, "
The Thames navigation acts, appointing five more conservators, &c., and prohibiting pollution by sewage, &c., passed . . . . . Aug. 1866
The powers of the act extended up to Staines . . 1867
New bye-laws to protect the fish in the Upper Thames passed by the conservators . 14 June, 1869
Highest tide known for many years; river overflowed from Gravesend to its tidal limit; great damage and distress in Blackfriars and Lambeth; Woolwich arsenal flooded and suffered; river said to have risen above 20 feet . 15 Nov., 1875
Thames Steam Ferry; first pile of a landing-place at Wapping struck by Lord Mayor Stone, 11 Oct., 1875; first steam ferry boat, *Jessie May*, launched . . . . . 26 Feb., 1876

THAMES TUNNEL. One proposed, 1799; shaft sunk, 1804. The present one proposed by I. K. Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping, 1823. The bill received the royal assent . . . . 24 June, 1824
The shaft was begun, and the first brick laid by Mr. Smith, 2 March; the excavation commenced, 1 April; the first horizontal excavation in . Dec. 1825
At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first irruption took place . . . . . 18 May, 1827
The second irruption, by which six workmen perished . . . . . 12 Jan. 1828
The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, 25 March, 1843. [The length of the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.]
The Thames Tunnel Company was dissolved in . 1866
The tunnel, transferred to the East London railway company, was closed . . . . 21 July, "
The *Tower subway*, an iron tube tunnel beneath the Thames, constructed by Messrs. Barlow, was begun 16 Feb. 1869, and privately opened, April, 1870. It was said to have cost only 16,000*l*.
A *tubular Thames tunnel*, chiefly for workmen, between North and South Woolwich, begun 23 Aug., 1876

THAMES EMBANKMENT: recommended by sir Christopher Wren, 1666, and by Wm. Paterson, founder of the bank of England, about 1694. The corporation embanked a mile in 1767. It was further recommended by Gwynne, 1767; by sir Frederick Eden, 1798; by sir Frederick Trench, 1824; by James Walker; by the duke of Newcastle, 1844; and by John Martin the painter, 1856. In 1860, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked, whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be easily constructed beneath a broad roadway; docks to be constructed within the embankment wall; the expense to be defrayed by the city duties on coal, and by means provided by government. The principle of this recommention was approved by parliament, and a committee was appointed, which sat for the first time, 30 April, 1861
An act for "embanking the *North* side of the Thames from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed 7 Aug.; the work begun in Nov. 1862
First stone of the northern (Victoria) embankment laid by Mr. Thwaites near Whitehall stairs, 20 July, 1864; the footway opened to the public, 30 July, 1868; the roadway opened by the prince of Wales . . . . . 13 July, 1870
The proposal to build public offices upon the reclaimed land negatived by the house of commons, July, "
The subject under agitation 1871-2
Mr. J. W. Bazalgette presented a report, with a plan for embanking the *South* side of the Thames, 6 Nov. 1862; act for carrying it out passed, 28 July, 1863
Southern (Albert) Embankment. First stone laid by Mr. (aft. sir Wm.) Tite, 28 July, 1866; partially opened . . . . . 24 Nov. 1869
Chelsea (Victoria) Embankment. Authorised by parliament, 13 July, 1868; commenced 5 Aug., 1871, opened by the duke of Edinburgh 9 May, 1874
Thames Mystery. See *London*, 1873.

THANE, a Saxon title of nobility, abolished in England at the conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system, and in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THANET (Kent) was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, about 449. The Danes held a part of it, 853-865, and ravaged it 980, 988 *et seq.*

THANKSGIVINGS, special national, were offered up at St. Paul's cathedral for the defeat of Spanish Armada, queen Elizabeth present, 8 Sept. and 24th Nov. 1588; for Marlborough's victories, 12 Nov. 1702, and 7 Sept. 1704; for George III.'s recovery from illness, 23 April, 1789; for Duncan's and other naval victories, 19 Dec. 1797; and for the recovery of the prince of Wales, 27 Feb. 1872.

THAPSUS (N. Africa). Near here Julius Cæsar totally defeated the army of the party which supported the policy of Pompey, Feb. 46 B.C. The suicide of Cato followed soon after.

THEATINES, a religious order, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by

Caraffa, bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV.), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to Hénault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines vainly endeavoured to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles.

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 420 B.C., is said to have been the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was begun by Cæsar, and dedicated by Augustus, 12 B.C. Theatres were erected in most cities of Italy. Most of the inhabitants of Pompeii were assembled at a theatre on the night of 24 Aug. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered the city. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A.D. 1533; see *Drama, Plays*, &c.

THEATRES IN ENGLAND. The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside; see *Globe*. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were—gallery, *2d.*; lords' rooms, *1s.*; see *Drama, Drury Lane*, and other theatres. The theatres were closed by parliament, 1642-60.

The first play-bill was dated 8 April, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus: "By his Majestie his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humovrous Lievtenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly" . . 8 April, 1663
Lincoln's-inn theatre (the duke's theatre) opened by sir Wm. Davenant's patent, 25 April, 1662; rebuilt 1695
Acts for licensing plays and play-houses (placing them under the lord chamberlain) 10 Geo. II. c. 28 1737
Act for regulating theatres (6 & 7 Vict. c. 68), 22 Aug. 1843
Marionettes or Puppets produced at the Adelaide Gallery 1852
Several of the theatres first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and filled . Jan. 1860
Lord Chamberlain warned managers against indecent dances and scanty dresses, 28 Jan. 1869 and 21 Dec. 1874
Theatres in Great Britain, 166; in London, 33, summer of 1868; in London, 45 . . Jan. 1876

DRURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent . . . . . 25 April, 1662
Opened . . . . . 8 April, 1663
Nell Gwynn performed 1666
Theatre burnt down with 60 houses . . Jan. 1672
Rebuilt by sir C. Wren, and opened. 26 March, 1674
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth 1712
Garrick's *début* here 1742
Garrick and Lacy's tenure (revival of Shakspeare) . 1747
Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened . 23 Sept. 1775
Garrick's farewell . . . . . 10 June, 1776
Sheridan's management . . . . . ,,
Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick . . . ,,
Mrs. Siddons' *début* as a *star* . . . 10 Oct. 1782
Mr. Kemble's *début* as *Hamlet* . . . 30 Sept. 1783
The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and re-opened, 12 March, 1794
Charles Kemble's first appearance (as *Malcolm* in *Macbeth*) . . . . . 21 April, ,,
Dowton's first appearance (as *Sheva* in the *Jew*), 11 Oct. 1796
Hatfield fired at George III. . . . 11 May, 1800
The theatre burnt . . . . . 24 Feb. 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and re-opened with a prologue by lord Byron . . . . . 10 Oct. 1812
Edmund Kean's appearance (as *Shylock*) 26 Jan. 1814
Mr. Elliston, lessee . . . . . 3 Oct. 1819
Madame Vestris's first appearance . 19 Feb. 1820
Real water introduced in the *Cataract of the Ganges*, 27 Oct. 1823
Mr. Price, lessee . . . . . July, 1826
Ellen Tree's appearance (as *Violante*) . 23 Sept. ,,
Charles Kean's appearance (as *Norval*) . . 1 Oct. 1827
Mrs. Nisbet's first appearance (as the *Widow Cheerly*) 9 Oct. 1829
Mr. Alexander Lee's and captain Polhill's management 1830
Mr. Alfred Bunn, lessee 1831
Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as *Spartacus*), 17 Oct. 1836
Mr. Hammond's management 1839
German operas commenced here . . 15 March, 1841
Mr. Macready's management . . . . . ,,
Mr. Bunn, again lessee 1843
Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, 14 Dec.; and died . . . . . 16 Dec. 1844
Mr. Anderson's management 1849
Mr. Macready's farewell . . . . 26 Feb. 1851
Mr. Bunn, lessee and manager 1852
Mr. E. T. Smith 1853-9
English opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne) . . 1858
Italian opera 1859-76
Opened by Mr. E. T. Smith . . . 15 Oct. 1860
Suddenly closed . . . . . 20 April, 1861
Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as *Othello*) . 27 Oct. ,,
[Drowned in the *London*: see *Wrecks*, 11 Jan. 1866.]
Mr. Falconer . . . . . Dec. 1862-1865
Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton, managers, Jan. 1866
Re-opened with Halliday's "King o' Scots," 26 Sept. ,,
Re-opened with *Antony and Cleopatra* . 20 Sept. 1873
Balfe's posthumous *Talismans* produced . 11 June 1874
Balfe's statue uncovered . . . . 25 Sept. ,,
Salvini as *Othello* 1 April; as *Hamlet* . . 31 May 1875
Wagner's *Lohengrin* . . . . . 12 June ,,
Boucicault's new drama the *Shaughraun* produced 4 Sept ,,
Manager and lessee, F. B. Chatterton . . 1866-76
Re-opened with *Richard III.* . . . 23 Sept. 1876

COVENT GARDEN.

The theatre opened by Rich . . . 7 Dec. 1732
Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert . 1735
Theatrical fund instituted 1765
Mr. Harris's tenure 1767
Lewis's first appearance, as *Belcour* . 15 Sept. 1773
Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house . . . . . 7 April, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters 3 Oct. 1783
Munden's appearance . . . . . 2 Dec. 1790
Fawcett's first appearance (as *Caleb*) . 21 Sept. 1791
G. F. Cooke's appearance (as *Richard III.*), 31 Oct. 1800
Braham's appearance . . . . . 9 Dec. 1801
Mr. Kemble's management 1802
Appearance of Master Betty, the *Infant Roscius*, 1 Dec. 1804
Lewis's last appearance (as the *Copper Captain*), 28 May, 1808
Theatre burnt down . . . . . 20 Sept. ,,
Rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and re-opened with *Macbeth* . . . . . 18 Sept. 1809
The O. P. Riot (*which see*) . . 18 Sept. to 10 Dec. ,,
Horses first introduced; in *Bluebeard* . 18 Feb. 1811
The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house) 29 June, 1812
[Mrs. Siddons performed once afterwards, in June, 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.]
Miss Stephens' first appearance (as *Mandane*), 7 Sept. 1813
Miss Foote's appearance here (as *Amanthis*), 26 May, 1814
Miss O'Neill's appearance (as *Juliet*) . 6 Oct. ,,
Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnet, in the house, 7 Feb. 1816
Mr. Macready's first appearance (as *Orestes*), 16 Sept. ,,
Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as *Coriolanus*), 23 June, 1817
Henry Harris's management 1818
Charles Kemble's management 1823
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as *Juliet*), 5 Oct. 1829
Mr. Fawcett's farewell . . . . 21 May, 1830
Charles Young's farewell . . . . . 30 May, 1832
Mr. Macready's management 1837
Madame Vestris's management 1839
Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as *Norma*), 2 Nov. 1841

Charles Kemble again . . . . 10 Sept. 1842
Mr. Laurent's management . . . . 26 Dec. 1844
Opened for Italian opera . . . . 6 April, 1847
Destroyed by fire (during a *bal masqué*, conducted by Anderson the Wizard) . . . 5 March, 1856
New theatre (by Barry) opened by Mr. F. Gye (*Les Huguenots*) . . . 15 May, 1858
English opera (Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison), Oct. 1859
All principal actors perform parts of plays for the benefit of the Dramatic College . 29 March, 1860
Balfe's *Bianca* brought out . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . . April, 1861
Last appearance of Grisi . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
English opera (Pyne and Harrison) . . 31 Oct. ,,
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . . April, 1862
English opera (Pyne and Harrison) . 25 Aug. ,,
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . . 7 April, 1863
Gounod's *Faust* . . . . July, ,,
English opera (Pyne and Harrison) . . 12 Oct. ,,
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . . April, 1864
English opera, &c. (Opera Company, Limited), 17 Oct. ,,
Italian opera (Mr. Gye) . . . . 28 April, 1865
Becomes the property of a company, Mr. Gye, manager . . . . Aug. ,,
Reopened (Mr. Gye) April, 1866; 2 April, 1867; 31 March, 1868
Opened by Mr. Mapleson's company . 24 Oct. ,,
Opera season (Gye and Mapleson) . 29 May, 1869
Mr. Dion Boucicault lessee and manager 29 Aug. 1872
Italian opera 1873-6
Mr. F. Gye, lessee 1876

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, OR QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Opera-house opened. *Pennant.* (See *Opera-house*). 1705
The theatre was enlarged 1720
Burnt down . . . . 17 June, 1789
Rebuilt, and reopened . . . . 22 Sept. 1791
Exterior improved by Mr. Nash 1818
The *rilievo* by Mr. Bubb 1821
Madame Rachel's appearance . . . 10 May, 1841
Mr. Lumley's management 1842
Jenny Lind's first appearance . . . 4 May, 1847
Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the house 1852
Jullien's concerts . . . . Oct. 1857
Festive performances on the marriage of the princess royal . . . . Jan. 1859
Macfarren's *Robin Hood* brought out . . 11 Oct. 1860
[Not opened in 1861.]
Italian opera (Mr. Mapleson) 1862-67
Burnt down; great loss . . . . 6 Dec. 1867
Rebuilt—its affairs in Chancery . . . 1872
Sold for 31,000*l.* . . . . 20 May 1874
[Lease to earl Dudley, till 1891.]

HAYMARKET.

Built 1702
Opened by French comedians . . . . 29 Dec. 1720
Fielding's Mogul company 1734-5
A French company prohibited from acting by the audience 1738
Mr. Foote's patent 1747
The Bottle-conjuror's dupery (see *Bottle Conjuror*), 16 Jan. 1748
The theatre rebuilt 1767
Mr. Colman's tenure . . . . 1 Jan. 1777
Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby) . . . . ,,
Royal visit—great crowd—16 persons killed and many wounded . . . . 3 Feb. 1794
Mr. Elliston's *début* here . . . 24 June, 1796
First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as *Lingo*) 16 May, 1803
Mr. Morris's management 1805
Appearance of Mr. Liston (as *Sheepface*) . 8 June, ,,
The tailors' riot . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Appearance of Mr. Young (as *Hamlet*) . 22 June, 1807
Of Miss F. Kelly (as *Floretta*) . . 12 June, 1810
Theatre rebuilt by Nash; opened . . 4 July, 1821
Miss Paton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as *Susannah*), 3 Aug. 1822
Mr. Webster's management . . . 12 June, 1837
Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here . . . 1839
Mr. Webster's management (16 years) terminated with his farewell appearance . 14 March, 1853
First appearance of *Our American Cousin* (said to be by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 800 times in America), Mr. Sothern, *Lord Dundreary* (played 496 nights) . . . . 11 Nov. 1861
Mr. Buckstone's management 1853-76

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, NOW LYCEUM.

Built by Dr. Arnold 1794-5
Winsor experiments with gas-lighting . . . 1803-4
Opened as the Lyceum in 1809
Appearance of Mr. Wrench (as *Belcour*) . 7 Oct. ,,
Re-opened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly, 15 June, 1816
House destroyed by fire . . . . 16 Feb. 1830
Rebuilt, and re-opened . . . . 14 July, 1834
Equestrian performances . . . . 16 Jan. 1844
Mrs. Keeley's management . . . . 8 April, ,,
Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews' management, Oct. 1847-56
Retirement of Mr. C. Mathews . . . March, 1855
Appearance of Madame Ristori . . . June, 1856
Taken by Mr. Gye for Italian opera for forty nights, 14 April, 1857
Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison . . . . 21 Sept. ,,
Balfe's opera, *Rose of Castile*, produced . . Oct. ,,
Mr. G. Webster and Mr. Falconer, July, 1858; closed, April, 1859
Opened by Madame Celeste Nov. 1859, and Oct. 1860
The "Savage Club" perform before the queen and prince . . . . 7 March, ,,
Italian opera . . . . 8 June, 1861
Mr. Falconer, manager (English comedy) 19 Aug. ,,
Peep o'Day brought out . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Mr. Fechter . . . . 10 Jan. 1863 *et seq.*
Japanese troupe . . . . Spring, 1868
Lord Lytton's *Rightful Heir* brought out 3 Oct. ,,
Mr. H. Irving as *Hamlet* (long run) . . 31 Oct. 1874
,, *Macbeth* . . . . 25 Sept. 1875
,, *Othello* . . . . 14 Feb. 1876
Tennyson's *Queen Mary* performed . 19 April, ,,
Mr. H. L. Bateman, lessee and manager . . 1873-6
Mrs. Bateman, ditto 1876

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the *Sans Pareil*, opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott . . 27 Nov. 1806
Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present name 1820-21
Terry and Yates 1825
Messrs. Mathews and Yates' management join (*Mathews at Home*) 1828
New front 1840
Madame Celeste's management . . . 30 Sept. 1844
Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrangements, 27 Dec. 1858
Colleen Bawn represented . . . . 10 Sept. 1860
[Immense run; above 360 nights.]
Miss Bateman appears as *Leah*, 1 Oct. 1863, to 11 June, 1864
Messrs. F. B. Chatterton and Mr. B. Webster, lessees 1844-73

ST. JAMES'S, LATE PRINCE'S.

This theatre was built by and opened under the management of Mr. Braham . . . . 14 Dec. 1835
German operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn 1840
Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays, 22 Jan. 1844
German plays 1852
Mrs. Seymour's tenure . . . . 22 Oct. 1854-5
French plays 1857
Neapolitan buffo-opera . . . . Nov. ,,
Italian plays 1858
French operas . . . . Jan. 1859
French plays . . . . May, ,,
English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton, manager, Oct. ,,
French plays . . . . 28 May, 1860
English plays . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Mr. Wigan, manager 1860-2
French plays . . . . May, 1868, April, 1869
French plays 1871-3

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened 1840
Sold for 16,400*l.* . . . . 9 Sept. 1841
Mr. Bartley's farewell here . . . . 18 Dec. 1852

Mr. Charles Kean's management, 1850; closed, 29 Aug. 1859
Mr. A. Harris's management; opened 29 Sept. ,,
Zouave Crimean company . . . . 23 July, 1860
Mr. Fechter appears (as *Hamlet*) . . 20 March, 1861
Mr. Harris, lessee 1860-1
Mr. Lindus, manager . . . . . 20 Oct. 1862
Mr. G. Vining, lessee and manager . . May, 1863-66
Mr. F. B. Chatterton, lessee 1872-76

OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened with horsemanship . . . . . 18 Sept. 1806
Here the celebrated Elliston (1813), and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until 1839
Mr. George Wild's tenure 1840
Miss Davenport's tenure . . . . . 11 Nov. 1844
Mr. Watts's management 1848
The theatre destroyed by fire . . . 29 March, 1849
Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his management . . . . . 26 Dec. ,,
Mr. William Farren's management 1850
Lessee and manager, Mr. A. Wigan . . 17 Oct. 1853-7
Messrs. Robson and Emden's management, Aug. 1857-62
Mr. Horace Wigan, manager 1864-68
Lessee, Mr. B. Webster 1868
Lessee and manager, Miss Ada Cavendish . . 1873
Mr. Will's *Buckingham* produced . . . Dec. 1875
Mr. Henry Neville 1873-76

STRAND THEATRE.

First opened—Mr. Rayner and Mrs. Waylett . . 1831
Mr. William Farren's management 1849
Lessee, Mr. F. Allcroft; manager, Mr. T. Payne . 1855
Lessee, Miss Swanborough 1858-61
Mr. Swanborough, sen. . . . . Dec. 1862
Mrs. Swanborough 1865-76

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened 1773
Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses, 17 Sept. 1794
Rebuilt 1795
Burnt again, with forty houses . . . 1 Sept. 1803
Ducrow's management 1825
Again destroyed by fire . . . . 8 June, 1841
Rebuilt and re-opened by Mr. Batty . 17 April, 1843
Lessee and manager, Mr. W. Cooke . . . 1855-60
Mr. W. Cooke's farewell benefit . . . 30 Jan. 1860
A man killed by a lion . . . . 7 Jan. 1861
Opened by Mr. Batty . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Opened by Mr. Boucicault, as the THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER . . . . . 26 Dec. 1862
Horsemanship and opera (under Mr. E. T. Smith), June, 1865
Sold by auction 1868

CIRCUS, NOW SURREY THEATRE.

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises, under Mr. Hughes] . . . . . 4 Nov. 1782
Opened for performances . . . . 4 Nov. 1783
Destroyed by fire . . . . . 12 Aug. 1805
Mr. Elliston's management 1809
Mr. Elliston again . . . . . 4 June, 1827
Mr. Davidge's tenure 1833
Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Anderson, managers, 12 Sept. 1863-5
Destroyed by fire, 31 Jan.; rebuilt and opened, 26 Dec. 1865

COBURG, NOW VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the patronage of the late princess Charlotte and the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg] 1816
The house was opened 1818
Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the management in 1833
Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure 1840
Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed . 27 Dec. 1858

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra 1683
Present house opened 1765
Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire . . . . . 15 Oct. 1807
Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, 20 May, 1844-59
Management of Mr. Josephs . . . . 25 March, 1861
Re-opened by Mr. Phelps . . . . . 7 Sept. ,,
Lessee, Miss C. Lucette . . . . . 27 Sept. 1862
Miss Marriott, manager . . 5 Sept. 1863—26 May, 1864
Miss C. Lucette, for opera 1865
Miss Marriott, legitimate drama (with intervals) 1865-8
Miss Hazlewood, Miss Marriott, and others . 1868-73

OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road . . . 1828
Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields 1830
City Theatre, Norton-Folgate 1837
Miss Kelly's Theatre (since named *Soho* and *New Royalty*) 1840
Marylebone, opened 1842
Standard Theatre, built 1854; burnt, 21 Oct. 1866; rebuilt 1868
Pavilion Theatre burnt . . . . . 23 Feb. 1856
New Royalty (Soho) . . . . . 31 Aug. 1863
Holborn Theatre (afterwards called the *Mirror*, and the *Duke's*), opened . . . . 8 Oct. 1866
Royal Amphitheatre (for horses, &c.), Holborn, opened . . . . . 25 May, 1867
New East London, opened . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
"New Queen's Theatre," formerly St. Martin's hall, opened by Alfred Wigan . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
St. George's Opera-house, Langham-place, opened by Mr. German Reed . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
The Globe, Strand, opened . . . . 28 Nov. 1868
The Gaiety, Strand, opened . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Charing Cross, opened . . . . . 19 June, 1869
Vaudeville, opened . . . . . 16 April, 1870
Opéra Comique, 299, Strand, opened (for Mdlle. Déjazet) . . . . . 29 Oct. ,,
Court Theatre, Chelsea, opened . . 25 Jan. 1871
Royal Alexandra Theatre, Park-street, Camden-town, opened . . . . . 31 May, 1873
Criterion, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, opened by Spiers and Pond . . . . . 21 March 1874
National Opera House (*which see*), founded 7 Sept. and 16 Dec. 1875

DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburg-street, commenced 1635
Orange-street, now Smock-alley 1662
Aungier-street (*Victor*) 1728
Ditto, management of Mr. Hitchcock . . . 1733
Crow-street Music-hall 1731
Rainsford-street Theatre 1732
Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt 1735
Fishamble-street Music-hall 1741
Capel-street Theatre 174-
Crow-street, Theatre Royal 1758
Ditto, Mr. Daly's patent 1786
Ditto, Mr. Fred. Edw. Jones's patent . . . 1798
Peter-street, Theatre Royal 1789
Hawkin's-street, Theatre Royal 1821
Ditto, Mr. Abbott, lessee 1824
Ditto, Mr. Bunn, lessee 1827
Ditto, Mr. Calcraft, lessee 1830
Queen's Theatre, Brunswick-street 1844

EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music 1672
Allan Ramsay's 1736
Theatre, Shakspeare-square 1769
The Caledonian Theatre 1822
Adelphi Theatre burnt down . . . 24 May, 1853
Royal Theatre burnt down (several lives lost), 13 Jan. 1865, again 6 Feb. 1875

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance 1716
Macklin at Lincoln's-inn-fields 1725
Garrick's at Goodman's-fields, as *Richard III.*, 19 Oct. 1741
Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby) first appears at Liverpool 1773
Garrick's last appearance . . . . 10 June, 1776
Mrs. Robinson, *Perdita*: her last appearance, 24 Dec. 1779
Bruham's first appearance at the Royalty, 20 April, 1787
Madame Storace; her first appearance in London, 24 Nov. 1789
Incledon's first appearance 1790
Miss Mellon, her first appearance as *Lydia Languish*, 31 Jan. 179
Master Betty (*Infant Roscius*) *début* in London, enthusiastically received . . . . 1 Dec. 1804

Liston's first appearance in London . 1 June, 1805
Romeo Coates appears as *Lothario* . 10 April, 1811
Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as *Lady Teazle*, 1 June, 1814
Miss O'Neill, as *Juliet* . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as *Romeo*, 29 Dec. ,,
Booth's first appearance . . . . . 12 Feb. 1817
W. Farren's first appearance 1818
Munden's last appearance . . . . . 31 May, 1824
Fanny Kemble's first appearance . . . 5 Oct. 1829
Edmund Kean's last appearance, as *Othello*, 25 March, 1833
Liston's last appearance . . . . . 31 May, 1838
Adelaide Kemble's first appearance . . 2 Nov. 1841
Jenny Lind's first appearance . . . 4 May, 1847
Mrs. Glover's farewell . . . . . 12 July, 1850
Mr. Bartley's farewell . . . . . 18 Dec. 1852
Mr. W. Farren's farewell 1855
Clara Novello's farewell . . . . . 21 Nov. 1860
Adelina Patti's first appearance at Covent Garden, 14 May, 1861
Miss Bateman appears as *Leah* . . . . 1 Oct. 1863
Her farewell at H.M.'s theatre . . . . 22 Dec. 1865
Madlle. Nillson's first appearance at H.M.'s theatre as *Violetta* . . . . . 8 June, 1867
Miss Kate Terry's last appearance (*Juliet* at the New Adelphi) . . . . . 31 Aug. ,,
Madlle. Kellogg's *début* at Drury-lane . 2 Nov. ,,
Mr. Bandmann's *début* . . . . . 17 Feb. 1868
Mr. Paul Bedford's farewell at New Queen's theatre, 16 May, ,,
Mlle. Marimon's *début*, as *Amina* . . 6 May, 1871
Mario's farewell in *La Favorita* at Italian opera, 19 July, ,,
Miss Isabella Bateman's *début* . . . 12 Sept. ,,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan's last appearance (at Drury Lane) . . . . . 6 July, 1872
Mr. H. Irving first appears as *Hamlet*, 31 Oct. 1874, 200th performance . . . . . 29 June 1875

MEMORANDA.

David Garrick died 1779
Charles Macklin died 1797
Mr. Palmer died on the stage at Liverpool, 2 Aug. 1798
Bannister retired from the stage 1815
John P. Kemble died 1823
Talma died in Paris 1826
Weber came to London . . . . . Feb. ,,
The Brunswick theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed . . 29 Feb. 1828
Sarah Siddons died 1831
Edmund Kean died 1833
Charles Mathews died . . . . . 28 June, 1835
Madame Malibran died at Manchester . 23 Sept. 1836
Paganini died . . . . . 29 May, 1840
Power lost in the *President* steamer, about 13 March, 1841
Elton lost in the *Pegasus* . . . . 18 July, 1843
Theatres' Registry Act passed . . . . 22 Aug. ,,
Madlle. Mars died at Paris . . . . 23 March, 1847
Madame Catalini died at Paris . . . 13 June, 1849
W. C. Macready retired . . . . 26 April, 1851
Alexander Lee died . . . . . 9 Oct. ,,
Mrs. Warner died . . . . . 5 Sept. 1854
Charles Kemble died . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
John Braham died . . . . . 17 Feb. 1856
Madame Vestris died . . . . . 8 Aug. ,,
Madlle. Rachel died . . . . . 4 Jan. 1858
Mrs. Nisbet (lady Boothby) died . . 16 Jan. ,,
Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died . . 23 Jan. ,,
John Pritt Harley died . . . . . 22 Aug. ,,
Flexmore, celebrated clown, died . . 20 Aug. 1860
Mrs. Yates died . . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Alfred Bunn died . . . . . 20 Dec. ,,
William Farren died . . . . . 25 Sept. 1861
Mr. Vandenhoff died . . . . . 4 Oct. ,,
M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw) died . . . . Feb. 1862
Subscription testimonial (value 2000*l.*) presented to C. J. Kean: Mr. Gladstone in the chair, 22 March, ,,
Sheridan Knowles died . . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Mrs. Wood (Miss Paton) died . . . . 21 July, 1864
Mr. F. Robson died . . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
Madame Pasta died, aged 66 . . . . 1 April, 1865
Charles J. Kean died . . . . . 23 Jan. 1868
Robert Keeley died, aged 74 . . . . 3 Feb. 1869
Madame Grisi died . . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
Wm. Brough, burlesque-writer, died, aged 44, 13 March, 1870
Paul Bedford died . . . . . 21 Jan. 1871
T. W. Robertson, dramatist, died . . . 3 Feb. ,,
Lady Wrixon Becher (Miss O'Neill, *Juliet*), died 29 Oct. 1872
William C. Macready died . . . . 27 April, 1873
Wm. Hy. West Betty (the *Infant Roscius*) died, aged 82 . . . . . Aug. 1874

THEATRICAL FUNDS. The Theatrical fund of Covent Garden was established in 1765; that of Drury Lane in 1776. They grant pensions to members and their families. The General Theatrical fund was established in 1839.

THEBAN LEGION, according to tradition, was composed of Christians, and submitted to martyrdom rather than attack their brethren during the the persecution of the emperor Maximin, or sacrifice to the gods, about A.D. 286. Their leader Maurice was canonised.

THEBES or **LUXOR,** in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour (1600-800 B.C.) it is said to have extended about thirty-three miles. Thebes was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia, 525 B.C., and by the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C.; it rebelled and was taken by Ptolemy Lathyrus, 86 B.C., and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal; see *Memnoneium*. After centuries of neglect, it has been greatly visited since the explorations of Belzoni, 1817.—THEBES, N. Greece (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Bœotia) was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, its founder, 1493 B.C. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas 378-362 B.C. Its seven gates are mentioned by Homer; see *Bœotia* and *Greece*.

THEFT was punished by heavy fines among the Jews; by death at Athens, by the laws of Draco; see *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12*d.* value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The punishment of theft was very severe in England, till mitigated by Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo. IV. 1829. The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1862.

THEISTS (*Theos*, God), a name given to deists about 1660. *Dean Martin.* See *Deists*.

THELLUSSON'S WILL, a most singular document. Mr. Peter Isaac Thellusson, a Genevese and an affluent merchant of London, left 100,000*l.* to his widow and children; and the remainder of his property, more than 600,000*l.*, he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulated fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest lineal male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. Should no heir then exist, the whole was to be applied, by the agency of the sinking fund, to the discharge of the national debt. It is said that Mr. Thellusson held much property in trust, and that he desired a sufficient interval of time to elapse for the appearance of just claimants. He died 21 July, 1797. His will incurred much public censure, and was contested by the heirs-at-law, but finally established by a decision of the house of lords, 25 June, 1805. The last surviving grandson died in Feb. 1856. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male

descendant or the male descendant of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided on appeal by the house of lords (9 June, 1859), in favour of the latter, lord Rendlesham, and Charles S. Thellusson, confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1858. In consequence of the legal expenses the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime. On 28 July, 1800, the Thellusson act was passed, restraining testators from devising their property for purposes of accumulation for longer than 21 years after death; any other direction to be void.

THEOCRACY, government by God, existed among the Israelites till Saul was made king, about 1095 B.C. (*Sam.* viii. 7.)

THEODOLITE, an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, used in surveying, consists of a telescope and a divided circle. It was probably first constructed in the 17th century. Jesse Ramsden, in 1787, completed the great theodolite employed in the trigonometrical survey of England and Wales by general Roy.

THEODOSIAN CODE, see *Codes*.

"THEOLOGIA GERMANICA," or "Teutsche Theologey" (printed 1528; Latin and French editions, 1558), a German mystical work, written about the 14th century. In it the "good man," disgusted with the corruptions in church and state, is led to seek for God in the temple of the heart. Luther is said to have placed the work next to the Bible and St. Augustin.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired*, including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c. 2. *Natural;* which lord Bacon calls the first part of philosophy. — Butler's "Analogy of Religion" (1736) and Paley's "Natural Theology" (1802) are eminent books on the latter subject.—Abelard (died 1142) wrote "Theologia Christiania." The "Summa Totius Theologiæ" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c., in 1596.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1796; and headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797; was dissolved in 1802.

THEOSOPHISTS, followers of Paracelsus in the 16th century.

THERMIDOR REVOLUTION. On the 9th Thermidor of the 2nd year (27 July, 1794), the Convention deposed Robespierre, and on the next day he and twenty-two of his partisans were executed.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY, see under *Electricity*, and *Heat*.

THERMOMETER. Freezing point: *Fah.* 32°; *R.* 0°; *C.* 0°. Boiling point: *Fah.* 212°, *R.* 80, *C.* 100.

Invented by Galileo, before 1597. *Libri.*
Invented by Drebbel of Alcmaer, 1609. *Boerhaave.*
Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609. *Fulgentio.*
Invented by Sanctorio in 1610. *Borelli.*
Fahrenheit's thermometer invented about 1726; Réaumur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed centigrade) soon after. [Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed in England, and Réaumur's and the centigrade on the continent.]
The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently, Halley proposed it in 1697.
Mr. L. M. Casella issued a minimum thermometer in Sept. 1861. It registers degrees of cold by means of mercury.
Negretti and Zambra's registering minimum thermometers, adapted for deep sea purposes, made known early in 1874.

THERMOPYLÆ (Doris, N. Greece). Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. One Greek only returned home, and he was received with reproaches for having fled.* Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

THERMUM, THERMUS, or THERMA (Greece), a strong city, the Acropolis of Ætolia, N. Greece, was captured and ravaged by Philip V. of Macedon, 218 and 206 B.C., on account of its favouring the Romans.

THESAURUS (treasury), a title given in the 17th and 18th centuries to large collections of small works on history and archæology. The most celebrated are—

"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcorum," by J. Gronovius. 13 vol. fol. 1697-1702
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum," by J. G. Grævius. 12 vol. fol. 1694
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historicum Italiæ, Siciliæ," &c., by G. Grævius and P. Burmannus. 45 vol. fol. 1725
"Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum," by B. Ugolinus. 34 vol. fol. 1744-69

THESPIÆ, a city of Bœotia, N. Greece. 700 of its citizens perished with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, Aug. 480 B.C. It suffered much through the jealousy of the Thebans, who destroyed its walls in 372 B.C.

THESSALONICA (now Salonica), a city in Macedonia, N. Greece, originally Therme, but rebuilt by Cassander, and said to have been named after his wife, Thessalonica, daughter of Philip, after 315 B.C. Here Paul preached, 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. Thessalonica was taken by the Saracens, with great slaughter, 30 July, 904; by the Normans of Sicily, 15 Aug. 1185; and after various changes was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Amurath, 1430.

A young Bulgarian Christian girl, said to be an unwilling convert to Mahometanism, was rescued from the Turks and taken to the American consuls, 5 May; riots ensued on 6 May; the German and French consuls, Abbott and Moulin were murdered; the Western powers intervened; reparation was ordered by the Sultan; several murderers were executed 16 May; other persons were imprisoned; and 40,000*l.* said to be paid to the families of the victims. Aug. 1876.

THESSALY (N. Greece), the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first

* The distich, in the Greek Anthology, by Simonides, their contemporary, is thus translated by Bowles:—
"Go tell the Spartans, thou that passest by,
That here, obedient to their laws, we lie."

king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greeks. From Thessaly came the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenes, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1548 B.C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C.; *see them severally*. Thessaly long aimed at neutrality in Grecian affairs, but became involved through its rulers, the tyrants of Pheræ;—Lycophron, about 404 B.C.; his son Jason, 374, assassinated 370; Alexander, the most eminent, defied Athens and Thebes; assassinated 359. Philip of Macedon, after a defeat (353 B.C.), gained a victory over the tyrants, 352; and subjugated the country wholly, 343. The Romans gave a nominal freedom to Thessaly after their victory at Cynoscephalæ, 197. It is now included in the kingdom of Greece.

THETFORD (Norfolk), said to have been the Roman Sitomagus, and an important Saxon town, was a bishopric from 1075 to 1091, when the see was removed to Norwich. It was made a suffragan bishopric by Henry VIII. by the power given him in 1534.

THIBET or **TIBET** (central Asia), is said to have been a kingdom 313 B.C., conquered by Genghis Khan 1206, and gradually subdued by and annexed to China, 1255-1720. Buddhism became the dominant religion about 905; and the Lamas have absolute power in religious affairs. Thibet was visited by Marco Polo, 1278; by Jesuits about 1661-2; Bogle and Hamilton, 1774; and Thomas Manning, 1810. An astronomical survey was carried on surreptitiously by two pundits of semi-Thibet origin, under the superintendence of capt. Montgomerie, 1865-7.

THIEVES' ISLAND, see *Ladrones*.

THIEVES' SYNOD, at Ephesus, 349 or 449, where the doctrines of Eutyches respecting Christ's incarnation were approved, received the name because his opponents were either silenced or excluded.

THIMBLES are said to have been found at Herculaneum. The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695. *Anderson.*

THIONVILLE, the ancient *Theodonis villa*, a fortified city on the Moselle, N. E. France. It was the occasional residence of Charlemagne and his successors, and on the extinction of his race, it was successively held by private lords, the counts of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, the house of Austria, and the kings of Spain. It was taken by the duke of Guise, 23 June, 1558, after an obstinate defence, and returned to Philip II. by the peace of Château Cambresis. It successfully resisted the marquis de Feuquières in 1637, but was taken after four months' siege by the duc d'Enghien, 10 Aug. 1643, and remained with France. It successfully resisted the Austrians in 1792, and the Prussians in 1814. It was invested by the Germans in Aug. 1870, and after bombardment, being in flames, surrendered 24 Nov. following.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES, see *Articles*.

THIRTY TYRANTS, a term applied to the governors of Athens, in 404 B.C., who were expelled by Thrasybulus, 403; and also to the numerous aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 259-274.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, in Germany, between the catholics and protestants. It began in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and for its history by Schiller, published 1790-93. See *Battles*, 1618-48.

THISTLE,* **ORDER OF THE, SCOTLAND**, founded by James V. 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued, about the time of the Reformation. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, 29 May, 1687; increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1703; to sixteen by George IV. in 1827. The original knights of 1687 were

George, duke of Gordon.
John, marquis of Athol.
James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton; killed in a duel, 1712.
Alexander, earl of Moray.
James, earl of Perth; attainted.
Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attainted.
George, earl of Dumbarton.
John, earl of Melfort; attainted.

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY, see *Cato-street Conspiracy*.

THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ST. (Southwark), was founded as an almshouse by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew's, &c. It was rebuilt in 1693. In 1862, the site was sold to the south-eastern railway company, and the patients were removed to the Surrey music hall. The foundation stone of the new hospital, erected at Stangate, near the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, was laid by the queen, 13 May, 1868; and the new hospital was opened by her majesty, 21 June, 1871.

THOMAS, ST., see *Virgin Isles*.

THOMISTS, see *Scotists*.

THOMITES or **TOMITES**, a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Broughton, near Canterbury. An insane Cornish publican named John Nicholls, called Thom, or Tom, assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, came into Kent, was an unsuccessful candidate for parliament, and incited the rabble against the Poor Law act. On 31 May, 1838, a farmer of the neighbourhood, whose servant had joined the

* Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaius I. of Scotland, 809, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that the king Hungus, the Pict, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day St. Andrew's Cross (×) appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaius framed the order more than 700 years before James V.

crowd which attended Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and lieut. Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieut. Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire, and eight more persons were killed before the mob dispersed.

THORACIC DUCT, discovered first in a horse, by Eustachius, about 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, also discovered it about 1654; see *Lacteals.*

THORINUM, a very rare metal (a heavy gray powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

THORN (on the Vistula, Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. Here they acknowledged themselves to be vassals of Poland in 1466. Thorn was taken by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1703. Many protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits, 7 Dec. 1724. Thorn was acquired by the Prussians in 1793; taken by the French in 1806; restored to Prussia at the peace in 1815.

THORPE, see *Railway Accidents,* 1874.

THRACE (now *Roumelia,* in Turkey) derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars. *Aspin.* The Thracians were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born and to have had his residence among them. *Euripides;* see *Odrysæ.*

Byzantium, the capital, founded by the Megarians, about B.C. 675
Invasion of Darius I. 513; Thrace subdued by Megabazus 508
Xerxes marches against Greece through Thrace, and retreats 480
Other Greek colonies established 450-400
Wars between Macedon and the Odrysæ (*which see*) 429-343
Philip II. acquires Amphipolis, 358; and gradually all the Greek colonies 357-341
Death of Alexander; Thrace allotted to Lysimachus, 323; who builds Lysimachia 309
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion 281
Thrace overrun by the Gauls 279
Lysimachia and the chief towns seized by the fleet of Ptolemy Euergetes 247
Recovered by Philip V. of Macedon . . . 205-200
Lost by him to the Romans 196
Seized by Antiochus III. of Syria, who is defeated at Magnesia, 190; and surrenders Thrace . . 188
Perseus defeated in his attempt to regain Thrace, 171-168
The Thracian kings rule nominally under the Romans 148 *et seq.*
Rebellion of Vologæsus quelled 14
Rhœmetalces II. last king . . . . . A.D. 38
Thrace made a Roman province, about 47
Invaded by the Goths 255
Settled by Sarmatians 334-376
Ravaged by Alaric, 395; by Attila 447
Conquered by the Turks, who made Adrianople their capital 1341-53
Constantinople captured by Mahomet II., 29 May, 1453

THRASHING-MACHINES. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum,* a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Andrew Meikle invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made.

THRASYMENE or **TRASIMENE** (N. Italy). A most bloody engagement took place near the Trasimene lake between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds. *Livy; Polybius.* On the same day, an earthquake occurred, which desolated several cities in Italy.

THREATENING LETTERS. Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person, or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony, without benefit of clergy, by the Black Act, in 1722. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo. II., 1756, and other acts; the latest 24 & 25 Vict. cc. 96, 97 (1861).

THREE DENOMINATIONS, see *Denominations.*

THROAT AND EAR DISEASES, a hospital for them opened near Gray's-inn-road, March, 1874; foundation of a new building laid by madame Adeline Patti, marchesa de Caux, 16 Sept. 1875.

THUGS, organised secret fanatical murderers in India, who considered their victims to be sacrifices to their gods. The English commenced suppressing them about 1810, but did not succeed till about 1830, when a plan for the purpose was adopted by lord Wm. Bentinck.

THUMB-SCREW, an instrument used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. In Great Britain, rev. Wm. Carstares, a presbyterian minister, was the last who suffered by it, before the Scotch privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was presented to him by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but, at the third turn, he cried out "Hold—*hold!* doctor: another turn would make *me* confess anything."

THUNDERER, see *Navy of England,* 1872, 1876.

THUNDERING LEGION. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy; and hence the legion received the name, 174.

THURII or **THURIUM,** a Greek city, S. Italy, founded after the fall of Sybaris, about 452 B.C. It suffered from the incursions of the Lucanians, by whom the Thurians were severely defeated, 390 B.C. It became eventually a dependent ally of Rome; was ravaged by the troops of Hannibal, 204; was established as a colony by the Romans, 194; and was captured by Spartacus in the Servile war, who levied upon it heavy contributions, 72.

THURINGIA, an early Gothic kingdom in central Germany, was overrun by Attila and the Huns, 451; the last king, Hermanfried, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Franks, who annexed it to his dominions, 530. It formed two duchies, 630-717, and 849-919; a margraviate, 960-1090; landgraviate and county, 1130-1247; and was, after various changes and many conflicts, absorbed into Saxony in the 15th century. In 1815 it was surrendered to Prussia.

THURLES (S. Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman catholic primate, 22 Aug. 1850. It condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman catholic university, 10 Sept. following. The acts were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX., and published, 1 Jan. 1852.

THUROT'S INVASION. Thurot, an Irish commodore in the French service, became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, and plundered the town. He reached the Isle of Man, and was overtaken by captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed, 28 Feb. 1760. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell. His grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name. *Burns.*

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week, named from Thor, the most valiant son of Odin, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning, &c. Thursday is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

THYATIRA (Asia Minor), the place assigned for the battle at which the rebel Procopius was defeated by the army of the emperor Valens, 366; see *Seven Churches.*

THYMBRA (Asia Minor). Here Cyrus the Great defeated the confederate army aiding Cœsus, and obtained supremacy in Asia, B.C. 548.

TIARA, head ornament of the ancient Persians. The name is given to the triple crown of the pope (anciently called regnum), indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The right to wear a crown is said to have been granted to the bishops of Rome by Constantine the Great, and by Clovis, founder of the French monarchy. Their ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, 1048. "Boniface VIII. encompassed the tiara with a crown; Benedict XII. added a second; and John XXIII. a third." *Rees.*

TIBER (central Italy), the river on whose banks Rome was built. In the flourishing times of the city the navigation of the river was enormous. Livy states that the Tiber was frozen over, 398 B.C. A commission was appointed to dredge the bed of the river near Rome. Dec. 1871. Garibaldi's scheme for improving the river, making a new port, &c., laid before the Italian parliament, 25 May, 1875.

TIBERIAS, a city in Palestine, built by Herod Antipas, and named after the emperor Tiberius, 39. Near it Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and the crusaders, were defeated by Saladin, 3, 4 July, 1187; and Jerusalem fell into his hands.

TIBET, see *Thibet.*

TIBUR (now Tivoli), a Latin town more ancient than Rome, and frequently at war with it. The Tiburtines were defeated 335 B.C., and the subjection of all Latium followed; for which Furius Camillus obtained a triumph and an equestrian statue in the forum.

TICHBORNE CASE, see *Trials*, 1871-4. See *Englishman.* Dr. Kenealy, the claimant's counsel, elected M.P. for Stoke, moves for a royal commission to inquire into the trial; rejected, 433 to 3 (Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Whalley, and the O'Gorman); 26 April, 1875.

TICINO or **TESSIN**, a Swiss canton south of the Alps, conquered by the Swiss early in the 16th century; made a separate canton in 1815. It suffered by internal disputes 1839 and 1841.

TICINUS, a river, N. Italy. Here Hannibal defeated the Romans, 218 B.C.

TICKETS OF LEAVE, see *Transportation*, and *Crime.*

TICONDEROGA (N. America). The French fortress here was unsuccessfully besieged by Abercromby in July, 1758; taken 26 July, 1759. The Americans took it 10 May, 1775, but retired July, 1777. The British retired from it shortly after.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic war. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, 1598; but the honour of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, about 1683; see *Thames.* Sir Wm. Thomson, at the Royal Institution, 9 April, 1875, described a valuable tide-calculating machine.

TIEN-TSIN, see *China*, June, 1858-Jan. 1861, and 1870.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, see *Missions*, note.

TIERS-ÉTAT, see *States-General.*

TIFLIS (Asiatic Russia), built about 469 by Vakhtang; became the capital of Georgia. It was taken by Genghis Khan in the 12th century; by Mustapha Pacha, 1576; by the Persians, 1796; and by the Russians, 1801, who have made it capital of their Trans-Caucasian possessions.

TIGRANO-CERTA, capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes the Great, and taken by Lucullus and the Romans, after a great victory, B.C. 69.

TIGRIS, a river forming the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia, celebrated for the cities founded on its banks: Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad. It was explored by an English steamer in 1838. Colonel Chesney, in 1850, published an account of his survey in 1835-7.

TILBURY (Essex). The camp formed here in 1588 to resist the Spanish invasion was visited by queen Elizabeth.

TILES are said to have been first made in England about 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264. The tax was repealed in 1833.

TILSIT (on the Niemen), on which river, on a raft, the emperors of France and Russia met, 25 June, 1807. By a treaty concluded between France and Russia, signed 7 July, Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia.

TILTS, see *Tournaments*.

TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which 35 will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A 74 gun ship consumed 3000 loads, or 2000 tons of trees, the produce of 57 acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumed 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum. *Allnutt*. Iron is now used in preference to timber. In 1843 we imported 1,317,645 loads of timber (cut and uncut); in 1857, 2,495,964 loads; in 1866, 3,638,344 loads; in 1871, 4,497,136 loads; in 1875, 5,092,394 loads. In 1866, we imported 53,458 tons of mahogany; in 1871, 29,256 tons; in 1875, 80,705 tons. The duties on timber were modified in 1851.

TIMBER BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U.S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856.

TIMBUCTOO (N. Africa), a city built by Mansa Suleiman, a Mahometan, about 1214, and frequently subjugated by the sovereigns of Morocco. Since 1727 it has been partially independent.

TIME. Our ideas in regard to time have been of late greatly extended. The distant planet Neptune, discovered by Adams and Le Verrier in 1846, requires above 900 of our years for a single revolution; and the coal measures in Wales, a thickness of strata of more than twelve miles, would require for its deposition hundreds of thousands of years; while other formations could only be estimated in millions. See *Clock, Sundials, Watches*, &c.

TIMES NEWSPAPER. On 13 Jan. 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½*d*., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters.

On 1 Jan. 1788, the paper was named the *Times*.

In 1803, when Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4500.

Dr. Stoddart (satirised as Dr. Slop by Moore the poet) became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Thomas Barnes became next editor. He died 7 May, 1841. The succeeding editors were William F. A. Delane, who died in 1858, and John Thaddeus Delane (his son).

On 28 Nov. 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power (the invention of F. König), 1200 per hour, afterwards increased to 2000 and 4000.

The powerful articles contributed by Edward Stirling gained the paper the name of the Thunderer.

On 19 Jan. 1829, the first double number appeared.

In July, 1834, an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the house of commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated.

Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss.

In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organised by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case Bogle *v.* Lawson). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of *one farthing* damages, but the judges refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for the immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honours ever conceded to a newspaper.

In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of lieut. Waghorn.

Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the duke of Wellington for 19 Nov. 1852, 70,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 36,000; the circulation is stated to vary from 50,000 to 60,000 (1868).

In 1854, the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea; in 1857 to India, and in 1861 to the southern states of North America.

Times Fund.—On the 12th of Oct. 1854, sir Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscription for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war, and in less than a fortnight 15,000*l*. were sent to the *Times* office to be thus appropriated. Mr. Macdonald (the present manager) was sent out by the proprietors as special commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage; see *Scutari*, and *Nightingale*.

In Dec. 1858, the *Times* drew attention to the state of the houseless poor of London; and in a few days 8000*l*. were subscribed for their relief.

In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold; in 1857, 16,100,000; in 1859, 16,900,000; in 1860, 16,670,000.

In 1860, 16,400 copies per hour were printed.

On 21 June, 1861, the *Times* consisted of 24 pages, containing 4076 advertisements (about 1810 it contained 150 advertisements).

Stereotypes from papier-mâché moulds introduced, 1856; much improved 1860.

The "Walter press" invented by Macdonald & Calverley, prints about 17,000 an hour, perfected, 1862-9.

A list of the contents, inserted over the first leader, appeared first, 3 Feb. 1869.

3½ pages tables of metropolitan charities appeared 11 Feb. 1869.

Special train for conveying the *Times*, North-Western Railway began to run, 4.55 a.m., 16 Feb. 1875.

Annual summaries, 1851-75, reprinted, price 1*s*. (type set-up by composing-machines).

12,000 perfect sheets per hour printed by "Walter Press," Jan. 1876.

Mr. Palmer's "Index to the *Times*" begun 1867; now printing for *Times* before 1867 and continuing 1876.

TIN. The Phœnicians traded with England for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected; but under the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who framed the Stannary Laws (*which see*), laying a duty on the tin. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin mines in Europe, 1240. *Anderson*. Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. In 1857, 9783 tons, in 1860, 10,462 tons, in 1864, 10,108 tons, in 1865, 10,039 tons, in 1870, 10,200 tons, in 1874, 9942 tons of metallic tin were procured

from British mines. Of tin plates we exported in value, in 1847, 484,184*l.* in 1854, 1,075,531*l.*; in 1860, 1,500,812*l.*; in 1864, 1,263,246*l.*; in 1866, 1,896,341*l.*; in 1871, 2,900,610*l.*; in 1874, 1,077,712*l.*

TINCHEBRAY (N. W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England and his brother Robert duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were reunited under Henry, at the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but having afterwards quarrelled, Robert was defeated in the battle of Tinchebray, 28 Sept. 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England. *Hénault.*

TIPPERMUIR (near Perth). Here the marquis of Montrose defeated the covenanters under lord Elcho, 1 Sept. 1644.

TITANIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menakite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

TITHES or **TENTHS**, were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C. *Lev.* xxvii. 30. Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (*Gen.* xiv.), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 B.C.) For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary. *Wickliffe.* "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy." *Blackstone.* They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800, and abolished 1789. Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215. *Rainailda.*—The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustin, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about 609.

The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, 786.

Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, 794.

Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, 844. *Henry.*

In England, in 1545, tithes were fixed at the rate of *2s. 9d.* in the pound on rent; since then, many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithe Commutation act, passed 13 Aug. 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1840, and 1846.

A *rector* is entitled to all the tithes; a *vicar* to a small part only, frequently to none.

Several acts relating to tithes in Ireland have been passed in 1832-47, altering and improving the tithe system.

Tithe redemption trust appointed, 1846.

TITHING. The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough. *Cowel.*

TITLES ROYAL. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege," 1399. Henry VI., "Excellent Grace," 1422. Edward IV., "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII., "Highness," 1485; Henry VIII. the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 *et seq.* Francis I. of France addressed Henry as "Your Majesty" at their interview in 1520; see *Field of the Cloth of Gold.* Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

TITLES TO LAND CONSOLIDATION ACT (Scotland), passed 31 July, 1868, and amended in 1869.

TIVOLI, see *Tibur.*

TOBACCO, *Nicotiana tabacum*, received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain; some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tobasco, in the Gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, in Cuba, 1492; and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was either first brought to England in 1565, by sir John Hawkins; or by sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake, in 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. *Stow's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, is said to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. James I. published "A Counterblaste against Tobacco," and the star-chamber ordered the duties to be *6s. 10d.* per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II., 1684. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789. *Anderson; Ashe.* Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV., Aug. 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, 24 March, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds. We imported in 1850, 35,166,358 lbs., and 1,557,558 lbs. manufactured (cigars and snuff): in 1855, 36,820,846 lbs., and 2,651,544 lbs. manufactured; in 1860, 48,936,471 lbs., and 2,110,430 lbs. manufactured; in 1864, 61,042,667 lbs., and 6,578,707 lbs., manufactured; in 1866, 54,374,800 lbs., and 3,171,906 lbs. manufactured; in 1871, 73,042,305 lbs., and 3,852,236 manufactured. The tobacco duties were modified in 1863. Net customs duties paid for tobacco and snuff in the year 1875-6, 7,744,977*l.*

TOBAGO (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in 1498; settled by the Dutch 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, 14 April, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, 6 Oct. 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, 1 July, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, in 1814. Population in 1861, 15,410. Governor, Cornelius H. Kortright, 1864; Herbert Taylor Ussher, 1872; col. Robt. Wm. Harley, 1875.

TOBITSCHAU (Moravia). In a sharp action here, on 15 July, 1866, the Austrians were defeated by the army of the crown prince of Prussia with the loss of 500 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners, and seventeen guns.

TOISON D'OR or GOLDEN FLEECE (*which see*).

TOKENS, BANK, silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5*s.*, 1. Jan. 1798. The Spanish dollar had a small profile of George III. stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5*s.* 6*d.* 14 Nov. 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6*s.* and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the revision of the coinage. Tradesmen were permitted to issue tokens as small coins from 1648 till 16 Aug. 1672, when their circulation was prohibited by royal proclamation. These tokens are figured and described in a work by Wm. Boyne, 1858.

TOLBIAC (now ZULPICH), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, 496.

TOLEDO, the ancient Toletum (Central Spain), made capital of the Visigothic kingdom by Athanagild, 554; taken by the Saracens, 712. Toledo was taken after war, begun 1081, by Alfonso, I. of Castile, 25 May, 1085. In 1088 the archbishop was made primate of Spain. The university was founded in 1499. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the 15th century.

TOLENTINO (Italy, formerly in the Papal states), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, 19 Feb. 1797. Here Joachim Murat, having resumed arms against the allies, was defeated by the Austrians, 3 May, 1815, taken prisoner, and shot.

TOLERATION ACT, passed in 1689, to relieve Protestant dissenters from the church of England. Their liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter days of queen Anne, who died on the day that the Schism bill was to become a law, 1 Aug. 1714.

The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by absenting themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test act (*which see*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

TOLLS were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341; see *Stade*, and *Sound*. *Tollbars* in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every waggon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's and Temple-bar. Gathered for repairing the highways of Holborn-inn-lane and Martin's-lane (now Aldersgate-street), 1346. Toll-gate or *turnpikes* were set up in 1663. In 1827, 27 turnpikes near London were removed by parliament; 81 turnpikes and toll-bars ceased on the north of London on 1 July, 1864; and 61 on the south side, ceased on 31 Oct. 1865; and many others on the Essex and Middlesex roads ceased on 31 Oct. 1866; the remainder on the north of London ceased 1 July, 1872; see *Wales*, 1843. The tolls on the Commercial roads, London, E., were abolished 5 Aug. 1871.

TOLOSA. On the plain named las Navas de Tolosa, near the Sierra Morena, S. Spain, Alfonso, king of Castile, aided by the kings of Arragon and Navarre, gained a great victory over the Moors, 16 July, 1212. This conflict is sometimes termed the battle of Muradal.

TONK, Rajpootana, India. The nawab and his minister, for a massacre of Hindoo chiefs, 1 Aug. 1867, were deposed by the British. In 1872 he demanded investigation, and his case came before parliament without any issue.

TONNAGE, see *Tunnage*.

TONOMETER, a delicate apparatus for tuning musical instruments, by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler of Crefeld, about 1834. It received little notice till M. Koenig removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

TONQUIN, South Asia, part of the kingdom of Anam. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity 27 July, 1858: the abbé Neron was also murdered, 3 Nov. 1860; see *Anam*.

TONSURE, the clerical crown, adopted, it is said, in imitation of St. Peter, or of Christ's crown of thorns, was disapproved of in the fourth century as pertaining only to penitents, and not made essential till the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century.

TONTINES, loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, invented by Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, 1653. *Voltaire*. Tonti died in the Bastille after seven years' imprisonment. A Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100*l.* share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000*l.* per annum. He died aged 103 years, 19 June, 1798, worth 2,115,244*l.*; see *Alexandra Park*.

TÖPLITZ (Bohemia). Here were signed, in 1813, two treaties—one between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 9 Sept.; and one between Great Britain and Austria, 3 Oct.

TORBANEHILL MINERAL. Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coal-gas, and realised a large profit in the sale of it as gas-coal. The lessor then denied that the mineral was coal, and disputed the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1853 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers, and the evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was a bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it *not* to be coal. *Percy*.

TORDESILLAS (near Valladolid). Here was signed, 7 June, 1494, a treaty modifying the boundary line which pope Alexander VI. had assigned, in May, 1493, in his division of the new world between Spain and Portugal.

TORGAU (Saxony, N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, count Daun, being wounded, 3 Nov. 1760. He had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814; and given to Prussia, 1815.

TORIES, a term given to a political party about 1678; see *Whig*. Dr. Johnson defines a Tory as one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England. The Tories long maintained the doctrines of "divine hereditary indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative," &c. *Bolingbroke*; see *Conservatives*. For the chief Tory administrations, see *Pitt, Perceval, Liverpool, Wellington, Peel, Derby*, and *Disraeli*.

TORONTO, the capital of Canada West, founded in 1794 as York; it received its present name in 1834. It was made a bishopric in 1839.

TORPEDO SHELLS, a name given to explosives placed under ships, an invention ascribed to David Bushnell, in 1777. Torpedo shells ignited by electricity were employed in the war in the United States, 1861-5. On 4 Oct. 1865, Messrs. M'Kay & Beardslee tried them at Chatham before the duke of Somerset and others. An old vessel the Terpsichore, was speedily sunk. The preliminary arrangements are considered rather complicated. Magneto-electricity was employed. Torpedos, made by professor F. Abel, of Woolwich, were tried in May, 1866. A torpedo invented by Mr. Wightman and an Austrian, tried and reported successful at Sheerness; an old hulk was sunk, 8 Oct. 1870. Torpedoes to be ignited from a distance by an electric battery are now made at Woolwich.

TORRES STRAIT, dividing Australia from Papua or New Guinea, was discovered by Torres, a Spaniard, in June, 1606.

TORRES VEDRAS (a city of Portugal). Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, 10 Oct. 1810.

TORTOLA, see *Virgin Isles*.

TORTURE was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was applied to heretics by the Roman catholic clergy, and was used in England so late as 1640 (when Archer, who took part in an attack on Laud's palace, was racked), and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by Louis XVI., in 1789; and in Sweden by Gustavus III., 1786. General Picton was convicted of allowing the torture to be applied to Louisa Calderon, in Trinidad, at his trials, 21 Feb. 1806, and 11 June, 1808.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE, see *Teetotaler*.

TOTNES (Devon): thought to be the Roman *Ad* Durium Amnem. It was held by Judhael de Totneis, who built the castle about 1085. It was disfranchised for gross corruption and bribery, by the Reform act, 15 Aug. 1867.

TOUGHENED GLASS, see *Glass*.

TOUL, the Roman *Tulli Leucorum*, a fortified town on the Moselle, N.E. France, one of the most ancient in the empire. The city and diocese acquired great privileges from Charles the Simple, 925, when it was united with the German empire. It was reunited with France, 1552. The fortifications, begun in 1238, were rebuilt and enlarged in 1700; according to the plans of Vauban. After a vigorous resistance to the Germans, commencing 14 Aug. 1870, Toul surrendered with its garrison of 3000 men, 23 Sept., when the town was burning in twenty-three places. The Germans thus acquired an uninterrupted railway communication to Paris.

TOULON, the ancient *Telo Martius* (S. France), an important military port. It was taken by the constable of Bourbon, 1524, and by the emperor Charles V. in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but the allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered 27 Aug. 1793, to the British admiral, lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, 15 Nov. 1793. Toulon was retaken by Bonaparte, 19 Dec., when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favourable to the British.—A naval battle off this port was fought 11 Feb. 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain: in this engagement the brave captain Cornewall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterwards dismissed for misconduct.

TOULOUSE, the ancient TOLOSA (S. France), founded about 615 B.C.; was the capital of the Visigothic kings in A.D. 419; and was taken by Clovis in 508. The dukes of Aquitaine reigned here, 631-761. A university was established here, 1229, and a parliament, 1302. The inquisition was established here to extirpate heretics, 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry; see *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on 12 April, immediately after the BATTLE OF TOULOUSE, fought between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington, and the French led by marshal Soult, 10 April, 1814. The French were forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting. Neither of the commanders knew that Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France.

TOULOUSE. The county was created out of the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne, in 778. It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenses (*which see*), when the count Raymond VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death, in 1218, Raymond VII. obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271. A large part of Toulouse destroyed by an inundation of the Garonne; St. Cyprien like a sepulchre; 23 June, 1875.

TOURAINE, the garden of France, was conquered by the Visigoths about 480. It was ceded to Geoffroy count of Anjou, 1044, and thus became the property of the Plantagenet kings of England. It was seized by Philip Augustus in 1203, and was made a duchy by John 1360. It was finally united to the crown on the death of the duke of Anjou, 1584.

TOURNAMENTS or JOUSTS, were martial sports of the ancient cavaliers. Tournament is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round." Tournaments were frequent about 890; and were regulated by the emperor Henry I., about 919. Tournaments were introduced into England early in the 12th century; prohibited by Henry II.,

but revived by Richard I., his son. Solemn tournaments were held by Edward III., 25 Sept. 1329, in London; and 19 Jan. 1344, at Windsor; and by Richard II. in Smithfield, London, 10 Oct. 1319; and also by Henry VIII., in May 1513. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the comte de Montgomerie, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, 29 June, 1559. Tournaments were then abolished in France.—A magnificent feast and tournament, under the auspices of Archibald, earl of Eglintoun, took place at Eglintoun castle, 29 Aug. 1839, and the following week: many of the visitors (among whom was the late emperor of the French) assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty." Among the festivities at the marriage of prince Humbert, at Turin, was a tournament, 24 April, 1868.

TOURNAY (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the 5th century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general La Bourdonnaye, 8 Nov. 1792. Several battles were fought near Tournay in May, 1793, and May, 1794.

TOURNIQUET (from *tourner*, to turn), an instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by tightening the bandage, employed in amputations, is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

TOURS, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, and saved Europe, 10 Oct. 732, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. This conflict is also called the battle of Poitiers. When Paris was invested by the Germans, M. Crémieux and several of the members of the French government of defence went to Tours, together with the representatives of foreign powers, 18 Sept. On 9 Oct. these were joined by Gambetta, minister of the interior, afterwards of war (who escaped from Paris by a balloon, 7 Oct.). In consequence of the defeat of the army of the Loire near Orleans, the government removed to Bordeaux, 11 Dec.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Gen.* xi.) 2247 B.C.; see *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B.C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B.C. The *round towers* in Ireland were the only structures of stone found at the arrival of the English, 1169, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers are tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, and covered with conical roofs. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high; see *Pisa*.

TOWER OF LONDON. The tradition that Julius Cæsar founded a citadel here (about 54 B.C.) is very doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, 1076, was commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638, the old White Tower was rebuilt; and under king Charles II., it was thoroughly repaired, 1680-5, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest. Here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry VI., 1471; king Edward V. and his brother, 1485; sir Thomas Overbury, 1613). The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, 30 Oct. 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850. See *Blood*; for *Tower-Subways*, see *Thames*. The more recent constables of the Tower have been the duke of Wellington, lord Combermere, and sir John Burgoyne. Sir George Pollock, constable Oct. 1871, died 6 Oct. 1872; sir Wm. Gomm, 31 Oct. 1872, died 15 March, 1875; sir Charles Yorke, April, 1875.

The menagerie, long here, was removed to the Zoological Gardens, 1831; the state papers were removed to the Record Office, 1857.

Opened free to the public (Mondays and Saturdays) from 3 April, 1875.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1805 and 1814.

TOWTON (Yorkshire), where a sanguinary battle was fought, 29 March, 1461, between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry and his queen, Margaret, fled to Scotland; and Edward IV. was settled on the throne.

TOXOPHILITES (from *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover), a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's-park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

TRACT SOCIETIES. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded in 1698; the Religious Tract Society, London, in 1799; and other similar societies since.

TRACTARIANISM, a term applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833-41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams—all of the university of Oxford; see *Puseyism*. The tracts (specially No. 90) were condemned by the authorities at Oxford, 15 March, 1841.

TRACTION-ENGINES were used on common roads in London in 1860, but afterwards restricted. In Aug. 1862 one of Bray's traction-engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron which would have required 29 horses; see *Road-steamers*, and *Railways*.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, see *Exports* and *Imports*. In 1861 the value of the two amounted to 377,017,522*l.*; in 1871 to 614,590,180*l.*; in 1875 to 655,551,900*l.*

TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, BOARD OF. Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges,

and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, &c., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted. *Thomas's Notes of the Rolls.* Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations which was remodelled by William III. This board was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed, 2 Sept. 1786.

TRADE CONGRESSES, see *Working men.*

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION ACT, passed 13 Aug. 1875. The registration office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane (Mr. H. Reader Lack, registrar), was opened 1 Jan. 1876.

TRADES' MUSEUMS. The formation of one was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The animal department was opened 17 May, 1855, when a paper on the mutual relations of trade and manufactures was read by professor E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened 24 June, 1857. The French "Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers," was established 1795.

TRADES' UNIONS. By 6 Geo. IV. c. 129 (1825), the combination laws were repealed, and other provisions made. As trades' unions formed for maintaining the rate of wages, &c., are not recognised by law, a commission (including lord Elcho, Thomas Hughes, and others, with sir Wm. Erle as chairman) was appointed to inquire into their constitution, 14 Feb. 1867, and an act to facilitate their proceedings was passed 5 April following. Their reports were issued during the year, disclosing the existence of murderous practices, with great intimidation; see *Sheffield,* and *Manchester.* An act to protect union funds from embezzlement was passed in 1869. A trade union act passed 29 June, 1871. To counteract the influence of trades' unions, the National Federation of Employers was formed Dec. 1873; see *Employers.*

TRAFALGAR (Cape S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, 21 Oct. 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line: that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a protracted fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory;* and his last signal was, "England expects every man will do his duty;" see *Nelson.* Trafalgar-square, London, begun 1829; completed 1845.

TRAFFIC in the metropolis is now regulated by the Metropolitan Streets act, passed 20 Aug. 1867.

TRAGEDY, see *Drama.*

TRAINING SCHOOLS, begun by the National Society, 1811. One was founded at Battersea in 1840, by sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. E. C. Tufnell; the latter, who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses. Mr. Mann stated, in 1855, that there were about forty of these schools in different parts of the country.

TRAINING SHIPS, see *Marine Society* and *Chichester.*

TRAJAN'S COLUMN (in Rome), erected 114, by the Roman senate and people, to commemorate his victories, and executed by Apollodorus. It was built in the square called the *Forum Romanum;* it is of the Tuscan order, and from its base, exclusive of the statue and pedestal, is 127½ feet high.

TRAM-ROADS, an abbreviation of Outram-roads, derived the name from Mr. Benjamin Outram, who, in 1800, made improvements in the system of railways for common vehicles, then in use in the north of England. The iron tram-road from Croydon to Wandsworth was completed on 24 July, 1801. Mr. Outram was father of the late sir James Outram, the Indian general. *Chambers.*—Street railways or tramways for omnibuses drawn by horses, previously established by Mr. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, 30 Aug. 1860, and at Bayswater, London, 23 March, 1861. (See *Ireland,* 1868.) A street railway bill was rejected by the house of commons in April, 1861. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862. An act to facilitate the construction of tramways passed 9 Aug. 1870. Tramways from Brixton to Kennington, and from Whitechapel to Bow, were opened 9 May, 1870; and others since. Their introduction into the city was much recommended but opposed, March-May, 1873. Dividend of the North Metropolitan tramways company, 8 per cent. Aug. 1876. The use of steam locomotives proposed: approved in Paris, July, 1876.

TRANQUEBAR (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1618, was purchased by the English in 1845.

TRANSFIGURATION. The change of Christ's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, A.D. 32 (*Matt.* xvii.). The feast of the Transfiguration, kept on 6 Aug., was instituted by pope Calixtus II. in 1455.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD, see *Blood.*

TRANSIT, see *Venus.*

TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN. The translation of Enoch to heaven at the age of 365 years, 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C.—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat, for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1703.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC, comprising Lombardy and part of the Venetian territories, was established by Bonaparte after his victory at Lodi, 10 May, 1796. With the Cispadane republic, it merged into the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 1797.

TRANSPORTATION, see *Banishment.* Judges were given the power of sentencing offenders to transportation "into any of his majesty's dominions in North America," by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666), and by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1718). Transportation ceased in 1775, but was revived in 1786. The reception of convicts was successfully refused by the Cape of Good Hope (in 1849) and by the Australian

colonies (1864). Transportation, even to West Australia, where labour is wanted, ceased after a few years, through the fierce opposition of the eastern colonies. In consequence of the difficulty then experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 was passed to provide other punishment, namely, penal servitude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licences to others to be at large: such licences being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licences are termed "tickets of leave." The system was much assailed in Oct. and Nov. 1862, on account of violent crimes being traced to *ticket-of-leavers*; see *Crime*.

John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper. *Phillips*. . . . . 1 Nov. 1771

The Rev. Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (*vide* postage) . . . . . 9 Sept. 1818

The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May, 1787; where governor Phillip arrived with about 800 on 20 Jan. 1788; convicts were afterwards sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, &c.

Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will. IV. c. 67, Aug. 1834, when an act was passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

A shipment of convicts to West Australia (which had already received 10,000) in 1867.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the doctrine of the "real presence." That the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration, was broached in the days of Gregory III. (731), and accepted by Amalarius and Radbertus (about 830), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, Wicliffe, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "Transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible; and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics. This was confirmed by the council of Trent, 18 Jan. 1562. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the reformation, suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the church of England (28th article), and by all protestant dissenters. The declaration against transubstantiation, invocation of the saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, on taking any civil office, was abolished by an act passed 25 July, 1867; see *Sacrament*.

Luther maintained the doctrine of *con-substantiation*, viz., that after consecration the body and blood of Christ are substantially present in the bread and wine. He was opposed by Bucer, Carlstadt, Zwingle, and others (termed sacramentarians), who asserted that the Lord's supper is only a commemorative rite.

TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC (South Africa), founded by emigrants, 1848. Its independence was declared 17 Jan. 1852; and its constitution proclaimed 13 Feb. 1858. President for four years, T. F. Burgers, 27 May, 1872. War begun with the Caffres, July-Aug. 1876; republicans blamed; report of their total defeat, Aug.; sir Theophilus Shepstone and sir Garnet Wolseley sent to mediate, Sept. Population between 20,000 and 30,000 whites, and about 250,000 blacks.

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*). In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till Jan. 1699, when the emperor Leopold I., by the treaty of Carlowitz, finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions. The Transylvanian deputies did not take their seat in the Austrian parliament till 20 Oct. 1863. A decree for the convocation of the Transylvanian diet was issued 12 Sept. 1865. The inhabitants are about 1,100,000 ignorant Roumans, 1,500,000 Saxon colonists, and 550,000 Magyars, the last being the ruling class. The union of Transylvania with Hungary in 1848, which has caused much discontent, was ratified by the Transylvanian diet, 25 Dec. 1866.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.

1526. John Zapoly.
1540. John Sigismund.
1571. Stephen Zapoly I. Bathori.
1576. Christopher Bathori.
1581. Sigismund Bathori.
1602. Emperor Rodolph.
1605. Stephen II. Bottskai.
1607. Sigismund Ragotzski.
1608. Gabriel I. Bathori.
1613. Gabriel II. (Bethlem Gabor).
1631. George I. Ragotzski.
1648. George II. Ragotzski.
1660. John Kemin.
1662. Michael I. Abaffi.
1690-99. Michael II. Abaffi.

TRAPPISTS. The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded, in 1140, by Rotrou, comte de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Jean le Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Anacreon* when aged 14), who renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labour, and which forbids study, wine, fish, &c. Rancé was born in 1620, and died in 1700. The Trappists' new building was consecrated in Aug. 1833.

A number of these monks, driven from France in the revolution of 1790, were received by Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate and a habitation, where they remained till 1815. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Paimbœuf, 19 Nov., and were landed from the *Hebé*, French frigate, at Cork, 30 Nov. 1831. They established themselves at Mount Melleray, county of Waterford.

TRASIMENE, see *Thrasymene*.

TRAUTENAU (Bohemia). On 27 June, 1866, the first corps of the army of the crown-prince of Prussia seized Trautenau, but was defeated and repulsed by the Austrians under Gablenz; on the 28th, the Prussians defeated the Austrians with great loss.

TRAVELLERS' CLUB (Pall-mall), established in 1815. A member must have "travelled out of the British islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London, in a direct line."

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND. In 1707 it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (55 miles). In 1817 the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in 1½ hour. In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*. or 6*d*. per mile (including dinner, &c.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern railway (275¼ miles) first-class express (6 hours) was 50*s*. 9*d*.

TREAD-MILL, an invention of the Chinese, to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The complicated tread-mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is the invention of Mr. (afterwards sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. It was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817, and soon afterwards in other large prisons.

TREASON, see *High Treason*. **PETTY TREASON** (a term abolished in 1828, defined by the statute of 25 Edw. III. 1352) was a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior.

TREASON-FELONY. By the Crown and Government Security Act, 11 Vict. c. 12 (1848), certain treasons heretofore punishable with death were mitigated to felonies, and subjected to transportation or imprisonment. The Fenians in Ireland were tried under this act; see *Trials*, 1865.

TREASURER OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, the third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called "lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer," and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one; the first lord being usually the premier; see *Administrations*, for a succession of these officers. A third lord of the treasury (Mr. Stansfeld) was appointed, Dec. 1868, succeeded by Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Dec. 1869.

The first of this rank in IRELAND was John de St. John, Henry III. 1217; the last, William, duke of Devonshire, 1766; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united.

The *first* lord high treasurer of SCOTLAND was sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I. in 1420; the *last*, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair, afterwards commissioners were appointed.

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland-row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household in 1782. *Beatson.*

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into at Kingston between Henry III. and the dauphin of France (then in England and leagued with the barons), 11 Sept. 1217. The first commercial treaty was with Guy, earl of Flanders, 2 Edw. 1274: the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308. *Anderson.* The chief treaties of the nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places: the following forms an index; see *Coalitions*, *Leagues*, &c.

Abo, peace	7 Aug.	1743
Adrianople, peace	14 Sept.	1829
Aix-la-Chapelle	2 May,	1668
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace		1748
Akermann, peace	4 Sept.	1826
Allahabad (Bahar, &c., ceded to E. I. Company)		1765
Alt Radstadt, peace	24 Sept.	1706
America, peace	3 Sept.	1783
Amiens, peace	25 Mar.	1802
Antwerp, truce	4 April,	1609
Armed Neutrality, convention,	16 Dec.	1800
Arras	22 Sept.	1435
Arras		1482
Augsburg, league of		1686
Austria with England, convention; the latter agrees to accept 2,500,000*l.* as a composition for claims on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000*l.* sterling		1824
Baden, peace	7 Sept.	1714
Bagnalo (Venice, Naples, &c.)		1484
Balta Liman	1838 and	1849
Barcelona (France and Spain)		1493
Barrier treaty	15 Nov.	1715
Barwalde (France and Sweden)		1631
Basel, peace (France and Spain)	22 July,	1795
Bassein (Great Britain and Mahrattas)		1802
Bayonne	5 May,	1808
Belgrade, peace	18 Sept.	1739
Berlin, peace	28 June,	1742
Berlin, decree	29 Nov.	1806
Berlin, peace (Prussia & Saxony)	21 Oct.	1866
Berlin convention	5 Nov.	1808
Beyara	31 Aug.	1839
Breda, peace	25 July.	1667
Bretigny, peace	8 May,	1360
Bucharest	28 May,	1812
Cambray, league	10 Dec.	1508
Cambray, peace	5 Aug.	1529
Campo Formio	17 Oct.	1797
Canton	29 Aug.	1842
Capua, convention	20 May,	1815
Carlowitz, peace	26 Jan.	1699
Carlsbad, congress of	1 Aug.	1819
Chateau-Cambresis, peace		1559
Chaumont	1 Mar.	1814
Chunar, India		1781
Cintra, convention	22 Aug.	1808
Closterseven, convention	8 Sept.	1757
Coalition, first, against France	26 June,	1792
Coalition, second	22 June,	1799
Coalition, third	8 Sept.	1805
Coalition, fourth	6 Oct.	1806
Coalition, fifth	9 April,	1809
Coalition, sixth	1 March,	1813
Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey)	16 Nov.	1839
Commerce (Great Britain and the Two Sicilies)	25 June,	1845
Concordat, with France,	15 July,	1801
Conflans		1465
Constantinople, peace,	16 April,	1712
Constantinople	8 July,	1833
Constantinople	8 May,	1854
Copenhagen, peace	27 May,	1660
Copenhagen (composition for Sound dues)	14 March,	1857
Crecy		1544
Dresden, peace	25 Dec.	1745
Egypt, viceroy and admiral Codrington, convention	6 Aug.	1828
Eliot convention	April,	1835
England, convention with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for settlement of the East	15 July,	1810
England and United States, convention	13 Nov.	1826
Evora Monte	26 May,	1834
Family Compact	15 Aug.	1761
Fommanah (Ashantee war)	13 Feb.	1874
Fontainebleau, peace	2 Sept.	1679
Fontainebleau	8 Nov.	1785
Fontainebleau, concordat	25 Jan.	1813
France and England, convention respecting the slave trade	29 May,	1845
France and Italy, convention respecting the occupation of Rome	15 Sept.	1864
Frankfort (peace between Germany and France)	10 May,	1871
French commercial treaty,	23 Jan.	1860
Friedwald	5 Oct.	1551
Fuessen, peace	23 April,	1745
Gastein convention	14 Aug.	1865
Ghent, pacification	8 Nov	1576
Ghent, peace (America)	24 Dec.	1814
Golden Bull		1356
Grand alliance	12 May,	1689
Hague	21 May,	1659
Hague	7 May,	1669
Halle		1610
Hamburg, peace	2 May,	1762
Hanover	3 Sept.	1725
Hanover and England	22 July,	1834
Holy alliance	26 Sept.	1815
Hubertsburg, peace	15 Feb.	1763
"Interim"	15 May,	1548
Jay's treaty	19 Nov.	1794
Japan and Great Britain	26 Aug.	1858
Kaynardji, or Koutschouc-Kaynardji	21 July,	1774
Kiel	14 Jan.	1814
Laybach, congress	6 May,	1821
League, holy		1576
Leipsic, alliance	April,	1631
Leoben, peace		1797
Lisbon, peace	13 Feb.	1668
London (settlement of Greece)	6 July,	1829
London (separating Belgium from Holland)	15 Nov.	1831

London (convention respecting Belgium) . . 19 April, 1839
London (Turkey and Egypt) 15 July, 1840
London (succession to crown of Denmark) 1852
London (neutrality of Luxemburg settled) . 11 May, 1867
Lubeck, peace . . 22 May, 1629
Luneville, peace . . 9 Feb. 1801
Madrid, concord . . . 1526
Methuen treaty 1703
Milan decree . . 17 Dec. 1807
Milan (Austria and Sardinia) 6 Aug. 1849
Munster, peace . 24 Oct. 1648
Nankin, peace . 29 Aug. 1842
Nantes, edict . . 13 April, 1598
Naumberg 1554
Nice 1518
Nimeguen, peace . 10 Aug. 1678
Noyon . . . 16 Aug. 1516
Nuremberg . . . 2 Aug. 1532
Nystadt . . . 30 Aug. 1721
Oliva, peace . . . 3 May, 1660
Paris, peace (*Paris*) . 10 Feb. 1763
Paris . . . . 20 June, 1784
Paris . . . . . 15 May, 1796
Paris, peace (Sweden) 6 Jan. 1810
Paris . . . . 11 April, 1814
Paris . . . . . 10 June, 1817
Paris . . . . . April, 1856
Paris (settlement of Neufchâtel affair) . . . 26 May, 1857
Partition, first . 11 Oct. 1698
Partition, second . . . 1700
Passarowitz, peace . 13 Mar. 1718
Passau . . . 12 Aug. 1552
Pekin, peace . . 24 Aug. 1860
Persia, peace . . 3 March, 1857
Petersburg, St., peace 5 May, 1762
Petersburg, St. . 5 Aug. 1772
Petersburg, St. . . 8 April, 1805
Peterswald, convention 8 July, 1813
Pilnitz, convention . 20 July, 1791
Poland, partition . 25 Nov. 1795
Pragmatic sanction . . . 1438
Pragmatic sanction 17 April, 1713
Prague, peace . . 30 May, 1635
Prague (peace between Austria and Prussia) . 23 Aug. 1866
Presburg, peace . . 26 Dec. 1805
Public good, league for the . 1464
Pyrenees, peace . . 7 Nov. 1659
Quadruple alliance . 2 Aug. 1718
Radstadt, peace . 6 March, 1714
Radstadt, congress . 9 Dec. 1797
Ratisbon, peace . 13 Oct. 1630
Ratisbon . . . 1 Aug. 1806
Reichenbach, treaties . June, 1813
Religion, peace of . . . 1555
Rhine, confederation . 1 Aug. 1806
Ryswick, peace . 20 Sept. 1697
St. Cloud, convention 3 July, 1815
St. Germains, peace . . . 1570
St. Germain-en-Laye, peace 29 June, 1679
St. Ildefonzo, alliance 19 Aug. 1796
Siöröd, peace 1613
Sistowa, peace . . 4 Aug. 1791
Smalcald, league . 31 Dec. 1529
Spain, pacification . 22 April, 1834
Spain, convention, satisfying British claims . . 26 June, 1828
Stettin, peace . 13 Dec. 1570
Stockholm, peace . 20 Nov. 1719
Stockholm . . 24 March, 1724
Stockholm . . . 3 March, 1813
Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden and allies) . . 21 Nov. 1856
Suncion . . . 15 July, 1852
Temeswar, truce . 7 Sept. 1664
Teschen, peace . 12 May, 1779
Teusin, peace . . 18 May, 1595
Tien-Tsin, China, peace 26 June, 1858
Tilsit, peace . . 7 July, 1807
Tolentino . . . 19 Feb. 1793
Töplitz . . . 9 Sept. 1813
Triple alliance . . 28 Jan. 1668
Triple alliance . . 4 Jan. 1717
Troppeau, congress . 20 Oct. 1820
Troyes . . . 21 May, 1420
Turin (cession of Savoy and Nice) . . . 24 March, 1860
Turkmauchay, peace 22 Feb. 1828
Ulm, peace . . 3 July, 1620
Unkiarskelessi . . 8 July, 1833
Utrecht, union . 22 Jan. 1579
Utrecht, peace . 11 April, 1713
Valençay . . . 8 Dec. 1813
Verona, congress . . 25 Aug. 1822
Versailles, peace . 20 Jan. 1783
Vienna . . . 30 April, 1725
Vienna, alliance . 16 March, 1731
Vienna, peace . . 18 Nov. 1738
Vienna, peace . . 14 Oct. 1809
Vienna, convention . 28 Sept. 1814
Vienna, 25 March; 31 May; 9 June, 1815
Vienna (Austria and Prussia), commercial . . 19 Feb. 1853
Vienna . . . 30 Oct. 1864
Vienna (Austria & Great Britain, commerical) . . 16 Dec. 1865
Vienna (peace between Austria and Italy) . . 3 Oct. 1866
Villa Franca (*prelim.*) 12 July, 1859
Vossem, peace . . 16 Jan. 1673
Warsaw, alliance . 31 March, 1683
Warsaw . . . . 24 Feb. 1768
Washington, reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c. . . . 2 July, 1854
Washington (settling Alabama claims, &c.) . . 8 May, 1871
Westminster, peace . 19 Feb. 1674
Westminster (with Holland) . 1716
Westphalia, peace . 24 Oct. 1648
Wilna, treaty of 1561
Wurms, edict of 1521
Wurtzburg league 1610
Zurich, convention . 20 May, 1815
Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia) . . 10 Nov. 1859

TREBIA, now *Trebbia*, a river in North Italy, near which Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, 218 B.C.; and Suvarrow, after a struggle, defeated the French marshal Macdonald and compelled him to retreat, 17-19 June, 1799.

TREBIZOND, a port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonised by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.

EMPERORS.

1204. Alexis I. Comnenus.
1222. Andronicus I.
1235. John I.
1238. Manuel I., great captain.
1263. Andronicus II.
1266. George.
1280. John II.
1285. Theodora.
1285. John II.
1297. Alexis II.
1330. Andronicus III.
1332. Manuel II.
,, Basil.
1340. Irene.
1341. Anna.
1343. John III.
1344. Michael.
1349. Alexis III.
1390. Manuel III.
1417. Alexis IV.
1446. John IV. (Calo-Johannes).
1458-61. David.

TRECENTO, see *Italian*.

TREES OF LIBERTY were planted in Paris and other parts of France during the revolutionary eras, 1790 and 1848. These trees were cut down in Paris in Jan. 1850, when riots ensued, put down by the military.

TRENT (the ancient Tridentum), in the Tyrol, belongs to Austria. The council held here is reckoned in the Roman catholic church as the 18th general council. Its decisions have been implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat 13 Dec. 1545, and continued (with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV. to 4 Dec. 1563; its last sitting (the 25th). A jubilee in relation to this council was celebrated in June, 1863. Trent was several times taken during the French war.

At this council was decreed, with anathemas: the canon of scripture (including the apocrypha), and the church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal with scripture; the seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony); transubstantiation; purgatory; indulgences; celibacy of the clergy; auricular confession, &c.

TRENT STEAMER, see *United States*, Nov.-Dec. 1861.

TRÈVES, or **TRIER**, the Roman Treviri, in Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls 12 B.C. The emperor Gallienus held his court here A.D. 255. The church of St. Simeon dates from the 4th century. Trèves was made an electorate in the 14th century, and became subject to the archbishop in 1585. Councils held here, 385-1423. The archbishopric is said to have been founded before the 7th century and to be the oldest in Germany. After various changes. Trèves was acquired by Prussia, June 1815. In 1844 much excitement was occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by a "Holy Coat."

"TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO" (three joined in one), the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying "faith, hope, and charity;" see *Bath.*

TRIAL AT BAR, signifies by the whole court or a plurality of judges. This plan was adopted at Bristol after the riots in 1832; also at O'Connell's trial, 1844; and arranged for the trial of the claimant of the Tichborne estates for perjury, in April, 1873.

TRIALS. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric, kings of Kent, about 673 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have begun trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials before his time. See *Appeal.*

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

King Charles I. : 20 Jan. ; condemned . 27 Jan. 1649
Oates's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman, convicted, 27 Nov. ; Wm. Ireland and other priests 17 Dec. 1678
— Robt. Green and others, 10 Feb. ; Thos. Whitbread and other Jesuits, 13 June ; Richard Langhorne, counsellor, 14 June ; convicted . 1679
Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician ; acquitted . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Viscount Stafford : convicted . 30 Nov.-7 Dec. 1681
Rye House Plot : convicted ; William lord Russell, 13 July ; Algernon Sidney . . . 21 Nov. 1683
The Seven Bishops ; acquitted . . 29 June, 1688
Captain Porteous, for murder, see *Porteous,* 6 July, 1736
Jenny Diver, for felony, executed . 18 March, 1740
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall . . . 24 Nov. ,,
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino for high treason 28 July, 1746
Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives . . . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Lord Lovatt, 80 years of age, for high treason ; beheaded . . . . . 9 March, 1747
Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself . . . . . 9 July, 1749
Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely, for the murder of her husband . . . . . 5 Nov. 1750
Miss Blandy, the murder of her father (hanged) 3 March, 1752
Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband, burnt alive . . . . . 11 April, 1753
Eugene Aram, for murder at York; executed 13 Aug. 1759
Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward ; executed . . . . . 16 April, 1760
Mr. MacNaughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox . . . . . 8 Dec. 1761
Ann Bedingfield, for the murder of her husband ; burnt alive . . . . . 6 April, 1763
Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem ("Essay on Woman") . . 21 Feb. 1764
Murderers of captain Glas, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship *Earl of Sandwich,* at sea . . . . 3 March, 1766
Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her female apprentices ; hanged . . 12 Sept. 1767
Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape . . . . . 28 March, 1768
Great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas . . . . . 27 Feb. 1769
Great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland 18 March, 1772
Cause of Somerset the slave (see *Slavery*) 22 June ,,
Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her husband : hanged, and afterwards burnt at Tyburn 13 Sept. 1773
Messrs. Perreau brothers, bankers, forgery ; hanged 17 Jan. 1776
Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands ; guilty (see *Kingston*) . . . . . 15 April, ,,
Dr. Dodd, for forging a bond of 4200*l.* in the name of the earl of Chesterfield, 22 Feb. (see Forgery ;) executed . . . . . 27 June, 1777
Admiral Keppel, by court-martial ; honourably acquitted . . . . . 11 Feb. 1779
Mr. Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the theatre-royal, Covent-garden 16 April, 1779
Lord George Gordon, on a charge of high treason ; acquitted . . . . . 5 Feb. 1781
Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor 10 Nov. 1786
Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France ; guilty . . . . . 28 Jan. 1788
Mr. Warren Hastings : a trial which lasted seven years and three months (see *Hastings, Trial of*), commenced . . . . . 13 Feb. ,,
The printer of *the Times* newspaper, for libels on the prince of Wales, and dukes of York and Clarence ; fined 200*l.* and imprisoned one year, 3 Feb. 1790
Renwick Williams, called the *Monster,* for stabbing women in London . . . . . 8 July, ,,
Barrington, the pickpocket, most extraordinary adept ; transported . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
Thomas Paine, political writer and deist, for libels in the *Rights of Man ;* guilty . . . 18 Dec. 1792
Louis XV. of France (see *France*) . . . 1792-3
Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel ; imprisoned and fined . . . . . 29 Jan. 1794
Mr. Purefoy, for the murder of colonel Roper in a duel : acquitted . . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason . . . . . 3 Sept. ,,
Messrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high treason ; acquitted . . 29 Oct. ,,
Earl of Abingdon, for his libel on Mr. Serman ; guilty . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,
Major Semple, *alias* Lisle, for felony . 18 Feb. 1795
Redhead Yorke, at York, libel . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Lord Westmeath *v.* Bradshaw, for *crim. con. ;* damages, 10,000*l.* . . . . . 4 March, 1796
Lord Valentia *v.* Mr. Gawler, for adultery ; damages, 2000*l.* . . . . . 16 June, ,,
Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government ; guilty . . . . . 8 July, ,,
Sir Godfrey Webster *v.* lord Holland, for adultery ; damages, 6000*l.* . . . . . 27 Feb. 1797
Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called admiral Parker (see *Mutinies*) . . . 27 June, ,,
Boddington *v.* Boddington, for *crim. con. ;* damages, 10,000*l.* . . . . . 5 Sept. ,,
William Orr at Carrickfergus, for high treason ; executed . . . . . 12 Oct. ,,
Mrs. Phepoe, *alias* Benson, murderess . 9 Dec. ,,
The murderers of col. St. George and Mr. Uniacke, at Cork . . . . . 15 April, 1798
Arthur O'Conner and O'Coigley, at Maidstone, for treason ; latter hanged . . . 21 May, ,,
Sir Edward Crosbie and others for high treason ; hanged . . . . . 1 June, ,,
Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason . . . . . 21 June, ,,
Two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason ; executed . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Theobald Wouliffe Tone, by court-martial (he committed suicide, died on the 19th) . 10 Nov. ,,
Sir Harry Brown Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike of Cork . . . . . 13 April, 1800
Hatfield, for shooting at George III. ; see *Hatfield,* 26 June, ,,
Mr. Tighe of Westmeath *v.* Jones, for *crim. con. ;* damages, 10,000*l.* . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Mutineers at Bantry Bay, hanged ; see *Bantry Bay* 8 Jan. 1802
Governor Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years before (tried under 33 Hen. VIII. c. 23) (see *Goree*) 20 Jan. ,,
Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin . . . . . 6 March, ,,
Colonel Despard and his associates, for high treason ; hanged on the top of Horsemonger-lane gaol (see *Despard*) . . . . . 7 Feb. 1803
M. Peltier, for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in *l'Ambigue :* guilty . . 21 Feb. ,,
Robert Aslett, cashier at the bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds ; the loss to the bank, 320,000*l.* ; found *not guilty,* on account of the invalidity of the bills . . . . . 18 July, ,,
Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason ; executed next day . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Keenan, one of the murderers of lord Kilwarden ; hanged . . . . . 2 Oct. ,,

Mr. Smith for the murder of the supposed *Hammersmith Ghost* . . . . . 13 Jan. 1804
Lockhart and Laudon Gordon for carrying off Mrs. Lee . . . . . 6 March, ,,
Rev. C. Massy *v.* marquis of Headfort, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000*l.* . . . . . 27 July, ,,
William Cooper, the *Hackney Monster*, for offences against females . . . . . 17 April, 1805
General Picton, for applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad, tried (under 42 Geo. III. c. 85) in the court of King's Bench; guilty [new trial, same verdict, 11 June, 1808] . . . . . 24 Feb. 1806
Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the King's pardon . . . . . 1 July, ,,
Judge Johnson, for a libel on the Earl of Hardwicke; guilty . . . . . 23 Nov. ,,
Mr. Patch, for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh . . . . . 6 April, ,,
Lord Melville, impeached by the house of commons; acquitted . . . . . 12 June, ,,
The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed . . . . . 23 Aug. ,,
Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission at Brennau . . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Lord Cloncurry *v.* Sir John B. Piers, for *crim. con.*; damages, 20,000*l.* . . . . . 19 Feb. 1807
Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey . . 20 Feb. ,,
Sir Home Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded . . . . . 7 March, ,,
Knight *v.* Dr. Wolcot, *alias* Peter Pindar, for *crim. con.* . . . . . 27 June, ,,
Lieut. Berry, of H.M.S. *Hazard*; for an unnatural offence . . . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Lord Elgin *v.* Ferguson, for *crim. con.*; damages, 10,000*l.* . . . . . 22 Dec. ,,
Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon . . . . . 4 March, 1808
Sir Arthur Paget, for *crim. con.* with Lady Borrington . . . . . 14 July, ,,
Major Campbell, for killing Captain Boyd in a duel; hanged . . . . . 4 Aug. ,,
Peter Finnerty and others, for a libel on the duke of York . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
The duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by colonel Wardle, from 26 Jan. to 20 March, . . 1809
Wellesley *v.* Lord Paget, for *crim. con.*; damages, 20,000*l.* . . . . . 12 May, ,,
The king *v.* Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general . . . . . 26 May, ,,
The earl of Leicester *v. Morning Herald*, for a libel; damages 1000*l.* . . . . . 29 June, ,,
Wright *v.* colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture . . . . . 1 June, ,,
William Cobbett, for a libel on the German legion; convicted . . . . . 9 July, ,,
Hon. captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombrero; dismissed the service (see *Sombrero*) . . . . 10 Feb. 1810
Mr. Perry for libels in the *Morning Chronicle*; acquitted . . . . . 24 Feb. ,,
The Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty . . . . . 20 Sept. ,,
Peter Finnerty, for a libel on lord Castlereagh; . . . . . 31 Jan. 1811
The king *v.* Messrs John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty . . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Ensign Hepburn, and White the drummer; both were executed . . . . . 7 March, ,,
Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels; he stood in the pillory . . . . . 12 March, ,,
The king *v.* W. Cobbett, for libels; convicted . . . . . 15 June, ,,
Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine, for oppressive conduct as a magistrate . . . . . 19 June, ,,
The Berkeley cause, before the house of peers, concluded . . . . . 28 June, ,,
Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted . . . . . 21 Nov. ,,
Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted . . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
William Cundell and John Smith, for high treason (see *High Treason*) . . . . . 6 Feb. 1812
Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted . . . . . 6 March, 1812
Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister . . . . . 15 May, ,,
The king *v.* Mr. Lovell, of the *Statesman*, for libel; guilty . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the *Examiner*; convicted . . . . . 9 Dec ,,
Marquis of Sligo, for concealing a sea-deserter . . . . . 16 Dec.
The murderers of Mr. Horsfall; at York; executed . . . . . 7 Jan. 1813
Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's *History of the Penal Laws* . . . . . 6 Feb. ,,
The divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton for adultery . . . . . 11 April ,,
Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the *Evening Post*; guilty . . . . . 26 July, ,,
Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; executed . 7 Oct. ,,
The celebrated Mary Ann Clark, for a libel on the right hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald . . . . . 7 Feb. 1814
Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds, 22 Feb.; convicted (see *Stocks*) . . 8, 9 June, ,,
Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Colonel Quentin, of the 10th Hussars, by court-martial . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Sir John Henry Mildmay, bart., for *crim. con.* with the countess of Roseberry; damages, 15,000*l.* . . . . . 5 Dec, ,,
George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden theatre . . . . 8 April, 1816
Captain Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette (see *Lavalette*) . . . . 24 April, ,,
"Captain Grant," the famous Irish robber at Maryborough . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
Vaughan, a police officer; Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted . . 21 Aug. ,,
Colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France . . . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Cashman, the intrepid seaman, for the Spafields riots and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged (see *Spafields*) . . . . . 20 Jan. 1817
Count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia . . . . . 2 May, ,,
Mr. R. J. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough . . . . . 23 May, ,,
Mr. Wooler, for libels on the government and ministers . . . . . 6 June, ,,
Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason . . . . . 9 June, ,,
The murderers of the Lynch family at Wildgoose-lodge, Ireland . . . . . 19 July, ,,
Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted . . . . . 5 Aug. ,,
Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before Lord Ellenborough: extemporaneous and successful defence . . . 18, 19, 20 Dec. ,,
Mr. Dick, for abduction and rape of Miss Crockatt . . . . . 21 March, 1818
Appeal of murder case, Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against Abraham Thornton, accused of her murder (see *Appeal*) acquitted 16 April, ,,
Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank (see *Transportation*) . . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution . . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
Sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grampound (see *Bribery*) . . . . . 18 March, 1819
Mosely, Woolfe, and other merchants, for conspiracy and fraud . . . . . 20 April, ,,
Carlile, for the publication of Paine's *Age of Reason*, &c. . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
John Scanlan, at Limerick, for murder of Ellen Hanly . . . . . 14 March, 1820
Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel . . . . . 23 March, ,,
Henry Hunt, and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted (see *Manchester Reform Meeting*) . . . . . 27 March

Sir Charles Wolseley and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty . . . . 10 April, 1820
Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced (see *Cato-street*) . . . . 17 April, ,,
Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri . . . . 7 June, ,,
Lord Glerawley *v.* John Burn, for *crim. con.* 18 June, ,,
Major Cartwright and others at Warwick, for sedition . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
"Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Lieutenant-colonel French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced 16 Aug.; it terminated (see *Queen Caroline's Trial*) . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged . . . . 1 May, 1821
David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and a man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey . . . . 9 June, ,,
Samuel D. Hayward, the favourite man of fashion, for burglary . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland, convicted and hanged . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould . . . . 29 July, 1822
Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence . . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Cuthbert *v.* Browne, singular action for deceit . . . . 28 Jan. 1823
The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by *ex-officio* . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
The extraordinary "earl of Portsmouth's case" commenced . . . . 18 March, ,,
Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence; afterwards hanged for horse-stealing (see *Executions*) . . . . 5 Jan. 1824
Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Foote *v.* Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 3000*l.* . . . . 22 Dec. ,,
Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery . . . . 4 April, 1825
O'Keefe and Bourke, murderers of the Franks family . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole, and the Misses Long; commenced . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Captain Bligh *v.* the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, for adultery . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
Fisher *v.* Stockdale, for libel in *Harriette Wilson* . . . . 20 March, 1826
Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and others, for abduction of Miss Turner . . . . 24 March, 1827
Rev. Robert Taylor for blasphemy; found guilty . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Richard Gillan, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton . . . . 8 April, 1828
Mr. Montgomery, for forgery; he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution . . . . 4 July, ,,
Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick . . . . 16 July, ,,
William Corder, for murder of Maria Marten; executed . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, for forgery; hanged . . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders; Hare, his accomplice, became approver (see *Burking*) . . . . 24 Dec. ,,
The king *v.* Buxton, and others, for fraudulent marriage . . . . 21 March, 1829
Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York minster . . . . 31 March, ,,
Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow; hanged . . . . 14 July, ,,
Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for murders of women . . . . 4 Aug. ,,
Captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth; acquitted . . . . 26 Aug. ,,
Mr. Alexander, editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libels on the duke of Wellington; convicted . . . . 10 Feb. 1830
Clune, &c., at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the Doyles . . . . 4 March, ,,
Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged . . . . 6 March, 1830
Mr. Lambrecht, for murder of Mr. Clayton in a duel . . . . 2 April, ,,
Captain Moir, for murder of William Malcolm; hanged . . . . 30 July, ,,
Captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Captain Helsham, for murder of lieut. Crowther in a duel . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
Mr. St. John Long, for manslaughter of Miss Cashin; see *Quacks* . . . . 30 Oct. ,,
Polignac, Peyronnet, and others, ministers of France (see *France*) . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Carlile, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot; guilty . . . . 10 Jan. 1831
Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of proclamation; pleaded guilty . . . . 12 Feb. ,,
St. John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd (see *Quacks*) . . . . 19 Feb. ,,
Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages, 3000*l.* . . . . 26 May, ,,
Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree . . . . 7 July, ,,
Rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the *Devil's Chaplain*"), for reviling the REDEEMER: convicted . . . . 6 July, ,,
Mr. and Mrs. Deacle *v.* Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P. . . . . 14 July, ,,
Bird, a boy of 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged . . . . 1 Aug. ,,
The great cause, earl of Kingston *v.* lord Lorton; commenced . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy (see *Burking*) . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham . . . . 17 Dec. ,,
Elizabeth Cooke, for murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking" . . . . 6 Jan. 1832
Colonel Brereton, by court-martial, at Bristol (see *Bristol*) . . . . 9 Jan. ,,
The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare . . . . 28 Feb. ,,
William Duggan, at Cork, for murder of his wife and others . . . . 26 March, ,,
Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) *v.* Greene . . . . 26 July, ,,
Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots . . . . 26 Oct. ,,
Rev. Mr. Irving, by the Scots church, for heresy . . . . 13 March, 1833
Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty . . . . 10 May, ,,
Attorney-general *v.* Shore (lady Hewley's charity, which is taken from the Unitarians) . . . . 23 Dec. ,,
Captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial, at Cork; honourably acquitted; his colonel, lord Brudenell, cashiered . . . . Jan. 1834
Proprietors of the *True Sun*, for libels; guilty, ... 6 Feb. ,,
Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess, at Bristol . . . . 10 April, 1835
Sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury; acquitted, 29 May, ,,
Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine (see *Fieschi*) . . . . 30 Jan. 1836
Hon. G. C. Norton *v.* lord Melbourne, in court of Common Pleas, for *crim. con.* with the hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for defendant . . . . 22 June, ,,
Lord de Roos *v.* Cumming, for defamation, charging lord de Roos with cheating at cards; verdict in favour of Mr. Cumming . . . . 10 Feb. 1837
James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Browne; Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported . . . . 10 April, ,,
Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty . . . . 13 April, 1839
Bolam, for murder of Mr. Millie; verdict, manslaughter . . . . 30 July, ,,
Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, for high treason; guilty: sentence commuted to transportation (see *Newport*) . . . . 31 Dec. ,,
Benjamin Courvoisier, for murder of lord William Russell; hanged . . . . 18-20 June, 1840
Gould, for murder of Mr. Templeman; transported . . . . 22 June, ,,

Edward Oxford, attempted the life of the queen; adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem (see *Oxford*) . . . . . 9, 10 July, 1840
Madame Lefarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty . . . . . 2 Sept. ,,
Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France (see *France*) . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-martial; guilty: the sentence excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan . . . . . 20 Oct. ,,
Lord Cardigan before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding captain Harvey Tuckett in a duel; acquitted . . . . . 16 Feb. 1841
The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship *Dryad* at sea, to defraud the underwriters; transported . . . . . 4 March, ,,
Josiah Mister, for attempting the life of Mr. Mackreth; guilty . . . . . 23 March, ,,
Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook . . . . . 5 April, ,,
Earl of Waldegrave and captain Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty: judgment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of 200*l.* and 20*l.* . . . . . 3 May, ,,
Madame Lefarge again, for robbery of diamonds . . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
The great case, Allen Bogle *v.* Mr. Lawson, publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Company, bankers of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit; damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honourable to the *Times*, led to the *Times Testimonial* . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
Mr. MacLeod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the destruction of the *Caroline*, commenced: acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days, 4 Oct. ,,
Robert Blakesley, for murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap; hanged . . . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Mr. Beaumont Smith, for forgery of Exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life 4 Dec. ,,
Sophia Darbon *v.* Rosser; breach of promise of marriage; damages, 1600*l.* . . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattei, principal and second in the duel in which lieut. Adams was killed at Malta: both acquitted . . . . . 10 March, 1842
Vivier, courier of the *Morning Herald*, at Boulogne, for conveying the India mail through France, for that journal, contrary to the French regulations . . . . . 13 April, ,,
Daniel Good, for murder of Jane Jones; the Roehampton murder; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged . . . . . 13 May, ,,
John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen (see *Francis*) . . . . . 17 June, ,,
Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the policeman; hanged . . . . . 4 July, ,,
Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquis of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds; acquitted . . . . . 6 July, ,,
M'Gill and others, for abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty . . . . . 8 Aug. ,,
Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted . . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen: 18 months' imprisonment . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission, at Stafford . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Abinger . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission . . . . . 10 Oct. ,,
Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort; acquitted . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Mr. Howard, attorney *v.* sir William Gosset, serjeant-at-arms . . . . . 5 Dec. ,,
Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted . . . . . 17 Jan, 1843
Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery; guilty: transportation for life . . . . . 1 Feb. ,,
Mac Naughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel: acquitted on the ground of insanity . . . . . 4 March, ,,
The Rebeccaites, at Cardiff, under a special commission . . . . . 27 Oct. 1843
Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery; sentenced to transportation for life . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,
Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwark; guilty . . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Mr. Holt, of the *Age*; libel on the duke of Brunswick; guilty . . . . . 29 Jan. 1844
Lieut. Grant, second to lieut. Munro, in his duel with col. Fawcett; acquitted . . . . . 14 Feb. ,,
Fraser *v.* Bagley, for *crim. con.*; verdict for the defendant . . . . . 19 Feb. ,,
Lord William Paget *v.* earl of Cardigan for *crim. con.*; verdict for defendant . . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
Mary Furley, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair . . . . . 16 April, ,,
The will-forgers, William Henry Barber (since declared innocent), Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William Saunders, and Susannah his wife: all found guilty, 15 April; sentenced 22 April, ,,
[In 1848 Mr. Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors: he was re-admitted to practise as an attorney; and on the 3rd of August, 1859, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, the sum of 5000*l.* was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution."]
Crouch, for the murder of his wife; found guilty, 8 May; hanged . . . . . 27 May, ,,
Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Grey, Duffy, and rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced 15 Jan. and lasted twenty-four days: all the traversers were found guilty, 12 Feb. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted . . . . 30 May, ,,
Augustus Dalmas, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty . . . . . 4 June, ,,
Wm. Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wertham; guilty . . . . . 17 June, ,,
Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
John Tawell, for murder of Sarah Hart; hanged . . . . . 13, 14 March, 1845
Thomas Henry Hocker, for murder of James Delarue . . . . . 11 April, ,,
Joseph Connor, for murder of Mary Brothers, 16 May, ,,
The Spanish pirates, for murder of ten Englishmen at sea . . . . . 26 July, ,,
Rev. Dr. Wetherall, for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
Captain Johnson, of the ship *Tory*, for the murder of several of his crew . . . . . 5 Feb. 1846
Miss. M. A. Smith *v.* earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage . . . . . 18 Feb. ,,
Lieut. Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel; acquitted . . . . . 16 July, ,,
Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts . . . . . 27 Feb. 1847
Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years (see *Ireland*) . . . . . 26 May, 1848
Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates, sentenced to death; the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856) . . . . . 9 Oct. ,,
Bloomfield Rush, for murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich; hanged . . . . . 29 March, 1849
Gorham *v.* the bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff . . . . . 2 Aug. ,,
[The bishop had refused to institute the rev. Mr. Gorham into the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, alleging want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff, who denied that spiritual regeneration was conferred by baptism; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (8 March, 1850) that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him,

to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively, for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue, directed to the judge of the Arches court, and to the archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, 7 Aug. 1850.]

Manning and his wife, for murder of O'Connor; guilty: death . . . . . 27 Oct. 1849
Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, &c. . . . . 10 May, 1850
Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen . . . . . 11 July, ,,
The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred . . . . . 5 Feb. 1851
The Board of Customs *v.* the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal . . . . . 18 Feb ,,
Sarah Chesham, for murder of husband, by poison; she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged . 6 March, ,,
Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny: hanged . . . . . 7 March, ,,
Doyle *v.* Wright, concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman catholic ward of chancery, before the lord chancellor: protracted case . . . . . 22 March, ,,
The murderers of the rev. George Edward Holkest, of Frimley, Surrey; guilty . . . 31 March, ,,
Miller *v.* ald. Salomons, M.P., for voting as a member without having taken the required oath; verdict against the defendant . . . 19 April, 1852
The case "Bishop of London *v.* the rev. Mr. Gladstone:" judgment of the Arches court against the defendant . . . . . 10 June, ,,
Achilli *v.* Newman, for libel; tried before lord chief justice Campbell, in the Queen's Bench: verdict for the plaintiff, Nov. 1852; . . 31 Jan. ,,
Lord Frankfort, for scandalous and defamatory libels; guilty . . . . . 3 Dec ,,
Richard Bourke Kirwan, for the murder of his wife; guilty . . . . . 10 Dec. ,,
Eliot Bower, for murder of Mr. Saville Morton, at Paris; acquitted . . . . . 28 Dec. ,,
Henry Horler, for murder of his wife; hanged at the Old Bailey . . . . . 15 Jan. 1853
James Barbour, for murder of Robinson; hanged at York . . . . . 15 Jan. ,,
George Sparkes and James Hitchcock, for the murder of William Blackmore at Exeter; guilty 19 March, ,,
Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Egham; verdict, manslaughter . . . 21 March, ,,
Moore and Walsh, for the murder of John Blackburn, at Stafford; hanged . . . 21 March, ,,
Saunders, for murder of Mr. Toler; hanged at Chelmsford . . . . . 30 March, ,,
The Stackpole family, four in number; two of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Stackpole; hanged at Ennis . . . . . 28 April, ,,
Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester, decided against rev. earl of Guildford . . . 1 Aug. ,,
Smyth *v.* Smyth, ended in the plaintiff being committed on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim . . . 8, 9, 10 Aug. ,,
The Braintree case respecting liability to church-rates, decided by the house of lords, against the rate . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Case of Lumley *v.* Gye, respecting Madlle. Wagner; decided . . . . . 22 Feb. 1854
Mr. Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Rye, convicted of perjury . . . . . 2 March, ,,
Duchess of Manchester's will case . . . April, ,,
Mr. Carden, for abduction of Miss E. Arbuthnot, and assault upon John Smithwick; convicted 28, 29 July, ,,
Mary Anne Brough, for murdering her six children; not guilty (insanity) . . . . . 9 Aug. ,,
Case of Pierce Somerset Butler *v.* viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a peerage, defendant being proved illegitimate Aug. ,,
Courts-martial on lieuts. Perry and Greer; sentences reversed by lord Hardinge 29 July-Aug. 1854
Courts-martial on sir E. Belcher, captain McClure, &c., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted . . . . . Oct. ,,
Emanuel Barthélémy, for murder of Charles Collard and Mr. Moore (executed); . . 4 Jan. 1855
Handcock *v.* Delacour, otherwise De Burgh (cruelty of Mrs. Handcock, and charges against lord Clanricarde); compromised . . . . . ,,
Earl of Sefton *v.* Hopwood (will set aside) . . . . . 3-10 April, ,,
Luigi Baraffelli, for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert); (executed 30 April) . 12 April, ,,
Charles King, a great thief-trainer; transported . . . . . 13 April, ,,
Wm. Austin (governor), for cruelties in Birmingham gaol; acquitted . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of 113,625*l.*): convicted . . . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Joseph Wooler, on charge of poisoning his wife; acquitted . . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
Westerton *v.* Liddell (on decorations, &c., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them) 5 Dec ,,
[Decided again by privy council, partly for both parties; each to pay his own costs, 21 March, 1857.]
Celestina Sommers, for murder of her child; convicted (but reprieved) . . . . 6 March, 1856
Wm. Palmer, for murder of J. P. Cook by poison . . . . . 14-27 May, ,,
[He was executed at Stafford on 14 June, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted, he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother.]
Wm. Dove, for murder of his wife (executed 9 Aug.) . . . . . 19 July, ,,
Ditcher *v.* archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the eucharist; defendant deprived, and appeal disallowed [verdict set aside by privy council] . . . . . 22 Oct. ,,
W. S. Hardwicke and H. Attwell; convicted of forgery . . . . . 31 Oct. ,,
Wm. Robson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about 28,000*l.*); transported for twenty years . . . 1 Nov. ,,
Earl of Lucan *v.* *Daily News* for libel; verdict for defendant . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Pearce, Burgess, and Tester; see *Gold Robbery*, 14 Jan. 1857
Leopold Redpath, for forgeries (to the amount of 150,000*l.*) upon Great Northern Railway Company: transported for life . . . 16 Jan. ,,
Miss Madeline Smith, on charge of poisoning Emile L'Angelier, at Glasgow; not proven 30 June-9 July, ,,
Thos. Fuller Bacon, for poisoning his mother, convicted . . . . . 25 July, ,,
[He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children, 13, 14 May, same year. His wife confessed the murder, but appeared to be insane.]
James Spollen, on charge of murder of Mr. Little, near Dublin; acquitted . . . . 7-11 Aug. ,,
Jem Saward, a barrister (called the Penman), Wm. Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers' cheques . . . 5 March, ,,
W. Attwell and others, convicted of stealing the countess of Ellesmere's jewels (value 15,000*l.*) from the top of a cab . . . . . 15 Dec. ,,
Strevens *v.* Campion, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages 6*d.* . . . 31 Dec. ,,
The directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown, Edw. Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, for fraud (see *Banks*, p. 72); convicted . . . . . 13-27 Feb. 1858
Rev. S. Smith and his wife, for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted . . . 6-7 April, ,,
Edw. Auchmuty Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P. . . . . 9 April,
Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon; acquitted 12-17 April,

The earldom of Shrewsbury case; earl Talbot's claim allowed . . . . . 1 June, 1858
James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted (and executed) . . . . . 23 July, ,,
The Berkeley peerage case . . . . . 23 July, ,,
Patience Swynfen *v.* F. H. Swynfen; a will case; the will affirmed . . . . . 27 July, ,,
[The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen, widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator, Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died 15 June, 1854, and his father on 16 July, following, having made a will 19 days before his death, devising the Swynfen estate (worth about 60,000*l.*) to his son's wife, but leaving a large amount of personal estate undisposed of. The defendant, F. H. Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half-brother, claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March, 1856; but proceedings were stayed by Mrs. Swynfen's counsel, sir F. Thesiger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions. After various proceedings, the court of chancery ordered a new trial. She gained her cause, mainly through the energy of her counsel, Mr. Chas. R. Kennedy, to whom she had promised to pay 20,000*l.* for his extraordinary services. Mrs. Swynfen, however, married a Mr. Broun, and repudiated Mr. Kennedy's claim. The latter, in an action against her, obtained a verdict in his favour on 29 March, 1862, which was, on appeal, finally reversed in Feb. 1864. Mrs. Swynfen was non-suited in an action brought against her counsel (afterwards lord Chelmsford and lord chancellor), in July, 1859, and June, 1860.]
Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds . . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Marchmont *v.* Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce case, begun . . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
W. H. Guernsey, for stealing Ionian despatches from the Colonial Office; acquitted . 15 Dec. ,,
Evans *v.* Evans and Rose, divorce case . Dec. ,,
Lieut.-col. Dickson *v.* earl of Wilton, for libel; verdict for the plaintiff . . . . . 14 Feb. 1859
Black *v.* Elliott, 850 sheep poisoned by a sheep-wash sold by defendant; damages 1400*l.* 23 Feb. ,,
Wagner, Bateman, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted . . . . . 13 May, ,,
Earl of Shrewsbury *v.* Hope Scott, and others; the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates . 3 June, ,,
Thellusson will case decided (see *Thellusson*) 9 June, ,,
T. R. Marshall, E. A. Mortimer, and H. S. Eicke, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions, 29 June, ,,
Thomas Smethurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Bankes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime; convicted 15-19 Aug. ,,
[He was reprieved on the ground of insufficient evidence; but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, 16 Nov. 1859. On 11 Nov. 1862, he proved Miss Bankes's will, and obtained her property.]
Oakley *v.* the Moulvie Ooddeen, "ambassador of the king of Oude." Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharpers, 17 Dec. ,,
David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients . . . . . Jan. 1860
Eugenia Plummer, aged 11 years, convicted of perjury against rev. Mr. Hatch . . . 14 May, ,,
Nottidge *v.* Prince (see *Agapemone*) . 25 July, ,,
Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, convicted of manslaughter of Reginald Cancellor, by flogging, 23 July, ,,
Mr. W. H. Leatham, M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield . . . . . 19 July, ,,
Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, degraded for immorality, 29 Aug. ,,
James Mullens, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Elmsley; by endeavouring to inculpate one Ens, he led to his own conviction . . 25 Oct. ,,
Miss Shedden *v.* Patrick. (The plaintiff ably pleaded her own cause when the case was opened; her object, to prove the legitimacy of her father, was not attained) . . . . . 9 Nov. *et seq.* ,,
Hooper *v.* Ward; disgraceful profligacy of a magistrate; verdict for plaintiff . . . 19, 20 Dec.
Brook *v.* Brook; see *Marriage with Wife's Sister*.
The house of lords on appeal decided against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country . . . 18 March, 1861
Thelwall *v.* hon. Major Yelverton. The plaintiff sued for expenses incurred by defendant's wife; the major denied the validity of his marriage with Miss Longworth, having since married the widow of professor Edward Forbes, the eminent naturalist. The court in Dublin supported the first marriage . . . . 21 Feb. to 4 March, ,,
[Miss Longworth endeavoured to establish her marriage. On appeal, the Scotch court annulled the marriage, July, 1862, and this judgment was affirmed by the house of lords, 28 July, 1864, and again finally, 30 July, 1867. An attempt to set aside the judgment of the house of lords rejected by the court of session, 29 Oct. 1868.]
Reade *v.* Lacy; the dramatising a novel restrained, 17 April, ,,
Beamish *v.* Beamish; the lords on appeal decide that a clergyman cannot perform the ceremony of marriage for himself . . . . . 22 April, ,,
Emperor of Austria *v.* Day; verdict for plaintiff. The defendant had printed 100 millions florin notes on the bank of Hungary, for Louis Kossuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month, 6 May; judgment affirmed 12 June, ,,
Cardross case. John MacMillan, a free-church minister, was expelled for drunkenness and misconduct, May, 1858. The Glasgow synod and the general assembly of the free church affirmed the sentence. He appealed to the court of session, which set aside the decree (which involved temporalities), asserting that the assembly had only spiritual authority . . . July, ,,
W. B. Turnbull *v.* Bird, secretary of protestant alliance; libel; verdict for defendant 8-10 July, ,,
J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election . . . . 20 July, ,,
Baron de Vidil; convicted of wounding his son; the latter refused to give evidence against his father, 23 Aug. ,,
Vincent Collucci: convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, from Miss F. Johnstone 23 Oct. ,,
John Curran, a Dublin cabman; convicted of a violent assault on Miss Jolly, who heroically defended herself . . . . . 25-30 Oct. ,,
Patrick McCaffery; shot col. Crofton and capt. Hanham, at Preston; convicted . . 13 Dec. ,,
Inquiry into sanity of Wm. Fred. Wyndham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of annulling an injudicious marriage; trial lasted 34 days: 140 witnesses examined; verdict sane mind (see *Lunacy*) . . . 16 Dec. 1861, and 30 Jan. 1862
[Each party adjudged to pay its own costs, March, 1862.]
Capt. Robertson, by court-martial; convicted of submitting to ungentlemanly conduct from his brother officers:—30 days' inquiry: ended, 24 March, ,,
[The court was much blamed by the public and the sentence was annulled.]
Mrs. A. C. Vyse for poisoning her two children; acquitted as insane . . . . . 9 July, ,,
Roupell *v.* Waite; during the trial, W. Roupell, M.P., a witness, confessed himself guilty of forging a will, and other frauds . 18, 19 Aug.
Jessie McLachlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson, at Glasgow; she confessed to being accessory after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming, a gentleman 80 or 90 years old . . . . . 17-20 Sept. ,,
[She was respited 27 Oct. 1862.]
Wm. Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession (released Sept. 1876) . 24 Sept. ,,
Catherine Wilson, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Soames in 1856 . . . . . 25-27 Sept. ,,
27 indictments and 24 convictions for savage personal outrages in the streets of the metropolis during the month . . . . . Nov. ,,
Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P., *v.* Butterworth; libel; verdict for plaintiff, damages 40*s.* . . 3 Dec. ,,
Hall *v.* Semple; verdict for plaintiff, who had been consigned to a lunatic asylum through his wife's getting the defendant to sign a certificate of lunacy with culpable negligence; damages 150*l.* 10 Dec. ,,
George Buncher, Wm. Burnett, Richd. Brewer, and

James Griffiths, for forging bank-notes, printed on paper stolen from the paper-mill at Laverstoke; convicted . . . . . 7-12 Jan. 1863

Clare *v.* The Queen; petition of right for infringement of a patent; verdict for defendant 2-6 Feb. ,,

Rev. John Campbell *v.* Spottiswoode (as printer of a libel in *Saturday Review*): verdict for plaintiff, 27 Feb. ,,

Queen on appeal of earl of Cardigan *v.* col. Calthorpe for libel, charging the earl with deserting his men at Balaclava, 25 Oct. 1855; verdict for defendant (who, however, admitted his error), 9, 10 June, ,,

Attorney-general *v.* Sillim and others, for having built the *Alexandra* for the Confederates, against the Enlistment act; verdict for defendants, 25 June, ,,

[Decision finally affirmed on appeal to the house of lords, 6 April, 1864.]

Col. Lothian Dickson *v.* viscount Combermere, earl of Wilton, and gen. Peel, for conspiracy to expel him from the army; verdict for defendants, 27 June, *et seq.* ,,

Morrison (Zadkiel) *v.* sir Edward Belcher; libel; verdict, 20s. damages . . . . . 29 June, ,,

Richard Roupell *v.* Haws: arising out of Roupell forgeries; no verdict . . . 16-24 July, ,,

Woolley *v.* Pole, for Sun Fire Office; verdict for plaintiff, awarding him his claim for 29,000*l.* for his insurance of Campden-house; burnt 23 March, 1862 . . . . . 29 Aug. ,,

George Victor Townley, for murder of Miss Goodman, through jealousy; convicted . . 12 Dec. ,,

[He escaped execution through a certificate of insanity, too hastily signed: and committed suicide in prison, 12 Feb. 1865.]

Lieut.-col. Crawley, by court-martial at Aldershot, for alleged oppression and cruelty to sergeant-major John Lilley, in consequence of a court-martial at Mhow, in India; honourably acquitted, 17 Nov.-23 Dec. ,,

Franz Müller, for murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, 9 July; convicted . . 27-29 Oct. 1864

Gedney *v.* Smith, a supposititious child detected and deprived of much property . . 10 Nov. ,,

E. K. Kohl, for murder of Theodore Fuhrkop; convicted . . . . . 11, 12 Jan. 1865

Queen *v.* Wm. Rumble, for infringement of Foreign Enlistment act, in equipping the *Rappahannock* for the Confederate government; acquitted, 4 Feb. ,,

Woodgate *v.* Ridout (for *Morning Post*), for libel respecting the great will case of the earl of Egmont *v.* Darell; verdict for plaintiff, 1000*l.*, 10 Feb. ,,

Bishop Colenso's appeal to privy council against decision of bishop of Capetown, deposing him, which is annulled . . . . 21 March, ,,

Roberts, Jeffery, Casely, and others, for jewel robberies in London; convicted . . 13 April, ,,

J. W. Terry and Thos. Burch, for misdemeanor in connection with the Unity Bank; acquitted, April, ,,

Edw. Wm. Pritchard, M.D., for murder of his wife and her mother, by poisoning; guilty 3-7 July, ,,

Charlotte Winsor, a child murderer, convicted on the evidence of an accomplice . . July, ,,

[On account of legal irregularities in her trial, her execution was long deferred, and her sentence was commuted to life-imprisonment, 23 May, 1866.]

Trials of Fenians for treason-felony; Thos. Clarke Luby, convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, 28 Nov.-1 Dec.; O'Leary and others convicted; O'Donovan Rossa (previously convicted) sentenced to imprisonment for life, 13 Dec.; others convicted at Cork . . . . Dec. ,,

Stephen Forwood (or Ernest Southey), for murder of his wife and children: guilty . 20-21 Dec. ,,

Other Fenians convicted at Dublin (see *Fenians*), Jan. 1866

Breadalbane peerage; succession decided in favour of Campbell of Glenfalloch . . . 26 Jan. ,,

Ryves and Ryves *v.* the attorney-general; an endeavour to prove the marriage of king George III. with Hannah Wilmot, and that of his brother Henry, duke of Cumberland, with Olive Wilmot; the jury decided that the claim was not made out, and that Olive Serres, the alleged mother of Mrs. Ryves, was not the legitimate daughter of the duke of Cumberland, and that the 82 documents brought in evidence were forged (Mrs. Ryves died 7 Dec. 1871) . . . . . 13 June, 1866

Banda and Kirwee prize case (Indian mutiny); court of admiralty decide that 700,000*l.* are to be divided between the soldiers commanded by generals Whitelocke, Rose, Roberts, and others, 30 June, ,,

Bishop Colenso *v.* Gladstone and others, trustees of colonial bishopric fund (for withholding his stipend); verdict for plaintiff, with costs 6 Nov. ,,

Hunter *v.* Sharpe (*Pall Mall Gazette*), for libel (charging him with quackery); one farthing damages gained by plaintiff . . . 1 Dec. ,,

James J. Wilkinson, manager of joint stock bank, convicted of fraud . . . 9 *et seq.* Jan. 1867

[Liberated with free pardon, after investigation, July, 1868]

Bryant *v.* Foot; decision against prescriptive right of a rector to claim a marriage-fee . 23 Jan. ,,

C. W. Lee Webb, Lionel Holdsworth, and others, convicted of fraud (scuttling a ship, and claiming insurance) . . . . . 4 Feb. ,,

C. Anderson, a Swede; convicted of murdering a mulatto, from superstition . . . 12 April, ,,

Breadalbane peerage; Wm. J. Campbell declared heir, on appeal to house of lords . 16 July, ,,

Smith *v.* Tebbitt and others; a will case, disposing of upwards of 400,000*l.*; verdict for defendants, annulling the will of Ann Thwaites, who is declared of unsound mind, after a long trial, in April and May; judgment given . 6 Aug. ,,

Oakes *v.* Turquand, and others; appeal case, house of lords; decision affirming liability of shareholders of the company of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (limited) . . . . . 15 Aug. ,,

Geo. Druitt, M. Lawrence, and John Anderson, leaders of the operative tailors' association, convicted of a misdemeanor (organising the system of "picketing," or watching men on strike; and intimidating non-unionists; which began 24 April, 1867) . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,

13 tailors convicted of "picketing" . 22 Aug. ,,

Fenian trials at Manchester, Allen, &c. (see *Fenians*) . . . . . 30 Oct.-12 Nov. ,,

Frederick Baker convicted of brutal murder of a child . . . . . 6 Dec. ,,

Mr. Rigby Wason *v.* Walter (for publication of an alleged libel in the *Times*; viz., a correct report of a debate in the house of lords, &c.); verdict for defendant, settling that such a report is privileged . . . . . 18-20 Dec.

[Verdict affirmed again, 25 Nov. 1868. Mr. Watson died July, 1875.]

Martin *v.* Mackonochie (for ritualistic practices); before dean of arches, 4 Dec. 1867, and 14 days; recommenced; closed . . . 18 Jan. 1868

Crossley *v.* Elsworthy for fraudulent misrepresentation; verdict for plaintiff, damages 35,000*l.* 18 Feb. ,,

Flamank *v.* Simpson; similar case; begun 5 Feb.; verdict condemning elevation of sacrament, use of incense, and mixture of water with the wine in the communion service . . 28 March, ,,

Trial of Fenians for Clerkenwell outrage (see *Fenians*), begun 90 April; all acquitted except Michael Barrett . . . . . 20-27 April, ,,

Lyon *v.* Home (the spiritual medium). The plaintiff, a widow, sought to recover 60,000*l.* stock, given to Home at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit, between Oct. 1866 and Feb. 1867; suit instituted 15 June, 1867; trial, 27 April to 1 May, 1868; verdict given for plaintiff, by the vice-chancellor, sir G. M. Giffard, 22 May, ,,

[The judge, in concluding, said, regarding spiritualism, that "the system, as presented by the evidence, is mischievous nonsense; well calculated on the one hand to delude the vain, the weak, the foolish, and the superstitious; and on the other to assist the projects of the needy, and the adventurer."]

Richard Burke (*alias* Geo. Berry, &c.), Theobald Casey, and Henry Shaw (*alias* Mullady), Fenians, for treason felony, at Old Bailey; Burke and Shaw convicted, Casey acquitted; 28-30 April, ,,

Mornington *v.* Wellesley, and Wellesley *v.* Mornington, a 29 years' suit in chancery, decided (costs

above 30,000*l.*); 22,000*l.* awarded to the countess of Mornington . . . . 7 May, 1868
Esmonde will case, Dublin; Lady Esmonde bequeathed property to support protestantism in Ireland, by endowing a college, &c.: will disputed by her family: no verdict by jury 3-13 June, ,,
[New trial; will affirmed, Aug. 1869.]
Thomas Edgeley, convicted of fraud against Leeds Banking Company . . . . 11-13 June, ,,
Risk Allah *v.* Whitehurst (for *Daily Telegraph*): libel case; damages for plaintiff, 960*l.*, 19 June, ,,
Attorney-general *v.* Dakin: appeal case; decision that privilege of exemption from execution of legal process does not extend to Hampton Court palace . . . . . 20 June, ,,
Madame Sarah Rachel Leverson convicted of conspiracy . . . . . 25 Sept. ,,
[Writ of error: new trial refused, 11 May, 1869.]
Chornford *v.* Lingo: female suffrage declared illegal . . . . . 7-9 Nov. ,,
Baxter *v.* Langley: Sunday evening lectures declared not illegal . . . . . 19 Nov. ,,
Martin *v.* Mackonochie: see *Church of England*, 23 Dec. ,,
Phillips *v.* Eyre: verdict for defendant; see *Jamaica* . . . . . 20 Jan. 1869
Saurin *v.* Star and another (convent case; a sister sued her mother superior, for ill-usage and expulsion); verdict for plaintiff, damages 500*l.* 3-26 Feb. ,,
[Case compromised, April, 1870.]
James Thos. Gambier, admiralty clerk, and Wm. Rumble, engineer, convicted of fraud and seeking bribes from contractors . . . . 9 April, ,,
Cooper *v.* Gordon: verdict for plaintiff; the vice-chancellor decides that the majority of a congregation of dissenters may dismiss their minister for any cause . . . . . 28 May, ,,
Major Frederick Beswick, constable of Birkenhead, convicted of forgery . . . . 10 June, ,,
Farrer (president of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society) *v.* Close (the secretary), for misappropriation of money. In 1867 the justices dismissed the charge because the society had illegal rules. At the trial at the Queen's bench the court was equally divided, and no verdict given . 3 July, ,,
Fanny F. M. Oliver convicted of murder of her husband . . . . . 20 July, ,,
Lyons *v.* Rev. N. Thomas and others, for abduction of Esther Lyons, a Jewish girl, a proselyte; damages 50*l.* . . . . . 31 July, ,,
Frederick Hinson convicted of murder of his paramour, Maria Death, and Wm. Douglas Boyd 24 Nov. ,,
Rev. James John Merest, convicted of simony; deprived . . . . . 26-29 Nov. ,,
Martin *v.* Mackonochie: before judicial committee of privy council, defendant censured for evading verdict, and condemned in costs . . . 4 Dec. ,,
Mrs. Kelly *v.* Rev. J. Kelly; judicial separation for ill usage (not violence) decreed, . 7 Dec. ,,
Messrs. Gurney and others, for conspiring to defraud; acquitted . . . . . 13-23 Dec. ,,
Smith *v.* Earl Brownlow: after long litigation decision against the enclosure of the common at Berkhampstead by lord of the manor 14 Jan. 1870
James Clifford, a retired artilleryman, convicted of "sweating" sovereigns by the voltaic battery, 1 Feb. ,,
Jacob Spinass, a Swiss, convicted of murder of Cecilia Aldridge, an unfortunate . . . 3 March, ,,
Dr. Kinglake convicted of bribery on behalf of his brother at Bridgewater . . . . 26 March, ,,
Wicklow peerage case: claim for an infant declared to be unfounded by House of Lords (remarkable evidence) . . . . . 31 March, ,,
Demetrius Pappa, a bank manager, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude for embezzlement 6 May, ,,
Sir Charles Mordaunt *v.* lady Mordaunt, and others, for divorce: preliminary trial of her sanity (declared insane on 30 April, 1869), 16-25 Feb. 1870; appeal, 27 April, 1870; judgment affirmed 2 June,
Bishop Goss (R.C.) *v.* Hill and Whittaker: will case; Mr. Moreton's will, bequeathing the chief of his property to the bishop, set aside 16 June. ,,
Phillips *v.* Eyre, for imprisonment during Jamaica rebellion; verdict for defendant . . 23 June, ,,
Chelsea Murders: Walter Miller convicted of murder of Rev. Elias Huelin and Anne Boss, his housekeeper (8 or 9 May, 1870) . . . 13, 14 July, 1870
Michael Davitt and John Wilson, treason felony; see *Fenians* . . . . . 18 July, ,,
John Jones or Owen, convicted of murder of Emanuel Marshall and family (7 persons, early 22 May, 1870), at *Denham*, near Uxbridge . 22 July, ,,
Shepherd *v.* Bennett (Arches); decision that defendant had retracted heresy; appeal to privy council, 23 July, ,,
Margaret Waters convicted of murder of John Cowen, infant; her sister and accomplice, Sarah Ellis, was convicted of fraud, 22 Sept. (baby farming case; see *Infanticide*) . 21-23 Sept. ,,
Rev. C. Voysey *v.* Noble: appeal to privy council judicial committee against condemnation for heresy . . . . . 10 Nov. ,,
Ebdy *v.* McGowan: verdict against an architect for refusing to give up the plans of a building he was about to erect . . . . . 16 Nov.
Catch *v.* Shaen: for libel on master of Lambeth workhouse; verdict for plaintiff, 600*l.* damages; execution stayed . . . . . 15 Dec.
Diamond Robbery: London and Ryder's man made insensible and robbed of diamonds, 12 Jan.; Martha Torpey acquitted, 1 March; James Torpey pleaded guilty (sentenced to 8 years' penal servitude) . . . . . 1 May, 1871
E. Boulton, L. C. Hurt, F. W. Park, and others (frequently dressed as women) tried for a conspiracy; acquitted . . . . . 9-15 May, ,,

Tichborne *v.* Lushington: the plaintiff declared himself to be sir Roger Charles Tichborne, supposed to have been lost at sea; and claimed the baronetcy and estates, worth about 24,000*l.* a year.
Roger Charles Tichborne, son of sir James, born . 1829
Educated in France till . . . . . about 1843
Entered the army 1849
Proposed marriage to his cousin Kate Doughty; declined . . . . . Jan. 1852
Sailed from Havre for Valparaiso (March), and arrived there . . . . . 19 June, 1853
Sailed from Rio Janeiro in the *Bella*, which foundered at sea . . . . . 20 April, 1854
[A Chancery suit was instituted, and his death legally proved.]
His mother advertised for her son . 19 May, 1865
The claimant (found by Gibbes and Cubitt in Australia) asserted that he and eight of the crew were saved from the wreck of the *Bella;* that he went to Australia, and lived there, roughly, 13 years under the name of Castro; married as Castro, Jan.; as Tichborne . . . . . 3 July, 1866
He set up his claim; and was accepted by the dowager lady Tichborne as her son at Paris . Jan. 1867
[No others of the family accepted him; but sir Clifford Constable and some brother officers did.]
His claim was resisted on behalf of sir Henry (a minor), son of sir Alfred Tichborne; and after chancery proceedings (begun March, 1867) a trial began in the court of common pleas before chief justice Bovill, ... 11 May, 1871
The claimant was examined 22 days; the trial adjourned on 40th day, 7 July; resumed, 7 Nov.; case for claimant closed . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Trial resumed, 15 Jan.; the attorney-general, sir J. D. Coleridge, spoke 26 days; on 4 March the jury expressed themselves satisfied that the claimant was not sir Roger; on the 103rd day he was declared nonsuited . . . . . 6 March, 1872
The law proceedings are said to have cost the estate nearly 92,000*l.*
He was lodged in Newgate to be tried for perjury, 7 March; indicted as Thos. Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery 9 April, ,,
The court of queen's bench decide that he may be admitted to bail, 23 April; released . 26 April, ,,
Lady Doughty, mother of sir Henry Tichborne, dies 13 Dec. ,,
The trial of the claimant for perjury and forgery begun before chief justice Cockburn, and justices Mellor and Lush at bar 23 April; case for the prosecution closed, 10 July: resumed (for defence) 21 July, ,,
[Up to 27 June (47th day of the trial), out of 150 witnesses above 100 had sworn that the claimant

was not Tichborne; and about 40 that he was Arthur Orton.]

The claimant forbidden to attend public meetings, 19 Sept. 1873

Case for the defence closed on 124th day, 27 Oct., adjourned from 31 Oct. to 17 Nov., then to 27 Nov.; rebutting evidence heard, 27, 28 Nov. "

Dr. Kenealy's summing-up,* 2 Dec.-14 Jan. 1874; Mr. Hawkins's reply . . 15 Jan.-28 Jan. 1874

[Mr. Whalley, M.P., fined for contempt of court, 500*l.*, 23 Jan.]

The chief-justice's summing-up, 29 Jan.-28 Feb. "

Verdict: that the claimant did falsely swear,—that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, that he seduced Catherine N. E. Doughty in 1851, and that he was not Arthur Orton;† sentence, 14 years' imprisonment with hard labour . . 28 Feb. "

[*Longest trial known in England.*]

New trial refused by the judges . . 29 April, "

Eltham Murder: E. W. Pook for murder of Jane Maria Clousen; acquitted . . 12-15 July, 1871

Hannah Newington, or Flora Davey; convicted of manslaughter of Frederick Moon; she was his mistress, and excited by insult . . 13 July, "

Capt. H. Hamilton Beamish and others tried for stranding the *Agincourt* (see *Navy*), 26 July; reprimanded by the court . . 8 Aug. "

Robert Kelly: for murder of Talbot (a police-constable and informer against Fenians) on night of 12 July; acquitted (extraordinary verdict) 30 Oct.-10 Nov. "

Peek *v.* Gurney and others (Overend and Co.) plaintiff's claim for loss incurred through misrepresentations in the company's prospectus; disallowed by master of rolls on account of his neglecting to verify the prospectus and his too late claim; costs refused to defendants . . . 6 Nov. "

Mr. Pigott condemned to imprisonment for illegal comments on a trial, in the *Irishman* . 13 Nov. "

Rev. John Selby Watson, eminent scholar, killed his wife in a fit of passion, 8 Oct.; convicted and imprisoned for life . . . . . 10-12 Jan. 1872

Christiana Edmunds; convicted of poisoning at Brighton; she purchased chocolate creams, and returned poisoned ones to the confectioner, and thus caused death to one child and nearly killed other persons; reprieved as insane 15, 16 Jan. "

The Queen *v.* the Lords of the Treasury: for not repaying expenses for prosecutions to the county of Lancaster; mandamus refused . . 29 Jan. "

Park-lane Murder: Margaret Dixblancs, a Belgian emigrant, murdered her mistress, madame Riel, on Sunday, 7 April; escaped; taken at Paris; confessed to killing her mistress in a quarrel; convicted, but recommended to mercy, 11-14 June; sentence commuted to penal servitude for life . . . . . 21 June, "

Ellen Kettel: charged with poisoning her husband's first wife in order to marry him; acquitted, 24, 25 Oct. "

Chelsea Tragedy: Hermann Nagel and Paul May, young Prussians, came to London to avoid conscription; their money being spent, they agreed to commit suicide; after wounding May, Nagel shot himself dead, 21 Aug.; May recovered, and was indicted for murder, tried, and acquitted, 21 Nov. "

[He was convicted and punished for forgery at Berlin, Feb. 1873.]

Baker *v.* Loader: widow, to whom 107,000*l.* had been bequeathed; in ten years is reduced to poverty by imposition; she sues the widow of her friend Loader and solicitors; verdict of vice-chancellor Malins, ordering deeds to Loader to be cancelled; the solicitor to pay his own costs, 20 Nov. "

Mr. Hepworth Dixon *v.* Smith (*Pall-Mall Gazette*), for libel; damages, one farthing . 26-29 Nov. "

Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P.'s, fined for contempt of court in speeches respecting the Tichborne case, 20 Jan.; Mr. Skipworth, barrister, for same offence, condemned to three months' imprisonment and fined; the claimant made to give securities for 1000*l.*, for a similar offence . . . . . 29 Jan. 1873

Parke *v.* Harvey Lewis, sir Joseph McKenna, and others: for misuse of a company's funds while directors; 10 days' trial; verdict for plaintiff, 30 Jan. "

Omagh Murder: (of Mr. Glass, 29 June, 1871); sub-inspector Montgomery tried; 12 days; strong evidence; jury not agreed . . . . 19 March, "

Broughton *v.* Knight: will of Mr. Knight set aside on account of unsound mind . . 31 March, "

Andrews *v.* Salt: decision by lord-chancellor that a child shall be educated as a protestant by grandmother, not by Roman catholic uncle; confirmed on appeal . . . . . 6 May, "

Rev. O'Keeffe *v.* Cardinal Cullen (for libel, and virtually suspending him from his office); consideration of demurrer; judges (at Dublin) divided in opinions; three decide that the papal ordinance on which the cardinal relied was prohibited by the statutes of Elizabeth; demurrer set aside, 7 May; the trial begun 12 May; verdict for plaintiff; the jury gave one farthing damages, 27 May, "

[Mr. O'Keeffe submitted to the cardinal, May, 1876.]

Sub-inspector Montgomery, at his third trial for the brutal murder of Mr. Glass, at Newton-Stewart, Ireland, on 8 June, 1871; convicted and confessed, 28 July [executed, Aug. 26] . . "

Great jewellery frauds; Michael and Rebecca Goldsmid convicted . . . . 8 July, "

Farrell *v.* Gordons; much property left to R. C. Church; will affirmed . . . . 9 July, "

Todd *v.* Lyne (father Ignatius); son of the plaintiff rescued from convent (where he had taken vows) by chancery . . . . . 25 July, "

Bank Forgery: Austin Biron Bidwell, George Macdonnell, George Bidwell, and Edwin Noyes, Americans, forged bills for discounting at the Bank of England, West-Branch, and obtained 102,217*l.*; detected through not dating one bill; convicted; penal servitude for life [their plot to escape by bribing the warders failed] 18-26 Aug. "

Rev. John Berrington (after 30 years' swindling) sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude 22 Aug. "

Cheltenham Chronicle fined 150*l.* for commenting on trial of the Tichborne claimant . . 23 Sept. "

Marshal Bazaine; see *France* . . . . 6 Oct. "

Gilbert *v.* Enoch (for *Pall Mall Gazette*) for libel in critique on "*The Wicked World*," a play; verdict for defendant (both regarded harmless) 27 Nov. "

Capt. Charles S. Maunsell sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour for assaulting the duke of Cambridge on 6 Jan. . . 4 Feb. 1874

Miss Fairland gave her fortune to St. Mary's Dominican convent, Belfast; her trustees oppose the transfer; the master of the rolls affirms the gift, 24 Feb. "

Dr. Hayman *v.* the governing body of Rugby school; judgment for the defendants . 21 March, "

Jean Luie (Lindgren) and "capt." Brown convicted of perjury in the Tichborne case (7 years and 5 years' penal servitude) . . 9, 10 April, "

Mordaunt *v.* Moncrieff (see 1870), divorce court; 3 judges hold that insanity is no bar to suit for divorce; 2 judges hold that it is . . 15 May, "

Callan, M.P., *v.* O'Reilly Dease; for libel (termed "wilful and malicious" by ch. just. Whiteside), Dublin; damages one farthing . . 2 July, "

E. Welby Pugin, convicted of libel against J. R. Herbert, R.A., 23 Sept.; not sentenced, 24 Sept., "

Epping forest case; decision against the enclosures of the lords of the manors as illegal; see *Commons*, 10 Nov., "

Frederick *v.* Attorney-General: col. Charles Edward Frederick declared heir to baronetcy; the validity of the marriage of his grandparents affirmed in divorce court . . . . . 18 Dec. "

Rubery *v.* baron Albert Grant and M. B. Sampson (long city editor of the *Times*) for libel; the article in *Times*, 18, 20 Nov. and 20 Dec. 1872, charged Rubery with connection with a fraud in a certain diamond mine in Colorado; 10 days' trial; Grant cleared; Sampson fined 500*l.* . . . 18 Jan. 1875

[By these articles the public were protected from a bad scheme.]

Alleged False Prospectus Case: (Canadian Oil-Works Corporation), Charlton *v.* sir John Hay, Mr. East-

* See *Englishman*.

† Charles Orton declared the claimant to be his brother Arthur, at the *Globe* office, 10 March, 1874.

wick, and others grossly deceived; 17 days' trial; jury divided; discharged; no verdict 24 Feb. 1875

[Oil-wells in Ontario, Canada, property of Prince's company got up to buy them, by Longbottom; scheme not accepted in the city; taken up at west-end; sir John Hay, Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, Mr. Eastwick, and others induced to become directors; wells bought; company collapsed.]

Philpotts *v.* Boyd: see *Reredos:* settled by judicial committee of privy council . . . 24 Feb. ,,

Mordaunt *v.* Mordaunt and viscount Cole, (see above, April, 1874); divorce granted . 11 March ,,

Jackson *v.* Grand Junction Canal Company, (see *Gunpowder Explosion*, 2 Oct. 1874); company adjudged responsible for damages . . 14 May ,,

Terry *v.* Brighton Aquarium Company, for opening on Sundays; verdict; penalty 200*l.*, (see *Sunday*), 27 April ,,

Keith Johnstons *v.* Proprietors of *Athenæum*, for libel in criticism of an atlas; Edinburgh; damages, 1275*l.*; 24 March, new trial; damages reduced to 100*l.* . . . . . 16 June ,,

John Neave, Arthur Keen (or Murrell) and Annie Bolwell, convicted of coining and uttering false coin at railway stations . . . 12, 13 July ,,

Jenkins *v.* Rev. Flavel Cook (for excluding him from the communion for heresy (denying personality of Satan and eternal punishment); verdict for defendant in Court of Arches) . 16 July ,,

Col. Valentine Baker sentenced to fine of 500*l.*, and 12 months imprisonment for indecently assaulting Miss Dickenson in a railway carriage 2 Aug. ,,

Mrs. Gladstone *v.* capt. Gladstone (long case concluded); divorce granted . . . . 6 Aug. ,,

Wm. Thompson Hunt convicted of manslaughter for administering strychnia to Mrs. Hudson (who died) and others, as a remedy for intoxication; 5 years penal servitude . . . . . 25 Sept. ,,

Wm. Talley, a solicitor, for dissuading a person bound over to prosecute from fulfilling his engagement; sentence 1 year's imprisonment 25 Sept. ,,

Sugden and others *v.* St. Leonards, will case (lord St. Leonards will missing; many codicils left); verdict for plaintiffs, affirming the lost will on his daughter's, Miss Sugden's, recollection of its provisions . . . . . 17-26 Nov. ,,

[Verdict affirmed on appeal, 14 March, 1876.]

Whitechapel Murder (which see).

Henry Wainwright for murder of Harriet Lane, and his brother Thomas as accessory before and after the fact; before chief justice Cockburn (nine days); Henry sentenced to death; Thomas, as accessory after fact to 7 years' penal servitude 22 Nov.-1 Dec. ,,

Smith *v.* Union Bank of London (see *Drafts*); verdict for defendants . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,

Rev. H. Keet *v.* Rev. G. E. Smith (see *Reverend*); appeal to privy council; verdict for the plaintiff 21 Jan. 1876

Persons representing the parish of Folkestone *v.* Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, vicar (for ritualistic practices); verdict for plaintiffs; the vicar to be admonished and pay costs . . . . 3 Feb. ,,

Jenkins *v.* Rev. F. S. Cook, appeal from the dean of Arches to the privy council judicial committee; verdict for plaintiff; (Rev. F. Cook resigned) 16 Feb. ,,

W. K. Vance and Ellen Snee, conspiracy to murder (ostensibly herself); singular case; sentenced to imprisonment . . . . . 1 June ,,

Eupion Gas Company (1874); Queen *v.* Aspinall and others, directors, for fraud; long trial; verdict, Aspinall and another convicted of improperly obtaining settlement of quotation on Stock Exchange; acquitted of charge of fraud . 17 Feb. ,,

[The lord chief justice declared the company to be "a fiction and a sham from beginning to end;" sentence, Joseph Aspinall and Charles Knocker, 12 months imprisonment, John Saunders Muir and William Whyte, 2 months imprisonment 1 July, 1876.]

Robert Buchanan, the poet *v.* P. A. Taylor, M.P., proprietor of *Examiner*, libels in papers 27 Nov. and 1 Dec. (letter said to be by Mr. A. Swinburne, the poet); damages, 150*l.* . . . . 1 July ,,

Twycross (representing many others) *v.* baron Albert Grant and others, to recover money paid for shares in Lisbon tramway company, promoted by defendant and others; long trial; able speech of Grant; verdict, 700*l.* damages . . 13 July 1876

Buckhurst peerage, claimed by earl Delawar and by his brother, Mortimer Sackville West; house of lords decide in favour of the earl . . 18 July ,,

Blackburn Murder; Wm. Fish convicted of murder and violation of Emily Mary Holland, aged 7 (28 March); pleaded temporary insanity . 28 July ,,

Richard Banner Oakley, manager of Co-operative Credit Bank, convicted of obtaining money by false pretences; much credulity in victims; 5 years' penal servitude . . . . 9-12 Aug. ,,

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE (*Tribuni Plebis*), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent them, 494 B.C., when the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two tribunes were C. Licinius and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. The office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1347, Nicolo di Rienzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but committing extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He returned to Rome and was assassinated, 8 Sept. 1354.

TRICHINIASIS, a fatal disease, occasioned by eating raw or underdone pork containing a minute worm named *Trichina spiralis*. Professor Owen discovered these worms in cysts, in human muscle, in 1832. The trichinæ are thoroughly destroyed by proper cooking. The disease excited much attention in 1865, and was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Thudichum at the Society of Arts on 18 April, 1866.

TRICOLOR FLAG (red, white, and blue), adopted by France, 1789.

TRICOTEUSES (knitters), a name given to a number of French republican females, who zealously attended political meetings and executions in 1792, knitting at intervals.

TRIDENTINE, see *Trent*, and *Catechism*.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. On 15 Feb. 1641, an act was passed providing for the meeting of a parliament at least once in three years. This law was broken by the Long Parliament, and was repealed in 1664. Another triennial bill, passed in 1694, was repealed by the Septennial act, 1716; see *Parliaments*, and *Septennial Parliaments*.

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port by the emperor Charles VI., 1719, confirmed by Maria Theresa in 1750. It was held by the French in 1797 and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance. After various changes of rulers it was restored to Austria in 1814; see *Lloyd's*, note.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY see *Ordnance*.

TRIMMER, a term applied to Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, and others who held similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the 17th century. He assumed the title as an honour, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British constitution and church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1715.

TRINACRIA, a name of Sicily. The title "King of Trinacria," was temporarily assumed by Frederick II. (1302), and Frederick III. (1373).

TRINCOMALEE (Ceylon), was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year; but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, 26 Aug. 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802; see *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffrein, one was fought 18 Feb. 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine; on 12 April following, they had eighteen ships to eleven, and on 6 July, same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1498, was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; by the French from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, 18 Feb. 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred 4 Jan. 1832. Population in 1861, 84,438. Governor, Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, 1866; James R. Longden, 1870.

TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the 2nd century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His "Defence of Christianity" was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546. *Watkins.* An order of the Trinity, termed Mathurins, was founded about 1198 by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity (such as Unitarians and Swedenborgians) passed in 1813.

TRINITY COLLEGES, see *Cambridge*, and *Oxford*. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University: grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, 1 Jan. 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689. *Burns.* The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732. This college grants degrees upon examination without residence. The Roman Catholics desire exemption from mixed education and special privileges. Great changes were proposed by the Irish University bill, which was brought into parliament Feb. 1873, but withdrawn. Religious tests were abolished in the same year.

A proposal to establish a Roman catholic college within the university was negatived by the senate (74-7) . . . . . 18 May,	1874
Trinity College, London: The church choral society incorporated with the title	1875

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, founded by sir Thomas Spert, 1512, as an "association for piloting ships," was incorporated in 1514, and re-incorporated in 1604, 1660, and 1685. The present Trinity House was erected in 1795. By their charter the brethren of the Trinity House have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers. Spert, the first master, died 8 Sept. 1541.—**TRINITY HOUSES**, originally guilds or fraternities, founded at Deptford, Hull, and Newcastle, were incorporated by Henry VIII., 1536-41.

RECENT MASTERS.

William Pitt	1790
Earl Spencer	1806
Duke of Portland	1807
Earl Camden	1809
Earl of Liverpool	1815
Marquis Camden	1828
Duke of Clarence	1829
Marquis Camden	1831
Duke of Wellington	1836
The Prince Consort	1852
Viscount Palmerston . . . . . 16 June,	1862
Duke of Edinburgh . . . . . 15 March,	1866

TRINITY SUNDAY, the Sunday following Whitsunday. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV. in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XXI. in 1334.

TRINOBANTES, a British tribe which occupied Middlesex and Essex, and joined in opposing the invasion of Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.; but soon submitted. They joined Boadicea and were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus near London, 61.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was ratified between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, 23 Jan. 1668.—Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, Jan. 1717.—Another between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, 28 Sept. 1795.

TRIPOLI (three cities). I., in Syria, comprised three quarters built by the Tyrians, Sidonians, and Arabians; was taken by the Crusaders 1109, and made a county for Raymond of Toulouse. It was conquered by the Egyptians in 1832; restored to the Porte 1835; surrendered to the British 1841. II., a Turkish province, N. Africa, comprised the cities Sabrata, Œa (the present Tripoli, the capital), and Leptis (the ancient Tripolitana), after having been held by Greeks, Romans, Vandals, and Saracens, was conquered and annexed by the Turks 1551. Hamet Bey, pacha in 1741, made himself independent, and the government remained in his family till 1835, when Tripoli was restored to nominal subjugation to the sultan. Population (1871) about 1,150,000.

TRIPOLITZA (Greece), was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, 5 Oct. 1821; retaken by the Egyptians, 30 June, 1825; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

TRIREMES, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians, 784 or 700 B.C.

TRIUMPHS were granted by the Roman senate to generals of armies after they had won great victories. They were received into the city with great magnificence and public acclamations. There were the great, called *the* Triumph; and the less, the Ovation; see *Ovation*.

TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN. In 60 B.C., Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus formed a coali-

tion to rule the state. This lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate, 43 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Lepidus was expelled in 36; Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute; see *Rome*. In Feb. 1849, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on 1 July, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

TRIVIUM, see *Arts*.

TROPPAU, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexandria of Russia met at Troppau, 20 Oct. 1820. The congress between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place 10 Nov.; and the conference was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, 17 Dec. 1820; see *Laybach*.

TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES (from *troubar, trouver*, to find or invent), the poets of the middle ages (from the 11th to the 15th century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the Langue d'oc (that is, *oc* for *oui*, yes); the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the Langue d'oïl (that is, *oïl* for *oui*). The Troubadours produced romances, but excelled chiefly in lyric poetry; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant; as, the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Rou*, by Wace; the "Romance of the Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung. The Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets, and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, tended to promote civilisation during those warlike times.

TROY or ILIUM, capital of the Troas, Asia Minor; see *Homer*. Its history mythical.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia. *Blair.*	B.C. 1546
Teucer succeeds his father	1502
Dardanus succeeds; builds Dardania	1480
Reign of Erichthonius	1449
Reign of Tros; from whom the people are called Trojans, and the city Troas	1374
Ilus, his son, reigns; the city called Ilium	1314
Reign of Laomedon	1260
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia. Hesione delivered from the sea monster. *Blair; Usher*	1225
War of Hercules and Laomedon	1224
Reign of Priam or Podarces	"
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy. *Homer's Iliad*, book xxiv.	1204
Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen	1193
Troy taken and burnt in the night of the 11th of June, *i.e.*, 23rd of the month Thargelion. *Parian Marbles.* 408 years before the first Olympiad. *Apollodorus, Hales,* and *Clinton,* 1183; others	1184
Mr. W. E. Gladstone dates the war	1316-1307
Æneas arrives in Italy. *Lenglet.*	1183

[Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favoured by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins. *Priestley.*]

Dr. H. Schliemann, during his excavations at Hissarlek in the Troad, discovered the remains of a very ancient city with temples, which he named "Novum Ilium"	A.D. 1872-3
He published *Troy and its Remains* (trans. by Dr. P. Smith)	1875

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans introduced their ounce, our avoirdupois ounce, into Britain. The present ounce was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, 1095, and was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name. It is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618; see *Standard*.

TROYES (Central France), where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and, after the death of Charles, should inherit the crown, 21 May, 1420. Troyes was taken by the allied armies, 7 Feb.; retaken by Napoleon, 23 Feb.; and again taken by the allies, 4 March, 1814.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Frera* or *Treuga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general during the middle ages all over Europe, said to have been strongly advocated by the bishop of Aquitaine, in 1032. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussillon, 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at nones) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TRUCK SYSTEM of paying workmen's wages in goods (sold at "*tommy shops*") instead of money, was prohibited by parliament in 1831. By the Truck act a commission to inquire into its alleged prevalence was appointed; act passed 10 Aug. 1870.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer. First torches, then shells of fish, sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars. *Potter.* The Jewish feast of trumpets was appointed 1490 B.C. (*Lev.* xxiii. 24). Offa, king of Mercia, is said to have had trumpets sounded before him when travelling, about A.D. 790. The *speaking trumpet* is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C.; improved by Kircher in A.D. 1652; by Salland, 1654; and philosophically explained by Morland, 1671.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *Bignonia radicans*, was brought hither from North America, about 1640. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England from the Cape in 1823. The Large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

TRUSS. A transverse spring-truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand in 1771, and by many other persons since. The National Truss Society, to assist indigent persons, was established in 1786; and many similar societies since.

TUAM (W. Ireland). St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who lived about 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuaim-da-Gualand*. In 1151, Edan O'Hoisin was the first archbishop, at least the first who received the pall, for some of his

predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. Tuam is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28 Eliz., at 50*l.* sterling per annum. *Beatson.* It ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., 1833; and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achonry, a joint see, has been added; see *Archbishops.*

TUBMAN, see *Postman.*

TUBULAR BRIDGES. The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed, 1846-50 (Mr. R. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn, engineers), about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge.*

On the Britannia rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low water level, is built a tower two hundred feet above high water (commenced building, May, 1846), and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty-three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places was a most gigantic operation, successfully performed, 27 June, 1849

The first locomotive passed through . March, 1850
The Conway tubular bridge, a miniature copy of the Britannia (principal engineers, Mr. Robt. Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn) erected. . . 1846-8
At Chepstow, a railway tubular bridge . . . 1852
A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth, opened by the prince consort . 2 May, 1859
See *Victoria Railway Bridge* and *Tay Bridge.*

TUDELA (N. Spain). Near here marshal Lannes totally defeated the Spaniards, 23 Nov. 1808; see *Ebro.*

TUDOR SOVEREIGNS; see *England*, 1485-1603.

TUESDAY, in Latin *Dies Martis*, the day of Mars, the third day of the week, so called from *Tuisto*, *Tiw*, or *Tuesco*, a Saxon deity, worshipped on this day. Tuisto is mentioned by Tacitus; see *Week Days.*

TUGENDBUND ("league of Virtue"), formed in Prussia soon after the peace of Tilsit, June, 1807, ostensibly for relieving the sufferers by the late wars, and for the revival of morality and patriotism, mainly by the instrumentality of the statesman von Stein, gradually became a formidable secret political society, opposed to the French predominance in Germany. Its head-quarters were at Königsberg. It excited the jealousy of Napoleon, who demanded its suppression in 1809. It was dissolved at the peace in 1815.

* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of one of the finest bridges in the kingdom: and the railway, of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait; commenced in July, 1818, and finished in July, 1825.

TUILERIES (Paris), the imperial palace of France, commenced by Catherine de Medicis, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, 10 Aug. 1792; and ransacked in the revolutions of July, 1830, and Feb. 1848. Louis Napoleon made it his residence in 1851, and greatly renovated it. The restoration of the Tuileries (much injured by fire by the communists, May 1871) was determined on Oct. 1872.

TULIPS, indigenous in the east of Europe, came to England from Vienna about 1578. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaer in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins: and that one, called the *Viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States stopped this ruinous traffic. The *tulip tree, Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to England from America, about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent). The springs were discovered, it is stated by Dudley, lord North, who, when very ill, was restored to health by the use of the waters, 1606. The wells were visited by the queens of Charles I. and II., and soon became fashionable.

TUNGSTEN (also called wolfram and scheelium), a hard whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

TUNIS (N. Africa) stands nearly on the site of Carthage. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX., of France, who died near it 25 Aug. 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, for Solyman the Magnificent, 1531. Barbarossa was expelled by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, June 1535. The country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1574; Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1655. In July, 1856, the bey agreed to make constitutional reforms. He died 22 Sept. 1859; and his brother and successor Mohamed Essadok took the oath of fidelity to the constitution. An insurrection broke out 18 April, 1864, and in May the European powers sent ships of war to protect their subjects. Tunis was decreed to be an integral part of the Turkish empire, 23 Oct. 1871.

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 1346, and were granted to the kings for life, beginning with Edward IV. Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority, 1628. They were granted to Charles II. for his lifetime, 24 June, 1660. By the act 27 Geo. III. c. 13, these and other duties were repealed, 1787, and a new arrangement of excise and customs was introduced.

TUNNELS, for drainage, are ancient. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Riguet, in the reign of Louis XIV., at Bezières in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's canal, near Manchester, about 1766. Project of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel

in 1823, and opened for foot passengers, 25 March, 1843; see *Thames Tunnel*. Innumerable tunnels have been made for railways. The railway tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, lit up with gas, and exhibited once a week. On the London and Birmingham railway there are eight tunnels (the Primrose-hill, Watford, Kilsby, &c.), their total length being 7336 yards. *Smiles*. It was computed by Mr. Fowler, that there were 80 miles of tunnels in the United Kingdom in 1865, which cost about 6,500,000*l*., at the average of 45*l*. a yard; see *Alps* and *Thames*. A tunnel between Dover and Calais was suggested by M. Mathieu, about 1802. A tunnel for a railway beneath the channel from Dover to Calais, was proposed by Messrs. J. F. Bateman and J. Revy in Aug. 1869.

M. Thomé de Gamond, after many years' study, exhibited his plans in Paris, 1867; his scheme revived in France, July, 1871 and Nov. 1873; a convention in its favour was signed for France by M. Michel Chevalier, Jan., 1875; engineers, sir John Hawkshaw and M. Lavally; monopoly for 30 years granted; chairman for English company, lord Richard Grosvenor; plan of boring through 20 miles chalk by Mr. D. Brunton.
M. Thomé de Gamond died . . . . Feb., 1876
Boring at Sangatte, near Calais, begun 25 Feb.; 200 feet deep . . . . . 3 June ,,
Memorandum of basis of proposed treaty between England and France issued . . . Aug. ,,
Other plans have been proposed by G. Remington, P. J. Bishop, A. Austin, &c.

TURAN, see *Turkestan*.

TÜRCKHEIM, see *Türkheim*.

TURIN, the ancient Augusta Taurinorum in Piedmont, capital of the Sardinian States, and of the kingdom of Italy, till 1864, when it was superseded by Florence. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city; but prince Eugène defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege, 7 Sept. 1706. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French, June 1800. In May 1814, it was restored to the king of Sardinia; see *Italy*, 1864. Here prince Humbert was married to his cousin Margherita amidst great rejoicing, 22 April, 1868. The monument to Cavour was inaugurated, 8 Nov. 1873. See *Treaties*.

TURKESTAN, called by the Persians Turan, Independent Tartary, the original country of the Turks, in Central Asia, was reached by Alexander, 331 B.C. The Russians are gradually encroaching on this country; on 14 Feb. 1865, a new province, Turkestan, was created by decree, and gen. Kauffmann made governor, 26 July, 1867.

TURKEY. The Turks were originally a tribe of Tartars; but, by incorporation with the peoples they have conquered, have become a mixed race. About 760, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They gradually extended their power; but in the 13th century, being harassed by other Tartar tribes, they returned to Asia Minor. The Turkish empire comprehends the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, the hereditary vice-royalty of Egypt, and Tunis. The population of the empire is estimated at 43,600,000 (1871); 47,627,000 (1875).

Alp Arslan and the Turks conquer Armenia and Georgia 1065-8
Asia Minor conquered, 1074-84; Jerusalem taken . 1076
Soliman Shah drowned in the Euphrates, while on the march; his son Ertoghul, granted territories near Angora, dies 1288
Othman, his son, emir of the sultan of Iconium, founded the Ottoman empire at Prusa, Bithynia, by policy and conquest, in 1299
Organisation of Janissaries by Orcan about . . 1330
Nicæa conquered, 1330; and the Morea 1346
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople 1361
Amurath I. remodels the Janissaries 1362
Bajazet I. overruns provinces of the Eastern empire 1389 *et seq.*
He defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis 28 Sept. 1396
He besieges Constantinople; but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, at Ancyra, 28 July, 1402
Macedonia annexed 1430
Ladislas of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath . . . . . 10 Nov. 1444
Amurath defeats John Huniades at Kossova Oct. 1448
The Turks, invading Hungary, repelled by Huniades 1450
Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., which ends the Eastern Roman empire, 29 May, 1453
Belgrade relieved by Huniades' victory over the Turks . . . . . July, 1456
Greece subjected to the Turks (see *Greece*) . 1458-60
The Turks take Otranto, diffusing terror throughout Europe 1480
Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries; murders his father, brothers, &c. 1512
He takes the islands of the Archipelago . . . 1514
He overruns Syria 1515
Gains Egypt by defeat of Mamelukes . . Aug. 1516
Solyman takes Belgrade, Aug. 1521; and Rhodes, Dec. 1522
Defeats Hungarians at Mohatz . . 29 Aug. 1526
Repulsed before Vienna . . . . . Oct. 1529
Peace with Austria 1533
Cyprus taken from the Venetians. . . Aug. 1571
Great battle of Lepanto (*which see*) . . 7 Oct. ,,
Treaty of commerce with England 1579
Turks driven out of Persia by Shah Abbas . . 1585
Great fire in Constantinople 1606
War with the Cossacks, who take Azof . . . 1637
The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad 1638
Candia (Crete) taken from Venice, after a 25 years' siege 1669
Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV. but relieved by John of Poland . . . . . 12 Sept. 1683
Peace of Carlovitz . . . . . 26 Jan. 1699
Mustapha II. deposed by Janissaries 1703
The Morea retaken by the Turks 1715
The Turks defeated at Peterwaradein 1716
They lose Belgrade; and their power declines . 1717
Peace of Erivan (with Persia) 1732
Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof 1739
The Turks defeated at Kars 1745
Insurrection of Wahabees 1749
Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the Russian fleet defeats the Turkish 1770
The Crimea ceded to Russia . . . . . Jan. 1784
Disastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks lose more than 200,000 men 1787-91
Cession of Oczacow 1791
War with the French, who invade Egypt . . . 1798
Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo 1803
War against Russia and England . . 7 Jan. 1807
Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss; see *Dardanelles* . . . . . 19 Feb. ,,
Murder of Hali Aga . . . . . 25 May, ,,
The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops 1808
The Russians defeated at Silistria 1809
Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*) . . 28 May, 1812
A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 saved . . . 9 Aug. ,,

Subjugation of the Wahabees (*which see*) . 1818-19
Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent 1820
Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, 6 March, 1821
Persecution of Christians, 6 March; the Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople, 23 April, ,,
[For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, see *Greece.*]
Horrible massacre at Scio (see *Chios*). 23 April, 1822
Sea-fight near Mitylene; Turks defeated . 6 Oct. 1824
New Mahometan army organised . . 29 May, 1826
Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople; they are suppressed and massacred, 14-16 June, ,,
6000 houses burnt at Constantinople . 30 Aug. ,,
Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (see *Navarino*) . . . . . 20 Oct. 1827
Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers from the empire . 5 Jan. 1828
War with Russia . . . . . 26 April, ,,
The czar Nicholas takes the field . . . 20 May, ,,
Capitulation of Brahilow . . . . . 19 June, ,,
Surrender of Anapa . . . . . 23 June, ,,
Eminences of Shumla taken by Russians, 20 July, ,,
The czar arrives before Varna . . 5 Aug. ,,
Battle of Akhalzic . . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Fortress of Bajazet taken . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
The sultan proceeds to the camp with the sacred standard . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
Dardanelles blockaded . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Surrender of Varna . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Russians retreat from Shumla . . 16 Oct. ,,
Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French, 30 Oct. ,,
Siege of Silistria raised by Russians . 19 Nov. ,,
Victory of the Russians at Kulefischa, near Shumla 11 June, 1829
Battle near Erzeroum . . . . . 2 July, ,,
Adrianople is entered by the Russians, 20 Aug.; armistice agreed on . . . . 29 Aug. ,,
Treaty of peace at Adrianople . . 14 Sept. ,,
Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the men of H.M.S. *Blonde* . . . 22 Jan. 1830
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece 25 April ,,
Treaty with America . . . . . 7 May, ,,
Great fire at Pera; British embassy destroyed, 2 Aug. 1831
New military "order of glory" (Nischan) founded 19 Aug. ,,
St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali . . . . . 2 July, 1832
He defeats the army of the Sultan at Konieh, 21 Dec. ,,
Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan asks the aid of Russia . . . . . Jan. 1833
The Russians enter Constantinople . . 3 April, ,,
Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive, 8 July, ,,
Office of grand vizier abolished . . 30 March, 1838
Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by lord Ponsonby, ratified . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
[For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria; see *Syria.*]
Christians admitted to office in Turkey . June, 1849
The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria . . 16 Sept. ,,
[The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]
Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte, 12 Nov. ,,
The British fleet, under sir W. Parker, anchors in Besica bay . . . . . 13 Nov. ,,
Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, 31 Dec.; the latter sending the refugees to Konieh . . . . . Jan. 1850
Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion . . Jan. 1851
Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (*which see*) . . . . . 13 Feb. 1852
Imperial order of Medjidie founded . . Aug. ,,
Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as Russian negotiator, 28 Feb.; his peremptory demands rejected . . . . . 19 April, 1853
Reschid Pacha becomes foreign minister; the ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople . . . . . 21 May. 1853
Hatti-sheriff issued, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians . . . . . 6 June, ,,
Russian manifesto against Turkey . . 26 June, ,,
Russian army crosses the Pruth . . 2 July, ,,
Grand national council—war to be declared if the principalities are not evacuated . . 26 Sept. ,,
War declared against Russia . . . . 5 Oct. ,,
[See *Russo-Turkish War.*]
Commencement of national debt (see *Loans, 1854*) . 1854
Insurrection in Epirus and Albania, favoured by the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic empire proclaimed . . . . . 27 Jan. ,,
Volunteers from Athens join it . . . 14 March, ,,
Rupture between Greece and Turkey 28 March, ,,
[Several conflicts ensue with varied success.]
Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the insurrection . . . . . 25 April, ,,
English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Piræus; the king of Greece submits, and promises strict neutrality: the Greek volunteers are recalled . . . . . 25 and 26 May, ,,
Abdi Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the intrenched camp at Kolampaka, and the insurrection shortly after ceases . . . . . 18 June, ,,
Reschid Pacha, having retired (3 June), resumes his office . . . . . 1 July, ,,
Convention between Turkey and Austria 14 June, ,,
The Russians retire from the principalities, which are thereupon occupied by the Austrians, Sept. ,,
Turkish loans . . . . . Aug. 1855
[See *Loans* 1854-5]
Firman authorising free exercise of religion 18 Feb. 1856
Peace with Russia by treaty of Paris . 30 March, ,,
Great Britain, France, and Austria guarantee integrity of Turkish empire . . . . 15 April ,,
Austrians quit the principalities . . March, 1857
Misunderstanding among the allied powers respecting Moldavian elections, which are annulled, July, ,,
Death of Reschid Pacha . . . . . 7 Jan. 1858
Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by sir H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited . . . . . 12 July, ,,
Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro between the natives and the Turks . . . . July, ,,
Massacre of Christians at Jedda (*which see*), 15 June, ,,
Turkish financial reforms begun . . . Aug. ,,
The first Turkish railway opened (from Aidan to Smyrna) . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham suppressed . . Oct. ,,
The allied powers determine the Montenegrine boundaries . . . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Prince Alexander Cousa elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia . . 5 and 7 Feb. 1859
[The Porte at first objects, but afterwards accedes to the double election.]
Electric telegraph completed between Aden and Suez . . . . . May, ,,
Great fire at Constantinople; 1000 houses destroyed 10-14 Sept. ,,
Conspiracy against the sultan, 17 Sept.; his brother implicated; several condemned to die; reprieved, Sept. and Oct. ,,
Great agitation for financial reform . . Oct. ,,
Alleged ill treatment of Christians in Turkey; proposed intervention of the great powers, 5 May; the Turkish government promises investigation and redress, 30 May; all the powers satisfied except Russia . . . . . June, 1860
War between the Druses and Maronites in Lebanon; massacres (see *Druses*) . . . . June, ,,
Massacre of Christians at Damascus (see *Damascus*, and *Syria*) . . . . . 9-11 July, ,,
Convention on behalf of the Great Powers at Paris; armed intervention of the French agreed to, 2 Aug. ,,
Inundations at Galatz; loss about 175,000*l.* 24 Feb. 1861
Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the Montenegrins . . . . . March, ,,
Great need of financial reform; the British ambassador, sir H. Lytton, proposes a scheme, April ,,

Discussion respecting the French occupation of Syria; it ceases . . . . . 5 June, 1861
Death of the sultan, Abdul-Medjid; accession of Abdul-Aziz, his brother . . . . . 25 June, ,,
Economical reforms begun; Fuad Pacha made president of the council . . . . . July, ,,
The late sultan's jewels sold in London . Aug. ,,
Imperial order of knighthood (Osmaneh) to include civil as well as military persons, founded, Sept. ,,
Imperial guard reorganised . . . . Oct. ,,
Fuah Pacha made grand vizier . . . 22 Nov. ,,
He puts forth a budget; treaties of commerce with Sweden, Spain, &c. . . . . March, 1862
A Turkish loan (8,000,000*l.*) taken up in London, May, ,,
Secularisation of the property of the mosques, (value about 3,000,000*l.*) said to be determined on, Oct. ,,
Insurgents in the Herzegovina submit; peace made with Montenegro . . . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Dispute with Servia (*which see*) settled . 7 Oct. ,,
Ministerial crisis through the sultan's attempt at reaction; Fuad Pacha and others resign, but resume office . . . . . 7 Jan. 1863
A new bank established . . . . . 28 Jan. ,,
Fuad Pacha becomes seraskier . . . 12 Feb. ,,
Exhibition of the produce of the empire opened in March; closed . . . . . 26 July, ,,
The sultan visits Egypt . . . . 7-17 April, ,,
Fuad Pacha made grand vizier . . . 1 June, ,,
Great immigration of the Caucasian tribes April, 1864
Financial reforms; conversion and verification of the Turkish debt . . . . . Aug. 1865
Cholera rages at Constantinople, nearly 50,000 deaths, Aug.: cholera subsides, Sept.; great fire there, about 2500 buildings (mosques, dwellings, &c.) destroyed . . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
Fuad Pacha proposes confiscation of the property of the mosques: opposition of the Sheikh-ul-Islam 21 Sept. ,,
Lord Lyons, ambassador at Constantinople . Oct. ,,
Revolt of the Maronites under Joseph Karam, 30 Dec. ,,
The grand vizier, Fuad Pacha, superseded by Ruchdi Mehemed A.i . . . . . 5 June, 1866
Revolution in Bucharest (see *Danubian principalities*).
Insurrection in Candia (*which see*) . . . Aug. ,,
International conference respecting cholera at Constantinople . . . . . 13 Feb.-26 Sept. ,,
European Turkey very unsettled . . . Jan. 1867
Maronite revolt, under Joseph Karam, suppressed; his flight, Jan.; Turks leave . . 28 March, ,,
Ministerial changes: Ali Pacha becomes grand-vizier; Fuad Pacha, foreign minister 11 Feb. ,,
The recommendation of the European powers to the sultan to give up Candia finally declined 31 Mar. ,,
Omar Pacha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army . . . . . April, ,,
Destruction of the dockyards in the Golden Horn by fire . . . . . 2 April, ,,
The Sultan, with his son and nephew, visits Paris, 1-12 July; arrives at Buckingham Palace, London, 12 July; entertained by the queen at Windsor, 13 July; by the lord mayor, 18 July; at a ball at New India House, 19 July; gives 2500*l.* to the poor of London, 22 July; sails from Dover, 23 July; at Vienna, 27 July-1 Aug.; returns to Constantinople . . . 7 Aug. ,,
The Sultan declines the proposition of Russia, for the suspension of hostilities in Crete, and an international commission . . . . 4 Sept. ,,
Ministerial crisis; Fuad Pacha resigns, but resumes his office . . . . . Jan. 1868
Meeting of the new council of state (including Jews and Christians), with legislative, but not executive, functions . . . . . 18 May, ,,
Arrival of prince Napoleon Jerome at Constantinople . . . . . 26 June, ,,
Arrests on account of a supposed plot against the sultan . . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
Dispute with Greece for intervention in the Cretan insurrection; see *Greece* . . . . Dec. ,,
Fuad Pacha dies . . . . . Feb. 1869
The prince and princess of Wales's visit April, ,,
Memorial of the porte to the European powers desiring the abolition of the consular jurisdictions termed "capitulations" . . . . June, ,,
The khedive or viceroy of Egypt censured for assuming sovereign powers encroaching on those of the sultan . . . . . Aug. 1869
System of compulsory education promulgated, Oct. ,,
Arrival of the empress of the French at Constantinople . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Inauguration of the Suez canal . . . 17 Nov. ,,
The khedive submits to the sultan . . Dec. ,,
Modification of the "capitulations" . April, 1870
Great fire at Pera; British embassy and about 7900 houses destroyed; great loss of life . 5 June, ,,
Another fire at Constantinople; about 1500 houses burnt . . . . . 11 July, ,,
Change in the cabinet; Mustapha Fazyl, finance minister . . . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Reported treaty between Turkey and Greece to resist European aggression in the East . 21 Oct. ,,
Russia repudiates the treaty of Paris, 1856, 31 Oct. ,,
A note delivered to the porte (see *Russia*), 15 Nov. ,,
The sultan agrees to a conference on the Black Sea question alone . . . . about 3 Dec. ,,
Mustapha Fazyl, replaced by Mehemed Ruchdi about 15 Jan. 1871
The Black Sea question settled by the conference at London (see *Russia*) . . . . 13 March, ,,
Omar Pacha, general, dies . . . . 18 April, ,,
Insurrection in Yemen, subdued . . . May, ,,
Great fires at Constantinople . . . 7 June, ,,
Aali Pacha, grand vizier, an able statesman, dies 6 Sept. ,,
Mahmoud Pacha, grand vizier . . . Sept. ,,
Tunis made an integral part of the empire, by decree . . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Political reforms inaugurated by the new ministry Nov. ,,
Important speech of the sultan to his council respecting the finances . . . . 16 May, 1872
Mahmoud Pacha, grand vizier, having made enemies through dismissing foreign employés, &c., is dismissed and replaced by Midhat Pacha, about 30 July, ,,
Midhat Pacha, who favoured Austria, dismissed; replaced by Mehemed Ruchdi . . 19 Oct. ,,
Essad Pacha, grand vizier; 15 Feb. Mehemed Ruchdi again . . . . . April, 1873
The Roumelian railway connecting Constantinople, Adrianople, &c., opened . . . . 17 June, ,,
The sultan's jewels, &c. (valued at 8,000,000*l.*) exhibited at Vienna . . . . . Aug. ,,
The shah of Persia arrives at Constantinople 19 Aug. ,,
Inability to raise a loan: the sultan gives up a large sum; great financial reforms proposed . Oct. ,,
Turkish aggressions on South Arabia checked by Great Britain . . . . . Nov. ,,
Great improvements in the army; formation of reserves . . . . . ,,
Sadr-Azam, grand vizier; Hussein Avni, pacha, Feb. 1874
Improved financial arrangements reported April, ,,
The sultan ill; he recognises his nephew Murad as successor . . . . . about 5 Oct. ,,
Austria, Germany, and Russia inform Turkey that they consider they have the right to conclude separate treaties with Roumania . . 20 Oct. ,,
Mésondivé or Mesoudiyé, Turkish ironclad, launched at Blackwall . . . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Turkish debt 3,000,000*l.* in 1854; 180,000,000*l.* ,,
Budget: estimated receipts, 21,711,764*l.*; expenditure, 26,299,178*l.* . . . . . June, 1875
Insurrection in Herzegovina (*which see*); great excitement in Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro July-Aug. ,,
Mahmud Pacha made grand vizier, with a strong ministry, about . . . . . 25 Aug. ,,
Decree (in consequence of the deficit of 5,000,000*l.* in the budget) that for 5 years half the interest on the debt be paid in cash and half in 5 per cent. bonds . . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
Circular note remitting taxes and promising economical and commercial reform, 7 Oct.; another stating object of the government to stop onerous loans, develop the resources of the empire, &c., 20 Oct. ,,
Remonstrances of British and Russian ambassadors with the government respecting expenditure and treatment of Christian subjects . Sept.-Nov. ,,
Raschid Pasha new foreign minister . . Nov. ,,
Midhat Pasha, reformer, resigns . . 4 Dec. ,,

Firman issued; ordering great reforms, equality of rights to Christians, &c. . . . Dec. 1875
Note of Andrassy, Austrian minister, respecting reforms, 30 Dec.; adopted by Germany and Russia, Jan.; by Great Britain, 18 Jan.; transmitted to the Porte, about 7 Feb., agreed to . 10 Feb. 1876
Payment of April dividends deferred to July
April 11 ,,
Insurrection in Bulgaria, promoted by foreign agitators, 1, 2 May; quickly suppressed by troops sent 7 May; about 65 villages burnt by the Bashi-bazouks, and other Turkish troops; several towns destroyed; about 15,000 persons killed; atrocious cruelties to women and children; a few Turks killed by Bulgarians in self-defence (report by Mr. Schuyler, *see below*) . . . . . May ,,
Riots at Constantinople; the softas, fanatical students, and others, demand reforms; their cry, "Turkey for the Turks;" ministerial changes; Mahmud Pacha, the grand vizier, replaced by Mehemet Ruchdi; Europeans much alarmed
12 May *et seq.* ,,
British fleet arrives in Besika Bay . . 26 May ,,
Meeting at Berlin of ministers of Austria, Germany, and Russia; they agree to a note to Turkey, requiring an armistice of two months, and other measures, 11, 12 May; the note accepted by France and Italy, not by Great Britain, 19 May; not presented through the revolution . 30 May ,,
The grand vizier Mehemet Ruchdi, Hussein Avni, and Midhat Pacha, request the sultan to give up some of his treasure to save the nation from ruin; he refuses and is deposed, 29 May; his nephew proclaimed as Murad V.; joyfully accepted by the people, and recognised by the western powers
30 May, *et seq.* ,,
Manifesto recognising the danger of the empire through misgovernment, and promising amendment . . . . . 2 June ,,
Abdul-Aziz recognises Murad; commits suicide by cutting arteries in the arm, said to be insane
4 June ,,
Assassination of Hussein Avni, the war minister, Raschid Pacha, the foreign minister, and others, by Hassan, a disgraced Circassian officer, 15 June, who is hanged . . . . . 17 June, ,,
Declaration of war by Servia, 1 July; by Montenegro . . . . . 2 July, ,,
Tschernayeff and Servians enter Turkey; battle at Saitschar or Zaicar; Turks said to have the advantage . . . . . 3 July, ,,
Severe conflict of Turks with Servians at Yavor, near Novi Bazar, 6 July; with Montenegrins at Nevesinje . . . . . 27 July, ,,
League in aid of Turkish Christians formed in London . . . . . 27 July, ,,
Mukhtar Pasha defeated by prince Nikita at Urba or Urbitza in Herzegovina . . 28 July, ,,
Issue of paper money announced . . 28 July, ,,
Several days' conflict; the Turks enter Servia, and capture Gurgosavatz; Servians retreat 7 Aug. ,,
Turkish barbarities in Bulgaria reported by *Daily News'* correspondent, substantiated by report of Mr. Schuyler, the American commissioner from Constantinople, dated . . . . 10 Aug. ,,
Asserted victory of prince Nikita at Medun, near Kutchi, about . . . . . 7 Aug. ,,
Advance of the Turks under Abdul-Kerim Pasha upon Alexinatz; severe fighting, 9 Aug. (alleged Servian victory, 24 Aug.) . . . 19-30 Aug, ,,
Servia invites the mediation of the guaranteeing powers, about . . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
Murad V. deposed on account of bad health; his brother Abdul-Hamid II. proclaimed 31 Aug. ,,
The great powers propose an immediate armistice, the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*, payment of an indemnity by Servia, &c.; memorandum presented . . . . . 3, 4 Sept. ,,
Servians said to be severely beaten before Alexinatz 2 Sept.; continued indecisive fighting . ,,
Armistice till 25 Sept. agreed to about . 17 Sept. ,,
Prince Milan proclaimed king by the army at Delligrad . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
Report of Mr. Baring, the British commissioner in Bulgaria, published . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
[It establishes the facts "that a ferocious Mussulman soldiery, in revenge for a feeble and abortive insurrection, were let loose on the inhabitants of a large province; that the population were barbarously massacred, men, women, and children included; and that during the storm of savage fury crimes of all descriptions and outrages unmentionable were perpetrated on the inhabitants."—*Times*.

See *Candia, Egypt, Greece, Montenegro*, and *Servia*.

TURKISH SULTANS.

1299. Othman, Osman, or Ottoman, founded the empire, retained the title emir, but ruled despotically.
1326. Orchan, son, took the title "sultan."
1360. Amurath (or Murad), I.; stabbed by a soldier, of which wound he died.
1389. Bajazet I., Ilderim, son; defeated by Tamerlane, and died imprisoned.
1403. Solyman, son: dethroned by his brother.
1410. Musa-Chelebi: strangled.
1413. Mahomet I., son of Bajazet.
1421. Amurath II., son.
1451. Mahomet II., son: took Constantinople, 1453.
1481. Bajazet II., son.
1512. Selim I., son.
1520. Solyman I. or II., the Magnificent, son.
1566. Selim II., son.
1574. Amurath III., son: killed his five brothers; their mother, in grief, stabbed herself.
1595. Mahomet III., son: strangled all his brothers, and drowned his father's wives.
1603. Ahmed (or Achmet) I., son.
1617. Mustapha I., brother: deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned.
1618. Osman II., nephew: strangled by Janissaries.
1622. Mustapha I. again: again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.
1623. Amurath IV., brother of Osman II.
1640. Ibrahim, brother: strangled by the Janissaries.
1648. Mahomet IV., son: deposed by
1687. Solyman II. or III., brother.
1691. Ahmed (or Achmet) II., son of Ibrahim, nephew.
1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.: deposed.
1703. Ahmed (or Achmet) III., brother: deposed, and died in prison in 1736.
1730. Mahmud I. (or Mahomet V.), son of Mustapha II.
1754. Osman III., brother.
1757. Mustapha III., brother.
1774. Abdul-Ahmed or Hamid I. (or Achmet IV.) brother.
1789. Selim III., son of Mustapha III.; deposed by the Janissaries.
1807. Mustapha IV., son of Abdul-Ahmed; deposed, and, with the late sultan Selim, murdered.
1808. Mahmud II., or Mahomet VI., brother.
1839. Abdul-Medjid (son), 2 July (born 23 April, 1823); died 25 June, 1861.
1861. Abdul-Aziz, brother, born 9 Feb. 1830, deposed 29 May; commits suicide 4 June, 1876.
1876. Amurath V. (Murad) son of Abdul-Medjid, born 21 Sept. 1840; proclaimed 30 May; deposed for bad health, 31 Aug.
,, Abdul-Hamid II., brother, 31 Aug. born 22 Sept., 1842.

TURKEY TRADE, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579.

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS, first brought to England about 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients.

TURKHEIM (E. France). Here the elector of Brandenburg and the Imperialists were defeated by the French under Turenne, 5 Jan. 1675.

TURKISH BATHS, see *Baths*.

TURKOMANS, see *White Sheep*.

TURNER'S ACT, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35 (1850), relates to the court of chancery.

TURNER'S LEGACIES. Joseph M. W. Turner, a great landscape painter, was born in April, 1775, and died 19 Dec. 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by

him and deposited at his residence, 47, Queen Anne-street, London, on condition that a suitable gallery should be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil-paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough-house for exhibition. In 1861, many of the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery, others in 1869. The sketches, plates, &c.; of *Turner's Liber Studiorum*, were sold for about 20,000*l.* 28 March, 1873.

TURNING, see *Lathe*. In our dockyards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterwards sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (died 1849); see *Blocks*.

TURNPIKES, see *Tolls*.

TURPENTINE TREE, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, came from Barbary, before 1656. Spirits of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep; one-third of the spirit diluted with two-thirds water. 1772.

TURRET SHIPS, see *Navy of England*.

TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, a debased Doric, used in Tuscany for buildings in which strength is chiefly required. *Wotton*.

TUSCANY, formerly a grand duchy in Central Italy, the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*which see*). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom, after the conquest of which by Charlemagne, 774, it was made a marquisate for Boniface about 828. His descendant, the great countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope (1115). In the northern part (then called Tuscia), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, &c., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family; see *Florence*. The duchy in that family began in 1531; and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medicis in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (married to Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary estates to France. Population in 1860, 1,826,830.

The French enter Florence	28 March,	1799
The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominious given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria		1801
Tuscany incorporated with the French empire		1807
The grand-duchy given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon		1808
Ferdinand III. restored		1814
Lucca united to Tuscany		1847
Leopold II. grants a free constitution	15 Feb.	1848
Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the grand-duke flies	11 Feb.	1849
He is restored by the Austrians	July,	1850
Rigorous imprisonment of the Madiai, husband and wife, converts to protestantism, for reading the Bible	May,	1852
The earls of Shaftesbury and Roden and others in vain intercede for them at Florence	Oct.	,,
They are released after the intervention of the British government	March,	1853
The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed	27 April,	1859
The king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship	30 April,	,,
The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested with the powers of government	11 May,	,,
Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard	23 May,	,,
The grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand	21 July,	,,
Tuscan constituent assembly meets	11 Aug.	,,
It declares against the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia	Sept.	,,
Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan elected governor-general of central Italy; he declines: but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov.; who is accepted by the Tuscans	8 Dec.	,,
Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage, 11, 12 March; decreed	22 March,	1860
Prince Eugene appointed governor	26 March,	,,
Florence made the capital of Italy, by decree published	21 Dec.	1864

(See *Italy*, and *Florence*.)

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

DUKES.

1531. Alexander I.
1537. Cosmo I.

GRAND-DUKES.

1569. Cosmo I., *Medici*.
1574. Francis I.
1587. Ferdinand I.
1608. Cosmo II.
1621. Ferdinand II.
1670. Cosmo III. (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels).
1723. John Gaston (last of the Medici).
1737. Francis II. (duke of *Lorraine*), became emperor of Germany in 1745.
1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790).
1790. Ferdinand III. (second son of Leopold I.) expelled by the French in 1800.

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.
1803. Louis II.

GRAND-DUCHESS.

1808-14. Eliza Bonaparte (married to Bacciochi, made prince of Lucca).

GRAND-DUKES.

1814. Ferdinand III. restored.
1824. Leopold II., 18 June (born 3 Oct. 1797; abdicated 21 July, 1859), died 29 Jan. 1870.
1859. Ferdinand IV., 21 July (born 10 June, 1835); protested against the annexation of his grand duchy, 26 March, 1860.

TUSCULUM (now Frascati), a city of Latium (S. Italy). The Tusculans supported Tarquinius Superbus against the Romans, by whom they were totally defeated, 497 B.C. The Tusculans, on account of their friendship with Rome, suffered much from the other Latins, who took their city, 374, but were severely chastised for it. Here Cicero during his retirement wrote his "Tusculanæ Disputationes," about 46 B.C.

TWELFTH-DAY, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, 6 Jan.; see *Epiphany*.

TWELVE TABLES, see *Decemvirs*.

TWINS, joined together, have been born frequently, but seldom lived long. Helen Judith, joined Hungarian twins, were born in 1715, and died in 1723. Millie-Christine, negro twins, born in North Carolina in 1851, were wholly distinct in the upper part of the body, but one in the lower part of the spinal column and pelvis; the four legs obeying nerves from a common centre. They sang and danced well, and were named the "Two-headed

Nightingale." The will, understanding, and conscience were distinct. See *Siamese Twins*.

TWIN-SHIP, see under *Steam*.

TYBURN (W. London), at the west end of Oxford-road (now street), the chief place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1783. Pennant (who died 1798) remembered Oxford-street as "a deep, hollow road, and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cutthroats."

"TYBURNIA" (a N.W. suburb of London), was built between 1839 and 1850, on the green fields and nursery grounds in Paddington belonging to the see of London.

TYLER'S INSURRECTION, in opposition to the poll-tax imposed on all persons above 15. 5 Nov. 1380. One of the collectors, acting with indecent rudeness to Wat Tyler's daughter, was struck dead by the father, June, 1381. His neighbours took arms, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties rose, extorting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On 12 June, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men, and on 14 June murdered Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and sir Robert Hales, the royal treasurer. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. On this the mayor, Walworth, stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights dispatched him. Richard temporised with the multitude by promising a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when sir R. Knollys and a band of knights attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES, see under *Printing*, 1842-72.

TYPE-FOUNDING, see under *Printing*, 1452, 1720.

TYPE-WRITERS. M. Foucault sent to the Paris exhibition of 1855, a writing-machine for the blind; and several were invented by Wheatstone. After successive improvements, Messrs. Remington, in America, in 1873, contracted to construct 25,000. The speed is said to have been raised to seventy-five words a minute.

The action of the type-writer somewhat resembles that of a pianoforte. Pressure upon a key marked with a letter raises a hammer with a type-cut letter, which presses upon paper; provision is made for inking the type, shifting, &c.

TYRANT. In early Greek history, the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the name Archōn (ruler), 594 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicyon, beginning with Cleisthenes, in the 7th century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 490 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C.; see *Thirty Tyrants*.

TYRE (Phœnicia), a great city, said to have been first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 (about 2267, *Hales*) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, who retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, July, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole. *Strabo*. Tyre was captured by the Crusaders, 7 July, 1124; by the French, 3 April, 1799; and by the allied fleet, during the war against Mehemet Ali, 1841.

TYRE, ERA OF, began on 19 Oct. 125 B.C., with the month of Hyperberetæus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rhætia, now a province of the Austrian empire, was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359 by Margaret, the heiress of the last count. It became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II., in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1805, and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper, who drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, thoroughly defeated some French detachments, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government, 20 Feb. 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Inspruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859.

TYRONE (near Ulster, N. Ireland), formerly the territories of the O'Neills, and the seat of the insurrection in 1641.

TYRRHENI, included the ancient Etruscans, and other tribes, said to have come from Lydia, Asia Minor.

U.

UBIQUITARIANS or **UBIQUARIANS**, a small German sect, originated by John Brentius about 1560, who asserted that the body of Christ was present everywhere (*ubique*).

UHLANS, the German lancers, very effective in the war in 1870.

UKRAINE (Polish for a frontier), a vast fertile plain in Russia, ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1672, and obtained by Russia in 1682. The country was divided, Poland having the West side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country was assigned to Russia by the treaty of partition in 1795.

ULM, in Würtemberg, S. Germany, where a PEACE was signed, 3 July, 1620, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. After a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss by marshal Ney, Ulm surrendered with 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, 17-20 Oct. 1805.

ULPHILAS'S BIBLE, see under *Bible*.

ULSTER, the N. division of Ireland. After the death of Strongbow, 1176, John de Courcy was made earl of Ulster; Hugh de Lacy was earl, 1243; and Walter de Burgh, 1264; whose descendant, Elizabeth, married Lionel, son of Edward III., 1352. He thus became earl of Ulster. In 1611, the British colonisation of the forfeited lands (termed the *Ulster settlements* or *plantations*) began, much land being granted to the corporation of London; see *Irish Society*. The rebellion of the Irish chieftains, Roger More, Phelim O'Neale, McGuire, earl of Inniskillen, and others, broke out on 23 Oct. 1641.—*Ulster King of Arms* appointed for Ireland, 1553.—By the ancient "Ulster tenant-right," the outgoing tenant of a farm received from his successor a sum of money for the privilege of occupancy. A modified form of this right was adopted in the Irish land act, passed 8 July, 1870.

ULTRAMONTANISTS (from *ultra montes*, beyond the mountains), a term originally applied in France to those who upheld the extreme authority of the pope in opposition to the freedom of the Gallican church, which had been secured by various bulls, and especially by the concordat of 15 July, 1801. Ultramontanists now are those who maintain the *official* infallibility of the bishop of Rome.

UMBRELLA, described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas appear in the carvings at Persepolis. *Niebuhr* saw a great Arabian prince returning from a mosque, he and each of his family having a large umbrella carried by his side. Old chinaware shows the Chinese shaded by umbrellas. It is said that the first person who generally used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.

John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The hackney-coachmen and chairmen were clamorous against their rival. The footman says he "persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs; and then the English." 1778.

UNCTION, EXTREME, see *Anointing*.

UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT, supposes a progressive wave-like motion between the eye and the luminous body seen. It is said to have been suggested by Francisco Grimaldi about 1665, and was propounded by Robert Hooke and Huyghens, about 1672; opposed by Newton; but confirmed by Thomas Young by experiments in 1801, and is now generally adopted; see *Emission*.

UNIFORMITY ACTS. That of 2 & 3 Edward VI., 15 Jan. 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship, drawn up by Cranmer and others, "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after 20 May. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was confirmed in 1552; repealed by Mary, 1554; and re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II. c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement on 24 Aug. 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England. This day was commemorated by dissenters in 1862. The Act of Uniformity Amendment act, whereby shortened services were authorised, and other changes made, was passed 18 July, 1872. The *Uniformity of Process* act, which made many law changes, was passed 23 May, 1832.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner," by Louis XIV. about 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress. See under *Navy*.

UNIGENITUS, see *Bull*.

UNINFLAMMABLE SALTS. At the British Association, 15 Sept. 1859, MM. Versmann and Oppenheim announced their discovery that fabrics steeped in solutions of tungstate of soda, or sulphate or phosphate of ammonia, burn without flame.

UNION OF CALMAR, 1397; of Utrecht, 1579.

UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, 24 March, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms (as Great Britain) was attempted, but failed in 1604 and 1670; in the reign of Anne, commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, 22 July, 1706; was ratified by the Scottish parliament, 16 Jan. 1707, and became law, 1 May, same year.

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND effected, 2 July, 1800.

Proposed in the Irish parliament . .	22 Jan.	1799
Rejected by the commons of Ireland, the votes being 105 for, to 106 against the union,	24 Jan.	"
The English house of commons on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 149 for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 28 respectively		"
Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the Irish house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon	5 Feb.	1800
Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115,	17 Feb.; and again, 152 against 108	21 Feb. "
The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord lieutenant with the articles of union,	27 March,	"
The act passed in the British parliament	2 July,	"
The imperial united standard first displayed at the tower of London, and upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, on the act of legislative union becoming an operative law	1 Jan.	1801

For attempts to *dissolve* this union, see *Repeal*.

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, *i.e.*, white with a red cross, which, 12 April, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne) was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, *i.e.*, blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack is considered a corruption of the word Jacobus, Jacques, or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, *i.e.*, white with a diagonal red cross, was amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, was passed in June, 1865. One object of the act is the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural labourers.

UNION RELIEF ACT, passed in 1862, continued in 1863, to enable boards of guardians of certain unions to obtain temporary aid to meet the extraordinary expenditure for relief occasioned by the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND, see *Repeal of the Union*.

UNIONISTS. A Spanish political party, long headed by marshal Serrano. In 1869 they advocated the election of the duc de Montpensier as king. See *Progresistas* and *Spain*.

UNIONS, see *Poor*, and *Trades*.

UNIT, a gold coin, value 20*s*., issued by James I. in 1604.

UNITARIANS, termed Socinians from Lælius Socinus, who founded a sect in Italy about 1546. They profess to believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man; and do not admit the need of an atonement or of the complete inspiration of the Scriptures. Michael Servetus printed a tract in disparagement of the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy. Servetus, refusing to retract his opinions, was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, 27 May, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. Matthew Hamont was burnt at Norwich for asserting Christ not to be the Son of God, 1 June, 1579. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the 17th century; they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English presbyterian churches became Unitarians about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration act till 1813. There were 229 congregations in England in 1851. Their tenets resemble those of the Arians and Socinians (*which see*). The Unitarian marriage bill was passed, June, 1827. In Dec. 1833, by a decision of the vice-chancellors the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of lady Hewley's charity; the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1842.

UNITED BRETHREN, see *Moravians*.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a political society which met secretly, to establish a republic, became active in 1795. Theobald Wolf Tone, the founder, was captured by sir John Warren in the *Hoche*, one of six frigates destined to support the rebellion, in Oct. 1798. He anticipated his punishment by suicide in prison Nov. 1798.

UNITED KINGDOM. England and Wales were united in 1283; Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union of Ireland, 1 Jan. 1801; see *Union*.—The **UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE,** for the total suppression of liquor traffic, was founded, 1 June, 1853. See *Permissive Bill*. The subscribed manifesto of this alliance occupied a page of the *Times*, 11 Dec. 1871.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Scotland, was formed 13 May, 1847; see *Burghers*, and *Relief Church*.

UNITED PROVINCES (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssell, and Guelderland), the deputies of which met at Utrecht, 23 Jan. 1579, and signed a treaty for their mutual defence; see *Holland*.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, London, was established in 1830. Its museum contains many remarkable military and naval relics. The lectures given are reported in its journal, which first appeared in 1857. The *United Service Gazette* first published 9 Feb. 1833.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA were so styled by the congress of the revolted British provinces, 9 Sept. 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union, 20 June, 1777. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate, elected for six years, and the house of representatives, elected for two years, to which delegates are sent from the different members of the confederacy. The president of the United States is elected every fourth year by the free voice of the people. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president on 4 Nov. 1860, was followed by the secession of eleven slaveholding states, and led to the great civil war, 1861-5; see *Confederates*, and below.

The thirteen states of the union at the declaration of independence in 1776: the italics indicate the then slaveholding states; those with a * prefixed, *seceded* from the federal government in 1860 and 1861, and were subdued in 1865.

New Hampshire.	*Delaware.*
Massachusetts.	*Maryland.*
Rhode Island.	* *Virginia.*
Connecticut.	* *North Carolina.*
New York.	* *South Carolina.*
New Jersey.	* *Georgia.*
Pennsylvania.	See *separate articles*.

The following have been added:—

Vermont (from New York)	1791
**Tennessee* (from North Carolina)	1796
Kentucky (from Virginia)	1792
Columbia district (under the immediate government of congress) contains Washington, the seat of government	1790-1
Ohio (created)	1802
**Louisiana* (bought from France in 1803)	1812
Indiana (created)	1816
**Mississippi* (from Georgia)	1817
Illinois (created)	1818
**Alabama* (from Georgia)	1819
Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820
Missouri (from Louisiana)	1821
**Arkansas*	1836
Michigan	1837
**Florida* (ceded by Spain, 1820); made a state	1845
**Texas*	,,
Iowa	1846
Wisconsin	1848
California	1850
Minnesota (territory, 1849); state	1857
Oregon (territory, 1850); state	1859
Kansas (territory, 1854); state	1861
New Mexico (territory, 1850) state	1876
Utah (territory)	1850
Washington (territory)	1853
Nevada (territory, 1861); state	1864
Colorado (territory, 1861) state	1876
Dakota (territory)	1861
Arizona (territory)	1863
Idaho (territory)	,,
West Virginia (from Virginia); state	,,
Montana (territory)	1864
Nebraska (territory, 1854); state	1867
Wyoming (territory)	1868
Alaska (territory)	,,

Electoral College in 1872, 366 members: 40 for New England, 95 for the southern States, 12 for the Pacific States, 84 for the middle States, and 135 for the western States.

POPULATION. See *Slavery in America*.

	Slaves.	*Total.*		*Slaves.*	*Total.*		*Slaves.*	*Total.*
1776		2,614,300	1830.	2,009,050	12,858,670	1860.	3,952,801	31,445,980
1800	896,849	5,309,756	1850	3,204,313	23,191,876	1870		38,546,677.
1810	1,191,364	7,239,903						

The *senate* is composed of 2 members for each state, elected for 6 years. The *representatives* in congress were formerly elected for 2 years in the ratio of 1 in 93,423 persons (five slaves were counted as three persons); but this system ended with the abolition of slavery. In 1872 the number of representatives was raised from 233 to 283, to commence 3 March, 1873.

Revenue.—Total receipts,	1 July, 1854, to 30 June, 1855	65,003,930 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1858, to 30 June, 1859	53,405,071 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1862, to 30 June, 1863	888,082,128 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1865, to 30 June, 1866	1,273,960,215 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1874, to 30 June, 1875	288,000,051 dollars.
Expenditure.—	1 July, 1854, to 30 June, 1855	56,365,393 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1858, to 30 June, 1859	66,346,226 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1862, to 30 June, 1863	714,709,996 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1865, to 30 June, 1866	1,141,072,666 dollars.
ditto	1 July, 1874, to 30 June, 1875	274,623,392 dollars.
Public Debt.—	June, 1867, 2,515,615,936 dollars.	
ditto	June, 1871, 2,292,030,835 dollars.	
ditto	June, 1875, 2,237,813,048 dollars.	

ARMY.—That which achieved independence was disbanded at the end of the war. In 1789, a war department was established, and in 1790 the army consisted of 1216 men for the Indian frontier. In 1808, the militia was newly equipped. When war with Great Britain was declared on 18 June, 1812, 35,000 men were voted; and this army was disbanded at the peace in 1815. Armies were voted for the wars in 1833 and 1835, afterwards disbanded.

In 1855, Army, 11,658. Militia, 1,873,558. *Fleet*, 72 vessels (2290 guns).

In 1860, the United States Militia were 3,070,987. *Fleet*, 92 vessels (of all kinds); in Oct. 1862, 256 vessels of war.

Federal Army, 29 July, 1861, estimated at 660,971. In Dec. 1862, nearly 1,000,000 men. In April, 1865, about 1,500,000, at the end of the war, when the reduction began at once. Number of soldiers in 1867, 54,890; in July, 1871, 32,135; 1875, 27,525 men.

Fleet, in July, 1867, 261 vessels of all kinds, 2218 guns; Jan. 1871, 199 vessels, 1440 guns; 1875, 155 vessels, 1203 guns.

Railways, miles: 1839, 23; 1861, 31,286; 1873, 73,533.

Act of the British parliament, imposing new heavy duties on imports	11 March, 1764
Obnoxious stamp act passed	22 March, 1765
First American congress held at New York, June; the stamp-act resisted	1 Nov. ,,
Stamp-act repealed	18 March, 1766
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, &c.	14 June, 1767
Gen. Gates sent to Boston	Oct. 1768
840 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York	Dec. 1773
Boston port bill (port rights annulled)	25 March, 1774
Deputies from the states meet at Philadelphia, 5 Sept.; Declaration of Rights issued	4 Nov. ,,
First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington; British retreat	19 April, 1775
Act of perpetual union between the states	20 May, ,,
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief, May; battle of Bunker's-hill, the Americans retire after a severe conflict	17 June, ,,
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent"	4 July, 1776
General Howe takes Long Island, 27 Aug.; new York, 15 Sept.; victor at White Plains, 20 Oct.; takes Rhode Island	8 Dec. ,,
The Hessians surrender to Washington	25 Dec. ,,
La Fayette and other French officers join the Americans	1777
Washington defeated at Brandywine	11 Sept. ,,
Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia	Sept. ,,
Burgoyne victor at Germantown, 3, 4, Oct.; surrounded; capitulates at Saratoga	17 Oct. ,,
A federal government adopted by congress	15 Nov. ,,
The states recognised by France	16 Dec. ,,
Alliance with France	6 Feb. 1778
The king's troops quit Philadelphia	June, ,,
Americans defeated at Brier's Creek	3 March, 1779
Charleston surrenders to the British	13 May, 1780
Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden	16 Aug. ,,
Major André hanged as a spy	2 Oct. ,,

[André (born 1751) was an adjutant-general in the British army, and was taken in disguise on his return from a secret expedition to the traitorous American general Arnold, 23 Sept. 1780. He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of general Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death, 2 Oct. following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, 10 Aug. 1821, and interred in Westminster abbey. Impartial judges justify the severity of this punishment.]

American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston founded 1780
The federal government accepted by all the states, 1 March; congress assembles . . . 2 March, 1781
Cornwallis defeats Green at Guildford, 15 March; Arnold defeats the Americans at Eutaw 8 Sept. ,,
Surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, 5 May; provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners . . . . . 30 Nov. 1782
Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, 3 Sept. 1783; ratified by congress . . . . 4 Jan. 1784
Samuel Seabury consecrated bishop of the episcopal church in America . . . . . ,,
John Adams, first American ambassador's first interview with the king of England . . 1 June, 1785
The cotton plant introduced into Georgia . . 1786
New constitution signed by a convention of states, 17 Sept. 1787
The same ratified . . . . . 23 May, 1788
The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves, 1 Jan. ,,
New government organised, 4 March; *George Washington, 1st president*, 6 April; present departments of state established . . . 27 July, 1789
Death of Benjamin Franklin . . . . 17 April, 1790
Bank instituted; capital, 10,000,000 dollars, 7 June, 1791
City of Washington chosen the capital of the states, 8 July, 1792
Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin gives an immense impetus to the growth of American cotton 1793
Re-election of general Washington as president, 4 March, 1793; resigns . . . . 17 Sept. 1796
John Adams, 2nd president . . . . 4 March, 1797
Washington dies; universal sorrow . . 14 Dec. 1799
The seat of government removed to Washington . 1800
Thomas Jefferson, 3rd president . . . 4 March, 1801
Louisiana purchased from the French . 30 April, 1803
Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals 1807
American ports closed to the British, July; trade suspended . . . . . 9 Dec. ,,
Importation of slaves abolished . . . . 1 Jan. 1808
James Madison, 4th president . . . 4 March, 1809
War with Great Britain (New England States opposed to it, threatened to secede) . 18 June, 1812
Action between the American ship *Constitution*, and the British frigate *Guerrière*, an unequal contest, 19 Aug. ,,
Fort Détroit taken . . . . . 21 Aug. ,,
The British sloop *Frolic* taken by the American sloop *Wasp* . . . . . 18 Oct. ,,
The ship *United States* of 54 guns, great calibre (commodore Decatur), captures the British frigate *Macedonia* . . . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Battles of Frenchtown (*which see*). . 22-24 Jan. 1813
The *Hornet* captures the British sloop of war *Peacock* 25 Feb. ,,
Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British, 27 May, ,,
The American frigate *Chesapeake* captured by the *Shannon* frigate, captain Broke . . 1 June, ,,
At Burlington Heights, Americans defeated, 6 June, ,,
H.M. sloop *Pelican* takes the sloop *Argus* 14 Aug. ,,
Buffalo town burnt by the British . . Dec. ,,
American frigate *Essex* taken by the *Phœbe* and *Cherub* . . . . . 29 March, 1814
The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict, 2 July, ,,
[Several engagements with various success followed.]
The British, under Ross, defeat the Americans at Bladensburg; the city of Washington taken and public edifices burnt . . . . . 24 Aug. ,,
The British sloop of war *Avon* sunk by the American sloop *Wasp* . . . . . 8 Sept. ,,
The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured, 11 Sept. ,,
Attack on Baltimore by the British; general Ross killed . . . . . 12 Sept. ,,
Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent, 24 Dec. ,,
The British repulsed at New Orleans . 8 Jan. 1815
The British ship *Endymion* captures the *President*, 15 Jan. ,,
The Ghent treaty ratified . . . . 17 Feb. ,,
James Monroe, 5th president . . . . 4 March, 1817
Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington laid, 24 Aug. 1818
The "Missouri Compromise" of Henry Clay, regarding slavery, passed . . . . Feb. 1820
Spain cedes Florida to the American States 24 Oct. ,,
The States acknowledge the independence of South America . . . . . 8 March, 1822
Treaty with Columbia . . . . . 3 Oct. 1824
John Quincey Adams, 6th president . 4 March, 1825
Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States . . . . 4 July, 1826
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities for war 1812-14 . . . . . 13 Nov. ,,
American Tariff Bill imposing heavy duties on British goods . . . . . 13 May, 1828
General Jackson, 7th president . . . . 4 March, 1829
Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte . . . . . 7 May, 1830
Ports re-opened to British commerce . 5 Oct. ,,
New tariff laws . . . . . 14 July, 1832
Commercial panic . . . . . ,,
Great fire at New York, 647 houses and many public edifices burnt; loss estimated at 20,000,000 dollars; see *New York* . . . . . 15 Nov. 1835
National debt paid off 1836
Martin Van Buren, 8th president . . 4 March, 1837
In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents . . . . Oct. to Dec. ,,
The American steamboat *Caroline* is attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States . . . . . 29 Dec. ,,
Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians . . . 5 Jan. 1838
The *Great Western* steam-ship first arrives at New York . . . . . 17 June, ,,
American banks suspend cash payments . Oct. 1839
Alex. MacLeod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the *Caroline*; true bill found against him for murder and arson . . . . 6 Feb. 1841
The United States bank again suspends payment, 7 Feb. ,,
Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th president. . 4 March, ,,
Died . . . . . 4 April, ,,
Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. MacLeod . . . . . 12 March, ,,
John Tyler, 10th president . . . . April, ,,
The case of MacLeod removed to supreme court at New York . . . . . 6 May, ,,
A party of British volunteers from Canada carry off col. Grogan . . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Resignation of all the United States ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster . . . 11 Sept. ,,
President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations . . . . . 25 Sept. ,,
Grogan restored to the Americans . . 4 Oct. ,,
Trial of MacLeod at Utica, 4 Oct.; acquitted, 12 Oct. ,,
Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington . . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Affair of the *Creole*; dispute with England Dec. ,,
[This American vessel was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves: they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]
Announcement of lord Ashburton's mission to the United States . . . . . 1 Jan. 1842
Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the *Caroline* affair, 2 Feb. ,,
Lord Ashburton arrives at New York . 1 April, ,,
Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington, by lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, 9 Aug. ,,
The tariff bill is passed . . . . 30 Aug. ,,
Lord Ashburton leaves the United States . 5 Sept. ,,
Death of Dr. Channing . . . . . 2 Oct. ,,
James Knox Polk, 11th president . . 4 March, 1845
War declared against the United States by Mexico, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas, 4 June, ,,

[Several actions are fought between the belligerents, adverse to Mexico.]
Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon . . . . . 20 April, 1846
Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war . . . . . 23 Aug. ,,
Mexicans defeated by Taylor at Palo Alto, 8, 9 May, ,,
Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the U.S. at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's island, the free navigation of the Columbia river, &c., signed 12 June, ,,
The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, at Bueno Vista . . . . . 22, 23 Feb. 1847
Vera Cruz taken by storm, 29 March; the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexicans signally defeated by general Scott, 18 April, ,,
Treaty between Mexico and the United States, ratified . . . . . 19 May, 1848
Gen. Zachary Taylor, 12th president . 4 March, 1849
Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready, 10 May, ,,
Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba . . . . . 11 Aug. ,,
[Lopez, a Spanish adventurer, landed 600 men at Cuba; after a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas; and soon after had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others embarked with Lopez in the *Creole* steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the *Pizarro*, May, 1850.]
The French ambassador dismissed from Washington, 14 Sept. ,,
Treaty with England for a transit way across Panamá (see *Bulwer*), 19 April; ratified . 4 July, 1850
President Zachary Taylor dies; death of M. Calhoun . . . . . 31 March, ,,
Millard Fillmore, 13th president . . March, ,,
California admitted a state . . . . 15 Aug. ,,
Fugitive slave bill passed . . . . . Aug. ,,
President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship *Cleopatra*, freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized, 25 April, 1851
Census of the United States taken, the population ascertained to amount to 23,347,884, in the whole union . . . . . 16 June, ,,
Henry Clay, American statesman, dies . 29 June, ,,
Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 51 are shot by the Cuban authorities, Lopez is garotted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty (see *Cuba*) Aug.-Sept. ,,
J. F. Cooper, American novelist, dies . 14 Sept. ,,
The president issues a proclamation against the sympathisers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico . . . . . 22 Oct. ,,
Part of the capitol of Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States congress, destroyed by fire . . . . . 24 Dec. ,,
M. Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States legislature . . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe . . . . . 20 March, 1852
The dispute with England relating to the Fisheries occurs about this time; Mr. Webster's note upon the subject . . . . . 14 July, ,,
Lone Star Society (see *Lone Star*) . . . Aug. ,,
The United States Ship *Crescent City* boarded at Havannah, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers . . . . . 3 Oct. ,,
Death of the eminent statesman Daniel Webster in his 70th year . . . . . 24 Oct. ,,
Expedition to Japan . . . . . ,,
Address to the women of America on slavery, adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterwards by 576,000 English-women) . . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
Gen. Franklin Pierce, 14th president . 4 March, 1853
Affair of Koszta at Smyrna (see *Koszta*) 21 June, ,,
Crystal palace opens at New York . 14 July, ,,
Duel between M. Soulé (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot . . . 18 Dec. 1853
Great fire at New York—*Great Republic* clipper destroyed . . . . . 26 Dec. ,,
Astor Library, New York, opened . . 9 Jan. 1854
William Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora divided into two states—Sonora and Lower California . . . . . 18 Jan. ,,
American steamer *Black Warrior* seized at Cuba, 28 Feb. ,,
The Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal . . . . April, ,,
Commercial treaty concluded between Japan and United States by commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose) . . . . . 23 March, ,,
Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, &c.) concluded . 7 June, ,,
Captain Hollins in American sloop *Cyane*, bombards San Juan de Nicaragua . . . . 13 July, ,,
Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands . . . . . Oct. ,,
Dreadful election riots in Kansas, March and April, 1855
Indian war: they are defeated . . 25, 29 April, ,,
Dispute with British government on enlistment (see *Foreign Legion*) . . . . . July, ,,
Gen. Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians, 3 Sept. ,,
Senator Charles Sumner savagely assaulted by senator Preston Brooks in the senate-house for speaking against slavery . . . 2 May, 1856
Mr. Crampton, British envoy, dismissed, 28 May, ,,
John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency . . . . 17 June, ,,
Battle in Kansas; the slavers (under capt. Reid) defeat Brown and the abolitionists . 30 Aug. ,,
James Buchanan, elected 15th president . 4 Nov. ,,
The *Resolute* presented to queen Victoria (see *Franklin*) . . . . . 12 Dec. ,,
Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (16 Jan.); warmly received 18 March, 1857
Central American question settled . . March, ,,
Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the supreme court. (He was claimed as a slave in a free state: 2 judges declared for his freedom, 5 against it, which causes great dissatisfaction throughout the free states) . . . . March, ,,
Disorganised state of Utah; troops march to support new governor . . . May and June, ,,
Riots in Washington against Irish electors; and in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements . . . . . June, ,,
Insurrection in Kansas quelled . . . . July, ,,
Commercial panic in New York . . . . Aug. ,,
Outrage at Staaten Island; quarantine house burnt, 7 Sept. ,,
Dispute respecting right of search, settled May, 1858
Tranquillity restored in Utah . . . . June, ,,
Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph (see *Electric Telegraph*) . . Aug. ,,
A massacre of emigrants at Mountain Meadows, Utah (Mormons suspected) . . . 18 Sept. ,,
Lieut. Moffat seizes the American slave ship *Echo* and takes her to Charleston . . . Sept. ,,
Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian . 28 Jan. 1859
Daniel Sickles, a government official, killed Philip Barton Key, for adultery with his wife; acquitted of murder . . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
The American commodore Tatnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Peiho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water," 25 June, ,,
Gen. Ward, the United States envoy, goes to Pekin, but does not see the emperor . . . July, ,,
Gen. Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers;" moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; governor Douglas also sends troops . . . . . 27 July, ,,
Insurrection at Harper's Ferry . . 16 Oct. ,,
[John Brown, called captain Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in Kansas, during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was a monomaniac on the slavery question, and contended that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable. He gathered together a band of desperate characters, who so much annoyed Missouri

and other slave states, that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new constitution. On 16 Oct. he and his band, aided by a mob, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Maryland, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires; a conflict with the military ensued, when many of the insurgents were killed. Temporary panic in southern states.]

Gen. Harney superseded by gen. Scott at San Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures; accepted by governor Douglas . . . . . Nov. 1859
Death of Washington Irving . . . . 28 Nov. ,,
John Brown captured and tried; executed 2 Dec. ,,
Great agitation in the congress, Nov. 1859; no speaker elected till . . . . . 1 Feb. 1860
President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts . . . . . 28 March, ,,
Companions of John Brown executed . March, ,,
The national republican convention meet at Chicago; Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency . . . . . 16 May, ,,
Japanese embassy received by the president at Washington . . . . . 17 May, ,,
Fresh disputes at San Juan, through gen. Harney, who is recalled . . . . . May, ,,
William Goodrich (Peter Parley) dies . May, ,,
The national democratic convention meet at Baltimore; a large number of delegates secede; the remainder nominate Stephen Douglas as president: the seceders nominate John Breckinridge, 18 June, ,,
The *Great Eastern* arrives at New York 23 June, ,,
The prince of Wales arrives at Detroit in the United States, 20 Sept.; visits Washington, 3 Oct.; Philadelphia, 9 Oct.; New York, 11 Oct.; Boston, 17 Oct.; embarks at Portland . 20 Oct. ,,
Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate, *elected 16th president* (see *Southern Confederacy*), 6 Nov. ,,
[303 electors are appointed to vote for a president; 152 to be a majority. The numbers were, for A. Lincoln, 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.]
Intense excitement at Charleston, South Carolina, and in other southern states . . . Nov. ,,
South Carolina secedes from the union . 20 Dec. ,,
Major Anderson, of United States army, occupies Fort Sumter in Carolina. . . . . 26 Dec. ,,
Delegates from South Carolina not received by the president . . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
Vacillating policy of president Buchanan; the secretaries Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resign, Dec. 1860-Jan. 1861
New York and other northern states protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on . . . . . 4 Jan. ,,
Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortified . . 12 Jan. ,,
Kansas admitted a state . . . . 21 Jan. ,,
Secession (by convention) of Mississippi, 8 Jan.; Alabama, Florida, 11 Jan.; Georgia, 19 Jan.; Louisiana, 26 Jan.; Texas (by legislature), 1 Feb. ,,
Jefferson Davis, elected by the six seceding states, 8 Feb.; is inaugurated president of the "southern confederacy," at Montgomery, Alabama, 18 Feb. ,,
New (Morrill) tariff bill passed (nearly prohibits commerce with England) . . . 2 March, ,,
President Davis prepares for war (100,000 men to be raised) . . . . . March, ,,
Abm. Lincoln, inaugurated president at Washington, says, "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy" . . . . . 4 March, ,,
Southern commissioners not received by the president at Washington . . . . . 12 March, ,,
Gen. Winfield Scott, in a letter to president Lincoln, sets before him four courses: either, I., to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired; II., to blockade all revolted ports; III., to say to seceding states, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" or IV., to conquer the south, which would require 300,000 men and afterwards a resident army [the letter became public Oct. 1862] March, ,,
(*Statement denied in* 1874.)
Great excitement at the operation of the new Morill tariff, which begins . . . . 1 April, ,,

The war begins: Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, Charleston, when summoned, 11 April; it is taken by the secessionists, after a bloodless conflict . . . . . 13 April, 1861
President Lincoln summons the congress to meet on 4 July; issues a proclamation, calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, &c. 15 April, ,,
Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states zealously respond, with vigorous preparations for war; Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, decidedly refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked, illegal, and unconstitutional . . April, ,,
The mob in Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed in the conflict, 19 April, ,,
President Davis issues letters of marque, 17 April; president Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states . . . . 19 April, ,,
U.S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fired by command, and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed, 18 April; 9 ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., burnt to prevent them falling into the hands of the southern confederates, who occupy the place . . 21 April, ,,
Virginia (except West Virginia) secedes by ordinance (the 8th state) . . . . 25 April, ,,
Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, 3 May, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the union by war . 4 May, ,,
The confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Virginia, threaten Washington, defended by the federals under generals Winfield Scott and George McClellan . . . . . May, ,,
The British queen commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war . . . 13 May, ,,
The federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginians to rise and expel them 1 June, ,,
Formal *secession* of Arkansas, 6 May; North Carolina, 20 May; Tennessee (9th, 19th, and 11th), 8 June, ,,
Several British vessels seized while endeavouring to break the blockade; the southern privateer *Savannah* captured . . . . June, ,,
Neutrality announced by the French emperor, 10 June, ,,
Fast-day in confederate states . . 13 June, ,,
Missouri.—Gen. Lyon raises a federal army, and defeats the state troops, 17 June; the federals successful at Carthage, 5 July; Fremont takes command in West Missouri, 26 July; federals victorious at Athens, 5 Aug.; at Wilson's Creek (gen. Lyon killed), 10 Aug.; Fremont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves or rebels, 31 Aug.; Lexington surrenders to confederates, 20 Sept.; Fremont blamed, retires; succeeded by Hunter . . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
Virginia.—Federals defeated at Big Bethell, 10 June; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the confederates, 16 June; col. Pegrim and 600 confederates surrender at Beverley . 13 July, ,,
[Very many skirmishes, with various results.]
McClellan defeats confederates at Rich Mountain, 11 July; Paterson permits the junction of the confederates under Johnston and Beauregard near Manassas, 15 July; who are repulsed at Blackburn's Ford, near Centreville . 18 July, ,,
Battle of Bull Run (*which see*) or Manassas, Virginia; the federals, seized with panic, flee in utter disorder . . . . . 21 July, ,,
Meeting of U. S. Congress, 4 July; a loan of 250 million dollars authorised . . . . 17 July, ,,
Meeting of confederate congress at Richmond, Virginia . . . . . 20 July, ,,
Passport system introduced into the northern states, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted . . . . . Aug. ,,
The charges in the Morrill tariff greatly raised; the confederates prohibit exportation of cotton except by southern ports . . . . Aug. ,,
Battle of Springfield or Wilson's Creek; confederates defeated . . . . . 10 Aug. ,,
McClellan assumes command of the army of the Potomac . . . . . 20 Aug.
Federal gen. Butler takes Fort Hatteras, N. Carolina (700 prisoners and 1000 stand of arms), 29 Aug. ,,

Fast-day in federal states . . . 26 Sept. 1861
Garibaldi declines command in the federal army, Sept. ,,
Battle of Ball's Bluff; federals defeated and gen. Baker killed, near Leesburg, Virginia; hundreds drowned . . . . . 21 Oct. ,,
The federals and confederates enter Kentucky; the governor protests; many skirmishes, Sept.-Dec. ,,
Resignation of lieut.-gen. Scott, 31 Oct.; George McClellan made commander-in-chief of the federal army . . . . . 1 Nov. ,,
The federal general Sherman takes Port Royal forts, S. Carolina . . . . . 7, 8 Nov. ,,
Capt. Wilkes, of federal war steamer *San Jacinto*, boards the Royal British mail packet *Trent*, and carries off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, 8 Nov., and conveys them to Boston . 19 Nov. ,,
Great rejoicings in the northern states at the capture of Mason and Slidell . . . Nov. ,,
McClellan reviews 70,000 men . . . . 20 Nov. ,,
Capt. Pegram, of confederate steamer *Nashville*, burns the federal ship *Harvey Birch*, 19 Nov., and brings the crew on to Southampton . 21 Nov. ,,
A secession ordinance passed by a party in Missouri, 2 Nov.; the same in Kentucky . 30 Nov. ,,
Dissensions increase between the republicans (abolitionists) and the democrats in New York, &c. Nov. ,,
Jefferson Davis elected president of confederate states for six years . . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
President Lincoln states that the federal armies comprise 660,971 men . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Meeting of congress, which votes thanks to capt. Wilkes, 2 Dec.; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
The federals commence sinking hulks filled with stones to block up Charleston harbour (S. Carolina) [much indignation in England]. 21 Dec. ,,
Banks at New York, &c., suspend cash payments, 30 Dec. ,,
A firm despatch from the British government arrives, 18 Dec. 1861; Mason, &c., surrendered, sail for Europe . . . . . 1 Jan. 1862
Phelps' fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound . . . . . 3 Dec. 1861-Jan. ,,
Confederate general Zollicoffer defeated by Thomas and slain at Mill Springs or Somerset, Kentucky, 19 Jan. ,,
Tennessee.—The federals (Grant) take Fort Henry, 6 Feb.; Fort Donnelson, with 15,000 prisoners, 16 Feb.; and Nashville . . . . 23 Feb. ,,
Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, 6, 7, 8 March, ,,
Confederate iron-plated ship *Merrimac* destroys federal vessels *Cumberland* and *Congress* in Hampton roads, 8 March; is repulsed by federal iron-clad floating battery *Monitor* . 9 March, ,,
McClellan and his army (100,000) cross the Potomac and find the confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated . . . . . 10 March, ,,
McClellan resigns general command, and assumes that of the army of the Potomac only; Fremont that of the Mountain department; and Halleck that of the Mississippi . . . . 11 March, ,,
Burnside's expedition sails, 11 Jan.; takes Roanoke. N. Carolina, 7, 8 Feb.; Newbern . 14 March. ,,
Capt. Wilson (British) boldly rescues his vessel, *Emily St. Pierre*, a merchantman, from the federals 21 March, ,,

[She was sailing from Calcutta to New Brunswick, and while attempting to inquire whether a blockade existed, was captured off Charleston bar by a federal ship of war. Her captain, and his cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board on her voyage to Philadelphia. On 21 March, Wilson with his two associates succeeded, by stratagem and courage, in recovering the command of the vessel, overcoming two U.S. officers and 13 sailors, and brought her into Liverpool. The owners of the ship gave him 2000 guineas, and the Liverpool merchants presented him with a magnificent testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry. The British government refused to restore the vessel when claimed by the Americans.]

Confederates defeated at Winchester 23 March, ,,
General Burnside occupies Beaufort and Fort Macon 1 April, 1862
Slavery abolished in district of Columbia, 4 April, ,,
McClellan advances into Virginia, with the view of taking Richmond; he besieges York town, held by 30,000 confederates . . . . 5 April, ,,
Correspondents of English newspapers excluded from federal army . . . . . 5 April, ,,
Great battles of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tennessee; confederates victorious, but lose their able gen. Albert Johnstone; they retire 6, 7 April, ,,
Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, 7 April, ,,
Federals take Fort Pulaska on the Savannah, 11 April; and New Orleans . . . 25-28 April, ,,
Yorktown evacuated by confederates . 3 May, ,,
The Seward-Lyons treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for suppression of the slave trade, signed 7 April; ratified . 20 May, ,,
Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, 5 May; their naval depôt at Norfolk, Virginia, surrenders, 10 May; they burn the *Merrimac* . . 11 May, ,,
Commodore Farragut with a flotilla ascends the Mississippi . . . . . May, ,,
Little Rock, Arkansas, taken by federals. May, ,,
Stonewall Jackson defeats Banks at Winchester, 18 May, ,,
McClellan takes Hanover court-house . 27 May, ,,
Skirmishes in Virginia; success varying . May, ,,
Severe battles of Fair Oaks, before Richmond (indecisive) . . . . . 31 May, 1 June, ,,
Beauregard and the confederates retreat from Corinth, Tennessee, 30 May; pursued by Halleck and the federals . . . . . June, ,,
Memphis, on the Mississippi, taken . 6 June, ,,
Federals defeated near Charleston . . 16 June, ,,
Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, placed under Pope; Fremont resigns, 27 June, ,,
Federals suffer through several severe engagements in Virginia . . . . . 25-30 June, ,,
General Butler excites great indignation by his military rigour at New Orleans May and June, ,,
United States debt estimated at 100,000,000*l.* June, ,,
Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy before Richmond; the confederate gen. Lee compels McClellan to abandon the siege and retreat 17 miles, taking up a position at Harrison's Landing, on James's river . . 25 June-1 July, ,,
The tariff still further raised . . . . July, ,,
Many conflicts in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, through confederate guerilla parties June and July, ,,
Lincoln visits and encourages the army of McClellan, and calls for 300,000 volunteers . . . July, ,,
Lincoln's assent to a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all rebels in arms after 60 days . . . . . 17 July, ,,
Halleck supersedes McClellan as commander-in-chief 26 July, ,,
Slow volunteering; many emigrations to Canada and Europe; habeas corpus suspended; the president ordains a draft if the volunteers are not ready by 15 Aug. . . . . July, ,,
Public debt of United States estimated at 1,222,000,000 dollars . . . . 1 July, ,,
Pope takes command in Virginia . . 14 July, ,,
Lincoln's proclamation of confiscation of property of rebels . . . . . 26 July, ,,
Fierce attack of Breckenridge (confederates) on Bâton Rouge; the federals soon after retire, 5 Aug. ,,
Pope's troops ravage Virginia; Banks, his subordinate, defeated at Cedar Mountain by gen. Thos. "Stonewall" Jackson . . . . 9 Aug. ,,

[According to some accounts he obtained the name by promising Beauregard, at the battle of Bull Run, that his brigade should stand like a "stone wall;" others say that Beauregard gave the name himself.]

McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing (said to have lost 70,000 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters) . . . . . 16 Aug. ,,
The federals surprised, and Pope loses his baggage, 25 Aug. ,,
Jackson turns the flank of Pope's army, and attacks

him at Groveton, 29 Aug.; and when reinforced by Lee, defeats him and McDowell at Bull Run, 30 Aug.; Pope retreats to Centreville 1 Sept. 1862
The remains of Pope's army flee behind the lines of Washington, 2 Sept.; he is removed to the north-west to act against the Indian insurrection 3 Sept. ,,
McDowell superseded; charged with treachery, he claims a trial Sept. ,,
McClellan appointed commander-in-chief, saves Washington, and marches against the confederates under Lee, who have crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland 5, 6 Sept. ,,
Severe conflicts at South Mountain Gap (or Middletown), 14-16 Sept.; confederates, after a great fight near Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg road, retreat 17 Sept. ,,
Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, 15 Sept.; he crosses Potomac and joins Lee's army 17 Sept. ,,
Federal cause declining in the west; they lose Lexington, Aug.; and Munsfordville 17 Sept. ,,
Thanksgiving-day in southern states, 18 Sept. ,,
Rosencrans defeats the confederates at Iuka 19 Sept. ,,
Confederates re-enter Virginia laden with stores 22 Sept. ,,
Lincoln proclaims freedom to the slaves in the confederate states, on 1 Jan. 1863, if the states have not returned to the union 22 Sept. ,,
Secret convention of 16 governors of states at Altoona, Pennsylvania, approve Lincoln's policy 24 Sept. ,,
Draught of 40,000 men ordered in New York state by 15 Oct. Sept. ,,
Lincoln suspends habeas corpus writ, and authorises severe measures against disloyal persons 25-27 Sept. ,,
Desperate but indecisive conflicts near Corinth, Tennessee, 3-5 Oct.; and at Perrysville, Kentucky 8, 9 Oct. ,,
Confederate gen. Stuart crosses Upper Potomac, and enters Pennsylvania; enters Chambersburg and other places, carrying off horses, ammunition, &c.; rides round the federal army, and returns to his camp 10, 13 Oct. ,,
Gold at 29 premium at New York Oct.
Great democratic meeting at New York, condemning the president's policy 12 Oct. ,,
At New Orleans Butler compels all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to send in their names and register their property to the provost marshal 12 Oct. ,,
McClellan's head-quarters at Harper's Ferry 17 Oct. ,,
Raid of confederate gen. Morgan in Kentucky; he carries off 80 federal waggons of ammunition, &c. 18 Oct. ,,
Ten confederate prisoners at Palmyra shot by order of gen. McNeil in consequence of the disappearance of Abraham Allsman 18 Oct. ,,
Rosencrans supersedes Buell in the west, 30 Oct. ,,
M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on behalf of the French government, proposes joint mediation in the American conflict to Great Britain and Russia, 30 Oct.; declined by Gortschakoff, 8 Nov.; by earl Russell 13 Nov. ,,
The confederate steamer *Alabama*, capt. Semmes, captures many U.S. vessels, and excites much alarm at New York Oct.-Dec. ,,
Elections for next congress; great majority for the democratic (opposition) candidates in New York and several other states 4 Nov. ,,
McClellan, while advancing towards Richmond, is superseded by gen. Burnside, 5 Nov., who advances towards Richmond 7 Nov.
President Davis threatens reprisals if general McNeil is not surrendered (see 18 Oct.) 17 Nov. ,,
Burnside summons Fredericksburg to surrender; confederate gen. Lee with about 80,000 men near 22 Nov. ,,
100,000 federal soldiers on the sick list Nov. ,,
Great honour shown to McClellan; he is proposed as the next president Nov. ,,
The federal government orders release of disaffected persons in prisons 25 Nov.
Annual session of U.S. congress; the president recommends compensated emancipation of all slaves in the loyal states before the year 1900 1 Dec. ,,
Battle of Fredericksburg (*which see*); Burnside crosses the Rappahannock, 10 Dec.; bombards Fredericksburg, 11 Dec.; a series of desperate attacks on the confederates; Burnside totally defeated, 13 Dec.; recrosses the river 15 Dec. 1862
Engagements in Tennessee with varying results, Dec. ,,
Discovery of frauds in the U.S. army financial accounts; public dissatisfaction with the government; secretaries Chase and Seward resign, but resume office Dec. ,,
Battles near Murfreesboro', or Stone River, between Rosencrans and the federals and Braxton Bragg and the confederates: begin 29 Dec.; severe but indecisive, 31 Dec.; battle continued, 1 Jan.; Bragg defeated, retreats 2 Jan. 1863

["There have been about 2000 battles and skirmishes since the commencement of the war."—*American Almanack.*]

President Lincoln proclaims the freedom of slaves in the rebel states, except in parts held by the U.S. army 2 Jan. ,,
Burnside superseded by Joseph Hooker in command of army of the Potomac 26 Jan. ,,
The French government's offer of mediation, 9 Jan. declined 6 Feb. ,,
The *George Griswold*, a vessel containing provisions and other relief for the distressed cotton workers in Lancashire, arrives 9 Feb. ,,
A conscription bill (for men between 18 and 45) passed 25 Feb. ,,
The congress authorises the suspension of the habeas corpus act, 3 March; and establishes a National Academy of Sciences at Washington 4 March, ,,
Confederate loan for 3,000,000*l.* well taken up in Europe March, ,,
Charleston, South Carolina, attacked by monitors and gunboats; the Keokuk, a monitor, sunk 7 April, ,,
Battle of Chancellorsville (*which see*); the federals under Hooker cross the Rappahannock, 28 April; defeated (gen. Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded), 2-4 May; Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock 5 May,
Stonewall Jackson dies 10 May, ,,
Grant's successful campaign in Tennessee; he defeats the confederates under Joseph Johnstone at Jackson, 14 May; and under Pemberton at Champion Hills, 16 May; and invests Vicksburg, Mississippi, which is strongly fortified, 18 May, a dreadful assault on it repelled 22 May, ,,
Great peace meeting at Norfolk 5 June,
Confederate invasion under Lee; invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and take various towns 14 June, *et seq.* ,,
The federal gen. Hooker superseded by George H. Meade 27 June, ,,
Meade advances against Lee; great battle of Gettysburg, indecisive; but the confederates evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland 1-3 July, ,,
Vicksburg bombarded, 3 July; surrendered by Pemberton to Grant and Porter 4 July, ,,
Port Hudson, a confederate fortress on the Mississippi, surrenders 8 July,
Fierce riots at New York against the conscription; many negroes murdered, and much property destroyed 13-16 July, ,,
The Sioux defeated, 7 Aug.; gen. Pope reports that the Indian war is ended Aug. ,,
New York rioters tried and convicted, 12 Aug.; conscription going on peaceably 21 Aug. ,,
Siege of Charleston; defended by Beauregard—attacks with varied success, July; Fort Sumter bombarded and destroyed (and so-called Greek fire employed); attacks on the ruins repulsed 21, 22 Aug. ,,
Knoxville occupied by Burnside 10 Sept. ,,
A Russian squadron warmly received at New York Sept. and Oct. ,,
Battles of Chickamauga, Tennessee; Rosencrans defeated by Bragg 19, 20 Sept. ,,
Mason, the confederate commissioner in England, protests against the mode of his reception, and quits 22 Sept. ,,
Confederates defeated at Blue-Springs, Tennessee 10 Oct.
Rosencrans' command of the federal army in Tennes-

see superseded by Grant, and Thomas, and Sherman . . . . . 19 Oct. 1863
The steam rams *El Tousson* and *El Monassir*, built by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead, and suspected to be for the confederates, are placed under charge of a government vessel in the Mersey . 31 Oct. ,,
Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers . 17 Oct. ,,
British consuls dismissed from the southern states Oct. ,,
Meade captures a part of Lee's army on the N. side of the Rappahannock . . . . . 7 Nov. ,,
The chief justices Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson declare that the Conscription act is unconstitutional . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Longstreet defeats Burnside, and compels him to retire into Knoxville . . . 14-17 Nov.
Sherman and Thomas defeat Bragg at Chattanooga 23, 24 Nov. ,,
Longstreet's attack on Knoxville, defended by Burnside, fails, and he retreats into Virginia 29 Nov. and 1 Dec. ,,
The confederate general Bragg superseded by Hardee . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Lincoln's message to congress warlike; he proffers amnesty to all except heads of governments &c., 4 Dec.: Davis's message, firm, but acknowledging reverses . . . . . 7 Dec. ,,
Gen. Joseph Johnston takes command of the confederate army in Georgia . . . . 27 Dec. ,,
President Lincoln orders a draft of 500,000 men in 3 years . . . . . 1 Feb. 1864
Federal expedition into Florida; defeated at Olustee . . . . . 20 Feb. ,,
Failure of attack of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren on Richmond . . . . . 27 Feb.-4 March, ,,
Ulysses Grant made commander-in-chief, succeeding Halleck . . . . . 12 March, ,,
Confederate raids into the Western states March, ,,
Sherman's expedition against Mobile, 2 March; defeated by Kirby-Smith . . . 5 April, ,,
James E. Stuart, the celebrated confederate cavalry officer, killed . . . . . 11 May, ,,
Campaign in Virginia; the army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan; advance of Lee (now supported by Longstreet), 2 May; severe battle in the "Wilderness" (near Chancellorsville), indecisive, 5, 6 May; battle of Spottsylvania; the federals remain on the field; much carnage 10-12 May, ,,
Sherman (in Georgia) beats the confederates at Resacca, 14 May, and at Dallas . 28 May, ,,
Fugitive slave act repealed by the house of representatives . . . . . 13 June, ,,
After a succession of attacks on both sides, Grant compels Lee to retire gradually, and by a flank movement marches to the other side of Richmond, and faces Petersburg, 15 June; where, having taken the first intrenchments after desperate assaults, he is repulsed with considerable loss 18 June, ,,
The confederate steamer *Alabama* (capt. Semmes) attacked and sunk by the U.S. corvette *Kearsage* (capt. Winslow) near Cherbourg, France, 19 June, ,,
Mr. Chase, secretary to the U.S. treasury, resigns; succeeded by Mr. Fessenden . . July, ,,
Part of Lee's army invades Maryland, 1 July; defeats Wallace near Monocracy river, 9 July; threatens Baltimore and Washington, and retreats 12, 13 July; ,,
Sherman's 3 battles at Atlanta (Georgia), 20, 22 July; victory remains with the federals . 28 July, ,,
Confederates again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and destroy Chambersburg . 30 July, ,,
Grant orders the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, whereby 250 confederates are killed: but the assault following is repulsed with great slaughter 30 July, ,,
The *Tallahassee* confederate steamer (built in London) destroys many U.S. merchantmen July, Aug. ,,
Severe conflicts in the Shenandoah valley: the federals victors . . . . . Aug. ,,
The confederate flotilla near Mobile destroyed by Farragut, 5 Aug.; Fort Gaines taken 8 Aug. ,,
McClellan nominated for the presidency by the "Democratic" Chicago convention 1 Sept. ,,
Sherman occupies Atlanta; the confederate general Hood retires . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,
Sherman orders the depopulation of Atlanta, 7 Sept. ,,
McClellan declares for maintaining the union; the democratic party divided . . . 13 Sept. 1864
Sheridan (federal) defeats Early at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, but with very great loss 19 Sept. ,,
Longstreet replaces Early in the command of the confederates . . . . . Oct. ,,
Longstreet defeats the federals at Cedar Creek; Sheridan arrives, rallies his troops, and defeats the confederates . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,
St. Alban's Raid.—Between 20 and 30 armed men enter St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the bank and carry off horses and stores; fire on and kill several persons, and flee to Canada, 19 Oct.; where 13 of them are arrested . . 21 Oct. ,,
Lincoln re-elected president; McClellan resigns his command in U.S. army . . . 8 Nov. ,,
Sherman destroys Atlanta and begins his march through Georgia to Savannah . . 13 Nov. ,,
Hood's attack on Thomas (federal), at Franklin, repulsed with severe loss . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Lincoln's message to congress considered "bold" 6 Dec. ,,
The St. Alban's raiders discharged by Judge Coursol; general Dix issues an intemperate order for reprisals (disannulled by the president) 14 Dec. ,,
Hood defeated by Thomas (federal) near Nashville 14-16 Dec. ,,
Sherman storms fort M'Allister, 13 Dec.; enters Savannah . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
Wilmington bombarded; the attack of general Butler and admiral Porter repulsed 24, 25 Dec. ,,
The St. Alban's raiders recaptured and committed for trial . . . . . 27 Dec. *et seq.* ,,
The federal congress abolishes slavery in the United States . . . . . 1 Feb. 1865
Fruitless meeting of president Lincoln and secretary Seward with the confederate secretary Stephens, and 2 commissioners to treat for peace at Fort Monroe . . . . . 2, 3 Feb. ,,
The Canadian government surrenders Burley, a raider, to the federals . . . . 3 Feb. ,,
Lee takes the general command of the confederate armies; he recommends enlistment of negroes 18 Feb. ,,
Wilmington captured by Schofield; Charleston evacuated by the confederates; retreat of Beauregard . . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
The confederate congress decree the arming of the slaves . . . . . 22 Feb. ,,
Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson inaugurated as president and vice-president . . 4 March, ,,
A new stringent tariff comes into operation, 1 April, ,,
Three days' sanguinary conflict at Five Forks, began 31 March; Sheridan turns Lee's front, and totally defeats him, 1 April; Lee retreats, 2 April, ,,
Richmond and Petersburg evacuated by the confederates and occupied by Grant . 2, 3 April, ,,
Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee at Sailor's Creek, 6 April; Lee surrenders with the army of Northern Virginia to Grant, at Appomatox court-house . . . . . 9 April, ,,
Mobile evacuated by the confederates 12 April, ,,
The Union flag replaced at Fort Sumter, Charleston, 14 April, ,,
President Lincoln shot in the head at Ford's Theatre, Washington, about 11 o'clock, p.m., 14 April, by Wilkes Booth, who escapes; Mr. Seward, the foreign secretary, and his son, wounded in his own house by an assassin about the same time; Lincoln dies at 7.30 a.m., 15 April; *Andrew Johnson, vice-president, sworn in as 17th president,* 15 April, ,,
The convention between Sherman and Johnston (favourable to confederates), 17 April, disavowed by the government, 21 April; Johnston surrenders on same terms as Lee . . 26 April, ,,
Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice Harrold captured, in a farmhouse . . . 26 April, ,,
The confederate general Dick Taylor (near Mobile) surrenders . . . . . 4 May, ,,
President Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Georgia; imprisoned . . . . 10 May,
The confederate general Kirby Smith, in Texas, surrenders; end of the war . . 26 May. ,,

President Johnson proclaims the opening of the southern ports, 22 May; and an amnesty with certain exemptions . . . . 29 May, 1865
Solemn fast observed for death of president Lincoln, 1 June, ,,
The armies on both sides rapidly disbanding; fierce riots at New York between whites and negroes, June, ,,
Galveston, Texas, the last seaport held by the south, surrendered by Kirby-Smith . 5 June, ,,
The British and French governments rescind their recognition of the confederates as belligerents, 2, 6 June, ,,
President Johnson, uniting with the democrats, and acting leniently towards the south; reorganisation of the state governments . June, ,,
Close of the long trial of the assassination conspirators, 29 June; execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harrold or Herold, and Mrs. Suratt 7 July, ,,
The president declines recognition of the emperor of Mexico . . . . . 18 July, ,,
All southern prisoners of war to be released on parole on taking oath of allegiance . 29 July, ,,
Federal debt declared 2,757,253,275 dollars, 31 July, ,,
The confederate privateer *Shenandoah* (captain Waddell) captures and destroys many federal vessels (about 30) . . . . . Aug. ,,
Pacific policy of president Johnson; he declares himself opposed to centralisation and in favour of state rights; and is bitterly opposed by the radicals . . . . . Sept. ,,
Correspondence between earl Russell and Mr. Adams (U.S. minister, London) respecting the *Alabama*, confederate privateer; proposal of a commission to whom claims for reparation shall be referred . . . . 7 April-18 Sept. ,,
Alex. Stephens and other southern officials pardoned . . . . . 11 Oct. ,,
Great meeting of Fenians at Philadelphia; the Irish republic proclaimed . . . . 16-24 Oct. ,,
Much public discussion respecting equal negro suffrage . . . . . July-Oct. ,,
The national debt stated to be 600,000,000*l.* Oct. ,,
General Robert Lee becomes president of Washington College, Virginia . . . 2 Oct. ,,
Several southern states pass ordinances annulling secession, abolishing slavery, and renouncing confederate debt . . . . Sept. Oct. Nov. ,,
National thanksgiving for the peace . 2 Nov. ,,
Captain Waddell arrives at Liverpool, 6 Nov.; surrenders the *Shenandoah* to the British government, stating that he had not heard of the end of the war till 2 Aug.; he and his crew paroled, 8 Nov.; the vessel given up to the American consul . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,
Capt. Wirz, after long military trial, executed for cruelty to the federal prisoners at Andersonsville, 10 Nov. ,,
A negro convention at Charleston, appeals for justice and generosity . . . . 25 Nov. ,,
Ex-president Buchanan publishes his justification, Nov. ,,
Habeas corpus act restored in N. states 1 Dec. ,,
Close of correspondence between the British and U.S. governments respecting depredations of *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, &c. The earl of Clarendon maintains that "no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port, to cruise against the commerce of the United States" . . 2 Dec. ,,
Congress and government protest against the French intervention in Mexico, Nov.; 6, 16 Dec. ,,
Opening of 39th congress; president Johnson's message conciliatory and firm (he requires from the southern states—repeal of their act of secession, abolition of slavery, and repudiation of confederate debt) . . . . . 4 Dec. ,,
The radical party, opposed to the president, and to clemency to the south, predominate in the congress, and move violent resolutions against restoration of southern states to the union . Dec. ,,
Estimated federal debt, 600,000,000*l.*; revenue, 80,000,000*l.* . . . . . Dec. ,,
85 members for the southern states excluded from congress; the conservative party support the president in his endeavours to reconstruct the union; the radicals violently oppose his policy, requiring the south to undergo previously a severe probation; the president has restored state government to all the southern states except Texas and Florida . . . . 29 Dec. 1865
The radicals demand for the negroes, personal, civil, and political rights, equal to those of the whites; the president proposes gradual enfranchisement, in separate states . . . Feb. 1866
The president vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau bill, 21 Feb.; and the bill for the civil rights of the blacks . . . . . 27 March, ,,
The president fiercely opposed by the radicals; the conservatives and democrats unite to support him . . . . . March, ,,
He proclaims the rebellion at an end . 3 April, ,,
The Civil Rights bill passed in spite of the veto, 9 April, ,,
The veto on the admission of Colorado as a state, 15 May; set aside . . . . . May, ,,
Fenian raids in Canada . . . 31 May-7 June, ,,
The radical reconstruction clause termed the "constitutional amendment" (granting negro suffrage to be enforced by the different states; the whites and the blacks to be equal in the sight of the law, &c.), passed by the senate . . 13 June, ,,
Death of general Winfield Scott, aged 80, 29 May; and of Lewis Cass, aged 83 . . . 17 June, ,,
Continued dissension between the president and the congress . . . . . July, ,,
The representatives of Tennessee re-admitted to the congress (10 states still excluded) . July, ,,
The Atlantic telegraph completed (see *Electric Telegraph*) . . . . . 27 July, ,,
The congress adjourns . . . . . 28 July, ,,
Great meeting at Philadelphia of the National Union Convention, consisting of delegates (the moderate men of all the parties, in every state, north and south, now termed the conservative party), whose object is to establish the national union, restore the south to its rights, and vindicate the president's policy . . . 14 Aug. ,,
Tour of the president; he visits Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, &c.; he is very enthusiastically received; and speaks warmly, and often injudiciously . . . . . 28 Aug.-18 Sept. ,,
Elections for congress go in favour of the republicans . . . . . Oct. ,,
[They demand that three-fifths of the blacks in the south shall be entitled to vote; that where negro suffrage is not established, only whites shall count; and that all persons who have taken any part in the rebellion shall be disqualified to vote.]
Death of Martin Van Buren, ex-president Oct. ,,
Trial of Jefferson Davis deferred till spring Oct. ,,
Elections in all the states except Delaware and Maryland in favour of the radicals (about 2,200,000 to 1,800,000); two coloured deputies elected in Massachusetts . . . . . Oct.-Nov. ,,
Government policy declared to be "dead" Nov. ,,
Meeting of congress; president's message; he declares that he adheres to his policy . 3 Dec. ,,
Bills to provide territorial governments in southern states; and restriction of president's appointing powers proposed . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
The president charged with being "silent and motionless;" congress absorbs all the power Dec. ,,
A bill admitting negroes to the suffrage in district of Columbia passed . . . . 13 Dec. ,,
Veto of president set aside . . . . . Jan. 1867
Supreme court decides that congress has not power to appoint military tribunals . . . Jan. ,,
Impeachment of president by a judicial committee agreed to . . . . . 7 Jan. ,,
Division among the radicals; Stevens successfully opposed by Ashley . . . . 29 Jan. ,,
Debt of the United States reported 2,543,000,000 dollars . . . . . 1 Feb. ,,
Nebraska admitted as the 37th state, over president's veto . . . . . 9 Feb. ,,
Bill for establishing military government in the southern states, divided into five districts, discussed . . . . . 13-15 Feb. ,,
Modified and passed, 20 Feb.; vetoed by the president . . . . . 28 Feb. ,,
Mr. Peabody gives 1,000,000 dollars to promote education in the south . . . . . Feb. ,,
40th congress opened . . . . . 4 March. ,,

Supplementary reconstruction bill for the south passed . . . . 20 March, 1867
Tenure of Office act passed . . . March, ,,
Russian America purchased for 7,000,000 dollars; treaty ratified by the senate . . . 9 April, ,,
"Protection" rife: taxation on British manufactures 80 per cent.; much smuggling; public debt not diminishing; many strikes amongst operatives . . . . . April, ,,
Jefferson Davis released on bail, 13 May; proceeded to New York, and thence to Canada, 20 May, ,,
Supplementary reconstruction bill adopted over the president's veto . . . . 15 July, ,,
Long trial of John H. Suratt, for complicity in assassination of president Lincoln; jury not agreed on verdict (discharged, 6 Nov. 1868), 10 Aug. ,,
Insubordination of gen. Sheridan, favoured by Edw. Stanton, secretary of war, who refuses to resign at the requisition of the president, 5 Aug.; suspended; succeeded by gen. Grant 12 Aug. ,,
General amnesty proclaimed by the president, 9 Sept. ,,
Removal of gen. Sheridan from the government of Louisiana, and of Sickles from N. Carolina, for insubordination to the president Aug.-Sept. ,,
National cemetery at Antietam (*which see*) dedicated in presence of the president . 17 Sept. ,,
Sir Fred. Bruce, British ambassador, died at Boston, 9 Sept. ,,
Russian America ceded . . . . 8 Oct. ,,
Jefferson Davis's trial adjourned . . 26 Nov. ,,
Elections in the south give supremacy to the negroes; in the north, great majorities for the democrats . . . . . Oct.-Nov. ,,
President's message, maintaining his principles on reconstruction . . . . . 3 Dec. ,,
Revenue of the states fallen off; public debt about 520,000,000*l.* . . . . . Dec. ,,
Proposed impeachment of the president negatived in congress (108 to 57) . . . . 8 Dec. ,,
Treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies (St. Thomas and St. John), for 7,500,000 dollars, signed . . . . . Dec. ,,
Great general storm of snow and sleet; many perish; many wrecks . . . 11-15 Dec. ,,
President Johnson censured; and gen. Sheridan thanked by house of representatives (*see* Aug. 1867) . . . . . 4 Jan. 1868
General Grant replaced by Stanton (by the senate), 14, 15 Jan. ,,
The house of representatives declare that there is no valid government in the south; and transfer the jurisdiction from president Johnson to Grant, as general of the army . . . 21 Jan. ,,
Great commercial depression; Mr. Wells, the revenue commissioner, recommends "peace, retrenchment, and reform" . . . . . Jan. ,,
The inland cotton tax repealed . about 1 Feb. ,,
Edward Thornton, new British ambassador, and Charles Dickens received by the president 7 Feb. ,,
Angry correspondence between the president and gen. Grant . . . . . 28 Jan.-14 Feb. ,,
President Johnson orders dismissal of Stanton, and appoints gen. Thomas secretary of war, 21 Feb.; declared illegal by the senate . 22 Feb. ,,
The impeachment of the president voted by house of representatives (126 to 47), 24 Feb.; reported at the bar of the senate by Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham . . . . . 25 Feb. ,,
Nine articles of impeachment (for issuing order for removal of E. M. Stanton from war-office, and following proceedings) adopted by representatives (127 to 47) . . . . . 2 March, ,,
Bill of impeachment of Johnson sent up to the senate by the house of representatives, 4 March, ,,
Judicious speech of lord Stanley in the British house of commons on the *Alabama* claims, 6 March, ,,
Trial of president Johnson comes before the senate, 23 March, ,,
Impeachment opened by gen. Butler 30 March, ,,
Mr. Dickens sails from New York, after most affectionate parting . . . . . 22 April, ,,
National republican convention at Chicago; announce their "platform"; approving the congress reconstruction policy; severely condemning president Johnson; denouncing repudiation of the debt; declaring for protection of naturalised citizens, &c., 20 May; and proposing general Ulysses Grant as the next president, and Mr. Colfax as vice-president . . . . 21 May, 1868
The senate reject the 11th article of the impeachment . . . . . 16 May, ,,
Reject 2nd and 3rd articles; and adjourn *sine die;* intense excitement among republicans, 26 May, ,,
Mr. Stanton resigns, 27 May; succeeded by gen. Schofield . . . . . 30 May, ,,
Death of the ex-president James Buchanan, 1 June, ,,
Chinese embassy received by the president, 5 June, ,,
Bill for re-admitting North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama, to representation in congress, passed by the senate, 11 June, ,,
Mr. Reverdy Johnson nominated ambassador to Great Britain . . . . . 12 June, ,,
Arkansas re-admitted over the president's veto, 20 June, ,,
The democratic convention nominate Horatio Seymour for president, and Francis P. Blair for vice-president . . . . . 4—7 July, ,,
General amnesty (with exceptions) issued 4 July, ,,
Wyoming territory organised . . . 22 July, ,,
Act for protection of naturalised citizens abroad passed . . . . . 27 July, ,,
Thaddeus Stevens dies . . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Total debt declared, 2,641,002,572 dollars . 1 Nov. ,,
General Ulysses Grant, elected 18th president 3 Nov. ,,
General Sheridan's victory over insurgent Indians; a village burnt . . . . . 27 Nov. ,,
Any repudiation of debt renounced by the house of representatives (154 to 6) . . . 14 Dec. ,,
General pardon issued . . . . 25 Dec. ,,
Cornell university (*which see*) founded . . . ,,
Convention respecting *Alabama* claims signed by lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, 14 Jan. 1869
Prosecution of Jefferson Davis dropped; a *nolle prosequi* entered . . . . . 6 Feb. ,,
Indian war reported over . . . . Feb. ,,
Alabama treaty rejected by committee of senate, 18 Feb. ,,
Suffrage bill, abolishing all distinctions of race, colour, and property, passed . . 21 Feb. ,,
General Schenk's bill, declaring that all national obligations shall be paid in coin, passed 3 March, ,,
Adjournment of 40th congress; meeting of 41st congress; gen. Grant assumes office . 4 March, ,,
Schenk's bill for cash payments passed by senate, 15 March, ,,
Convention respecting *Alabama* claim rejected by the senate . . . . . 13 April, ,,
John Lothrop Motley appointed minister at London, April, ,,
Naturalisation treaty with Great Britain ratified by senate . . . . . 15 April, ,,
Great peace jubilee held at Boston; colossal concert (10,371 voices, 1094 instruments, with anvils, bells, &c.) began . . . . 15 June, ,,
Wm. Pitt Fessenden, financier, died . 8 Sept. ,,
Steam-boat, *Stonewall*, burnt on the Mississippi; about 200 persons perish . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Free-trade agitation prevalent . . Oct.—Dec. ,,
Adm. Charles Stewart, "old iron-side," aged 92, died 6 Nov. ,,
Correspondence respecting *Alabama* claims, &c. between lord Clarendon and Mr. Hamilton Fish (June—Oct. 1869), published . . . Dec. ,,
Renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada rejected by congress . . . . . 13 Dec. ,,
U. S. corvette *Oneida* sunk by collision with British P. & O. steamer *Bombay;* 112 lives lost, 24 Jan. 1870
[Capt. Eyre, of the *Bombay*, severely censured for not waiting to give succour.]
Darien canal scheme approved by congress, Jan.; treaty signed . . . . . 26 Jan. ,,
Prince Arthur presented to president Grant, 24 Jan.; attended Mr. Peabody's funeral . 8 Feb. ,,
Virginia (15 Jan.) and Mississippi re-admitted to congress . . . . . 3 Feb. ,,
Bill for purchase of St. Thomas's isle rejected by senate . . . . . 23 March, ,,
Texas (15 Mar.) and Georgia re-admitted to congress, 20 April, ,,
By amendments of the constitution, negroes admitted to equal rights with whites . April, ,,

The tariff bill opposed by freetraders . . May, 1870
Non-recognition of Cuba affirmed . . June, ,,
Lincoln state (out of New Mexico) constituted, June, ,,
Strong opposition to Chinese immigration; citizenship refused by the senate . . . 4 July, ,,
Admiral J. A. Dahlgren died . . 12 or 13 July, ,,
Session of congress closed . . . 15 July, ,,
J. L. Motley, minister to Great Britain, recalled, July, ,,
New tariff bill passed (new rates take effect, 1 Jan. 1871) . . . . . ,,
Admiral David Farragut died, aged 70 . 14 Aug. ,,
Strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war proclaimed . . . . . Aug. ,,
Senator Oliver P. Morton accepts the embassy to Great Britain . . . . . 23 Sept. ,,
Great loss of life and property through floods in Virginia and Maryland, end of . Sept.-2 Oct. ,,
Total debt, 2,346,913,645 dollars . . . Oct. ,,
Total public debt, the principal and interest, 2,346,913,652 dollars . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Great reduction of the heavy internal taxation begins . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Movement against the Mormons on account of their polygamy . . . . . 1 Oct. ,,
Meeting of the southern convention at Cincinnati for political and commercial affairs . 4 Oct. ,,
General Robert Lee dies, aged 62 . . 12 Oct. ,,
President Grant issues a proclamation against Fenianism, and attacks on Cuba . . 13 Oct. ,,
Mr. Morton declines the embassy to Britain for party reasons . . . about 25 Oct. ,,
The republican majority in the congress greatly reduced by the "fall" election (the first in which all races are duly represented) . . Nov. ,,
Gen. Cox, secretary of interior, dismissed; quarrel between him and the president . . Nov. ,,
Total debt, 2,334,308,494 dollars . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Annual message of the president: he regrets failure of proposal for annexing St. Domingo; and of the non-settlement of the Alabama claims; and complains of Canadian aggression . 5 Dec. ,,
Population: 33,581,680 whites; 4,879,323 coloured; *Indians*, 25,733; Chinese, 63,196; Japanese, 55; total, 38,549,987 . . . . . Dec. ,,
Mr. Motley terms his recall "an outrage" 7 Dec. ,,
Gen. Robert Schenck appointed minister in London; accepts . . . . . 21 Dec. ,,
New tariff in operation . . . . . 1 Jan. 1871
George Ticknor, historian, dies . . . 26 Jan. ,,
Statue of Abraham Lincoln in the capitol at Washington, unveiled . . . . . 25 Jan. ,,
42nd congress meets (senate, 47 republicans; 15 democrats) . . . . . 4 March, ,,
Proclamation against the Ku Klux in N. Carolina, 5 March, ,,
Commission to settle disputes with Great Britain respecting the *Alabama*, &c., fishery question, and the San Juan affair: for the British, the earl de Grey (since marquis of Ripon), sir Stafford Northcote, and others; for the Americans, secretary Fish, gen. Schenck, and others; announced 10 Feb.; meet at Washington, 27 Feb.; sign treaty, agreeing to arbitration at Geneva, &c. (see *Alabama*, and *San Juan*), 8 May; ratified, 26 May, ,,
General Schenck warmly received at Liverpool, 3 June, ,,
An American fleet, accompanied by English and French and German ships, arrives at Corea to conclude a treaty for protection of mariners; on attempting to explore the island the Europeans are assailed from masked batteries; the Corean forts are then attacked and destroyed; and negociations renewed . . . . . June, ,,
Formation of the "new departure" democrat party advocating perfect freedom of all males irrespective of race and colour, full political restoration of the southern states, and free trade; about July, ,,
Chicago destroyed by fire; great exertions to relieve the sufferers; see *Chicago*; about 2000 lives lost by fires in N. W. forests . . . 8-11 Oct. ,,
Col. Hodge, paymaster of the regular army, confesses great defalcations since 10 Sept. 1864; convicted to long imprisonment . . . Nov. ,,
European and North American railway opened at Bangor, Maine, by lord Lisgar and gen. Grant, 18 Oct. ,,
Dispute between the U.S. foreign minister, Hamilton Fish, and the Russian envoy Katakazy (for undue interference); Katakazy dismissed Nov. 1871
Grand duke Alexis of Russia warmly received at New York . . . . . 18 Nov. ,,
Congress opened; president in his message refers to peace abroad and prosperity at home . 4 Dec. ,,
Formal meeting of the *Alabama* arbitration commission at Geneva (adjourned to 15 June) . 18 Dec. ,,
Gen. Halleck died . . . . . Jan. 1872
General amnesty bill passed . . . . 16 Jan. ,,
American case under the treaty of Washington; claims indirect damages by *Alabama* and other vessels; much excitement in England . Jan. ,,
Despatch from the British minister sent 2 Feb.; reply received (not divulged to parliament), 14 March, ,,
Further correspondence (see *Alabama*), March, April, ,,
Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, nominated president by many republicans, 4 May, ,,
New tariff, reduced duties to begin from 1 Aug.; passed . . . . . 4 June, ,,
General Grant nominated for re-election as president by the republicans at Pennsylvania . 6 June, ,,
Continued negotiations respecting the *Alabama* affair, May; nothing settled; congress adjourns to December . . . . . 10 June, ,,
Dispute with Spain respecting unjust imprisonment of Dr. Howard, an American citizen, in Cuba since 13 Dec. 1870; settled; Dr. Howard released . . . . . June. ,,
Formation of straight-out democrat party, about June, ,,
Great international musical peace jubilee at Boston, 17 June—4 July, ,,
Coalition between the democrats and the liberal republicans at Baltimore to support Greeley, 10 July, ,,
Trial of Edward S. Stokes for murder of James Fisk of the Erie Ring (see *New York*, 1872), 15 July, ,,
United States squadron at Southampton, England, visited by the prince of Wales . . 13 Aug. ,,
Judge Barnard convicted of corruption, and removed from office and disqualified . . . 19 Aug. ,,
The "straight-out democrats" nominate Charles O'Connor for president . . . . Sept. ,,
Announcement of the award of the Geneva arbitration on the *Alabama*, &c. (about 3,229,166*l.*) Sept. ,,
Wm. Henry Seward, statesman, died . 10 Oct. ,,
The emperor of Germany, arbitrator in the San Juan difficulty, awards the island to the United States . . . . . 23 Oct. ,,
Total debt of the States, 2,276,828,101 dollars, 1 Nov. ,,
Gen. Grant re-elected president (by 300 electoral votes; 68 for Greeley) . . . . . 5 Nov. ,,
Death of Horace Greeley, aged 61 . . 29 Nov. ,,
Sergeant William Bates walked from Gretna Green to London, carrying the American flag; warmly received everywhere (the feat originated in a wager); arrived 29 Nov.; rode through London to Guildhall . . . . . 30 Nov. ,,
Gen. Grant in his message says that the results of the arbitration leave Great Britain and the United States without a shadow upon their friendly relations . . . . . 2 Dec. ,,
Modoc Indians, near Oregon, defeat troops sent to expel them . . . . . 17 Jan. 1873
Visit of professor Tyndall; he lectures in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, &c., Sept. 1872—Feb. ,,
Vice-president Colfax accused of perjury Feb. ,,
Civil war in Louisiana, fighting at New Orleans, Feb. ,,
The congress opened, great Credit Mobilier scandal, members accused of bribery . . March, ,,
General Canby and others massacred (see *Modocs*), 11 April; capt. Jack and others captured; end of the war . . . . . 1 June ,,
Death of chief justice Chase . . . . 7 May, ,,
Hiram Powers, sculptor of "the Greek Slave," died at Florence . . . . . 27 June, ,,
Steamer *Wawasset* takes fire on the Potomac; about 70 perish . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
Cash payments (in silver) resumed . . . 28 Oct. ,,
Great excitement through the execution of Americans taken in the *Virginius* (see *Cuba*) . Nov. ,,

Public debt (less money in treasury) 2,141,833,476 dollars (about 4s. gold per dollar). . 1 Nov. 1873
President Grant's message: (calm) . . 2 Dec. ,,
Great deficiency in the revenue (about 17,000,000l.) announced . . . . . Dec. ,,
Alex. H. Stephens, the great confederate leader, returns to political life and the legislature Dec. ,,
Women's *whisky-war* in S. Ohio: endeavour to suppress the liquor traffic by prayers, singing, &c., opposite the shops, Feb.: in New York 27 Feb. 1874
Ex-president Fillmore died . . . 8 March, ,,
Charles Sumner, senator, died . . 11 March, ,,
Women's whisky-war resisted; subsides March, April, ,,
President Grant's veto of the currency bill for creating inconvertible paper money, advocated by the Butler party . . . . . 22 April, ,,
Total debt, 2,285,786,818·89 dollars . 1 Aug. ,,
Fierce white and black riots at Austin, Mississippi, quelled by the military (after loss of 15 lives) 12 Aug. ,,
Great excitement respecting the Beecher-Tilton scandal; the rev. H. Beecher, a great preacher, accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, July; acquitted by a committee of his church . 27 Aug. ,,
Pennsylvania Republican Convention choose governor John F. Hartranft for next president Aug. ,,
Insurrection of negroes at Trenton, Tennessee; suppressed; leaders hanged . . . Aug. ,,
Centenary of the meeting of delegates at Philadelphia celebrated . . . . . Sept. ,,
Insurrection of whites at New Orleans against R. D. Kellogg, the governor of Louisiana, whom they depose, 15 Sept.; they submit to the president; and Kellogg is restored . . 18 Sept. ,,
Great fire at Fall River cotton mills, Mass., about 60 lives lost . . . . . 19 Sept. ,,
Reported massacre of whites by Indians in N.W. provinces . . . . . Oct. ,,
The Republic, new government paper, started 4 Oct. ,,
Lincoln monument, Springfield, Illinois, inaugurated . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Triennial convention of the episcopal church; canon passed against ritualism . . . 27 Oct. ,,
Majority for democratic party in elections for congress reported . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,
President Grant's message, moderate . 7 Dec. ,,
The senate passes a bill for the resumption of cash payment, 1 Jan., 1879 . . . . Dec. ,,
Disturbances in New Orleans: government troops eject conservative members from the legislative assembly as unduly elected . . . 4 Jan. 1875
New York, Boston, and other cities protest: the president's excuse in his message . . Jan. ,,
Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada 4 Feb. ,,
Colorado and New Mexico to be made states Feb. ,,
Civil rights (of negroes) bill passed . Feb. ,,
The 44th congress comes into office, 4 March; (to meet on 6 Dec.) . . . . . ,,
Centenary of battle of Lexington celebrated 19 April, ,,
Centenary of battle of Bunker's hill celebrated June, ,,
Trial of Tilton *v.* Beecher ends: jury disagreeing, discharged . . . . . 2 July, ,,
Andrew Johnson, ex-president, dies . 31 July, ,,
Democratic conventions of New York declare in favour of hard money and resumption of cash payments . . . . . 16 Sept. ,,
John McCloskey, R. C. archbishop of New York, made the first North American cardinal, received in his church at Rome . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
President Grant, in addressing the Tennessee army in Iowa, protests against Roman catholic aggression . . . . . 30 Sept. ,,
Democratic inflationists defeated at elections for governor in Ohio and Iowa . . about 12 Oct. ,,
Virginia city destroyed by fire (see *Nevada*) 26 Oct. ,,
State official elections give large majority for republicans . . . . . about 2 Nov. ,,
President Grant's message; alludes to attacks on and defends unsectarian education; notices unsatisfactory state of Cuba, and hints at ultimate intervention . . . . . 7 Dec. ,,
Centennial year begun with great demonstrations at Philadelphia, &c. . . . . 1 Jan. 1876
General Babcock, secretary to president, acquitted of complicity in "Whisky frauds;" (resigned) 24 Feb. 1876
Mr. Belknap, secretary at war, accused of selling official places; resigns; impeached by congress 2 March, ,,
General Schenck, minister in London, charged with complicity in "Emma Mine frauds;" resigns and proceeds to America; R. H. Dana, appointed in his room . . . . . March, ,,
Salary of next president proposed to be reduced from 50,000 to 25,000 dollars . . March, ,,
Increased opposition to Chinese immigration March, ,,
Dana's appointment as British minister rejected by the senate . . . . . about 5 April, ,,
Lincoln monument, Washington; (erected by coloured people); unveiled . . . 14 April, ,,
Other scandals in government offices reported April, ,,
The president vetoes the bill for reduction of president's salary . . . . . 19 April, ,,
Issue of silver coin for small notes . . . May, ,,
Dispute with Great Britain respecting the extradition of Winslow, an American forger March-May, ,,
Mr. Pierrepoint, attorney-general, nominated minister for London . . . . . 5 May, ,,
International exhibition opened (see *Philadelphia*) 10 May, ,,
Political conferences at Philadelphia urge reforms May, ,,
Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, nominated president, and Wm. A. Wheeler vice-president, by the republican convention, Cincinnati 16 June, ,,
The arrangements for surrendering fugitive criminals in the treaty of 1842 nullified by the release of Winslow and Brent (see *Extradition*) . June ,,
General Custer and his army attack the Sioux Indians, fall into an ambuscade, and are nearly all killed . . . . . 25 June, ,,
Mr. Tilden nominated president by the democratic convention, St. Louis . . . 29 June, ,,
Massacre of negro militiamen by whites at Hamburg, S. Carolina, 9 July; 53 whites indicted for murder . . . . . Aug. ,,
Mr. Belknap's case in the senate: 35 vote him guilty of official corruption; 25 not; acquittal 1 Aug. ,,

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1789 & 1793. General George Washington, elected first president. 6 April.
1797. John Adams. 4 March.
1801 & 1805. Thomas Jefferson. 4 March.
1809 & 1813. James Madison. 4 March.
1817 & 1821. James Monroe. 4 March.
1825. John Quincey Adams. 4 March.
1829 & 1833. General Andrew Jackson. 4 March.
1837. Martin Van Buren. 4 March.
1841. General William Henry Harrison. 4 March. Died 4 April, succeeded by
1841. John Tyler (formerly vice-president).
1845. James Knox Polk. 4 March.
1849. General Zachary Taylor. 4 March. Died 9 July, 1850, succeeded by the vice-president,
1850. Millard Fillmore.
1853. General Franklin Pierce. 4 March.
1857. James Buchanan. 4 March.
1861 & 1865. Abraham Lincoln. 4 March. Shot 14 April; died 15 April, 1865; succeeded by vice-president,
1865. Andrew Johnson. 15 April.
1869 & 1873. Ulysses S. Grant. 4 March.

UNIVERSALISTS, who believe in the final salvation of all men. This doctrine, declared in the Talmud, and ascribed to Origen, about 230, was advocated by other early fathers, but opposed by St. Augustin, about 420; and condemned by the 5th general council at Constantinople, May, June, 553. It was received by the Unitarians in the 17th century, and avowed by numerous clergymen of the church of England. James Relly, who published his "Union" in 1760, founded the sect of Universalists in Britain; and John Murray, in America, about 1770. The sect barely exists in Britain, but flourishes in America.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE (*Plebiscitum*), one of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in their constitution of 1791; and used in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1852; and by the Italian States in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860, 1861, 1866, and 1870.

UNIVERSITIES. The most ancient in Europe are those of Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Salamanca. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the university and King's College were founded; see *Degrees*. The following dates are generally given:

Aberdeen founded	1494	Frankfort-on-the-Oder	1506	Paderborn	1592
Abo, Finland	1640	Franeker	1585	Padua, Italy	1228
Andrews, St., Scotland	1411	Fribourg, Germany	1460	Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca	1249
Angers, chiefly law	1364	Geneva	1368	Palermo	1447
Anjou, 1349; enlarged	,,	Ghent	1816	Paris, 792; renovated	1200
Athens	1836	Glasgow	1450	Parma	1482
Barcelona, revived	1841	Gottingen	1735	Pau	1722
Basle, Switzerland	1460	Granada, Spain	1537	Pavia, 1360; enlarged	1599
Berlin	1819	Gripswald	1547	Perpignan	1349
Berne	1834	Groningen, Friesland	1614	Perugia, Italy	1307
Besançon, Burgundy	1676	Halle, Saxony	1694	Petersburg, St., 1747; again	1819
Bologna, Italy	1116	Harvard, U.S.	1638	Pisa, 1343; enlarged	1552
Bonn	1784, 1818	Heidelberg	1386	Poitiers	1431
Bordeaux	1472	Helmstadt	1575	Prague	1348
Bourges	1465	Ingolstadt, Bavaria	1573	Queen's University (Ireland)	1850
Breslau	1702	Jena, or Sala, Thuringia	1547	Rheims, 1145; enlarged	1548
Bruges, French Flanders	1665	Kiel, Holstein	1665	Rome	1245
Brussels	1834	King's College, London (*which see*)	1829	Rostock, Mecklenburg	1419
Caen, Normandy, 1436; revived	1803	Königsberg, Prussia	1544	Salamanca	1239
Cambridge, began about 635 (?); revived	1109	Leipsic, Saxony	1409	Salerno	1233
Cambridge, New England, projected	1630	Leyden, Holland	1575	Salzburg	1623
Christiania	1811	Liège	1816	Saragossa, Aragon	1474
Cologne, in Germany, refounded	1385	Lima, in Peru	1614	Seville	1504
Compostella, Spain	1517	Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra	1391	Sienna	1380
Coimbra, Portugal	1279	London University (*which see*)	1826	Siguenza, Spain	1517
Copenhagen	1476	Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged	1426	Sorbonne, France	1253
Cordova, Spain	968	Lyons, France	830, 1300	Strasbourg	1538
Corfu	1823	Madrid	1836	Stutgardt	1775
Cracow, Poland, 700; revived	1364	Mantua	1625	Toledo, Spain	1499
Dijon, France	1722	Marburg	1527	Toulouse	1229
Dillingen, Swabia	1565	Mechlin, Flanders	1440	Treves, Germany	1473
Dole, Burgundy	1422	Mentz	1477	Tubingen, Würtemberg	1477
Dorpat	1632	Milan	1565	Turin	1405
Douay, French Flanders	1568	Montpellier	1289	Upsal, Sweden	1476
Dresden, Saxony	1694	Moscow, 1754; again	1803	Utrecht, Holland	1634
Drumcondra (catholic), Ireland	1862	Munich	1826	Valence, Dauphiné	1454
Dublin (see *Trinity College*)	1591	Munster	1491	Valencia	1209
Durham	1831	Nancy	1769	Valladolid	1346
Edinburgh, founded by James VI.	1582	Nantes	1460	Venice	1592
Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged	1390	Naples	1224	Vienna	1365
Erlangen	1743	Orange	1365	Wittenburg	1502
Evora, Portugal	1533	Orleans, France	1305	Wurtzburg	1403
Florence, Italy, enlarged	1439	Oxford (see *Oxford*)	879	Wilna	1803
				Zurich	1832

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. Royal commission appointed to enquire into their income and property, in 1872; reported in Oct. 1874, that the united income for 1871, was 754,405*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*; see *Cambridge and Oxford*.

UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE. The contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at first near Oxford, afterwards on the river Thames, began 10 June, 1829, and has been annual since 1856. In 1864, after 20 contests, the opposing parties were equal; but on 8 April, 1865, 24 March, 1866, 13 April, 1867, 4 April, 1868, and 17 March, 1869, Oxford won; the last time being the 9th in succession. Cambridge won, 6 April, 1870, 1 April, 1871, 23 March, 1872, 29 March, 1873, and 28 March, 1874. Oxford won, 20 March, 1875; Cambridge won, 8 April, 1876. In the international boat-race between the universities of Oxford and Harvard, Massachusetts, U.S., Oxford won, 27 Aug. 1869.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (London), see *London University*, and *Oxford*.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS, see *Dodson's Act*.

UNIVERSITY TESTS (Religious). A bill for their abolition was rejected by the lords, 19 July, 1869, and 14 July, 1870; passed, and received royal assent, 16 June, 1871. A similar act for Trinity College, Dublin, was passed in May, 1873.

UNKNOWN TONGUES, see *Irvingites*, note.

UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT, see *Parliament*, 1404.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS COMMISSION, see *Seamen* and *Merchant Shipping Act*.

UPSAL (Sweden). The Swedish rulers were kings of Upsal till 1001. The university was founded in 1476, by Sten Sture, the "protector."

URANIUM, a brittle grey metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.

URANUS, a planet with eight satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, 13 March, 1781, first called Georgium Sidus, after George III.; next Herschel; and, finally, Uranus. It is about twice

as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. The anniversary of its first revolution (in 84 years 7 days) since its discovery, was celebrated on 20 March, 1865. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune, in 1846. Uranus has 8 satellites; 6 discovered by Herschel, 2 in 1787, 2 in 1790; 2 in 1794; and 1 by Lassell, and 1 by Struve, in 1847.

URBANISTS, see *Clementines*, and *Clare*.

URBINO, the ancient Urbinum Hortense, central Italy, capital of a duchy created for Malatesta, 1474. It was treacherously seized by Cæsar Borgia, 1502; captured by Julius II., 1503; and given to Borgia, 1504; given to Lorenzo de' Medici by Leo X. 1516; after many vicissitudes recovered by the duke Francesco, 1522; on the duke's resignation annexed to the papal states, 1631; annexed to Italy, 1860.

URICONIUM, see *Wroxeter*.

URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT AND PERFECTION (*Exodus* xxviii. 30), words connected with the breastplate worn by the high priest when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God (1490 B.C.).

URSULINE NUNS (so called from St. Ursula), founded originally by St. Angela of Brescia), about 1537. Several communities existed in England; and some still exist in Ireland.

URUGUAY, BANDA ORIENTALE, a republic in South America, formerly part of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres; declared its independence, 25 Aug. 1825; recognised 4 Oct. 1828; constitution proclaimed 18 July, 1830. Population about 450,000.

The president of the executive, G. A. Pereyra, elected in 1856; succeeded by B. P. Berro . .		1860
Civil war broke out in consequence of the invasion of the ex-president, general Venancio Flores,	26 June,	1863
The vice-president Aguirre became president,	1 March,	1864
He refused to modify his ministry according to the desire of general Flores, who marched towards the capital	June,	,,
Flores became provisional president. . .	Feb.	1865
F. A. Vidal elected president . . .	1 March,	1866
During an insurrection of the Blanco party (headed by Berro), at Montevideo, general Flores was assassinated; the troops remained faithful; insurrection soon suppressed, and Berro shot,	19 Feb.	1868
Gen. Lorenzo Battle elected president.	1 March,	,,
Blanco insurrection repressed, July, 1871; ended,	Jan.	1872
Revolution at Montevideo; Ellazio's government overthrown; Pedro Varela provisional president, about	15 Jan.	1875

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, see *Diffusion*.

USES, STATUTE OF, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1535-6); see *Charitable Uses*.

USHANT, an island near Brest, N.W. France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

(1.) On 27 July, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the French, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbour of Brest. Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to admiral sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. Palliser preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried and acquitted, and the charge against him declared to be "malicious and ill-founded."

(2.) Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet, taking six ships of the line, and sinking one of large force, and several others, 1 June, 1794. While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbour, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great. The day was long termed in England the "glorious first of June."

USURY from a stranger was permitted to the Jews, but forbidden from their brethren, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xxii. 25. *Deut.* xxiii. 13.) This law was enforced by Nehemiah, 445 B.C. (*Neh.* v.) Usury was prohibited by the English parliament, 1341. Until the 15th century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted; see *Jews*. By the 37th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI., but re-enacted 13 Eliz. 1570. For later legislation, see *Interest*.

UTAH, a western territory of North America, was organised 9 Sept. 1850; the capital, Great Salt Lake City, became the chief seat of the *Mormonites* (*which see*).

UTICA (N. Africa), an ancient Tyrian colony, an ally of Carthage, named in the treaty with the Romans 348 B.C. Here Cato the younger, after the defeat of the partisans of Pompey at Thapsus, committed suicide, 46 B.C. Utica flourished greatly after the fall of Carthage, and was made a Roman city by Augustus on account of its favouring Julius Cæsar. It suffered by the invasion of the Vandals, 439; and of the Saracens, about 700.

UTILITARIANISM, termed the "greatest happiness principle," the philosophy which proposes the attainment of the greatest happiness of the greatest number; a doctrine ascribed to Priestley by Bentham. The doctrine is found in the writings of Locke, Hartley, Hume, and Paley; but was chiefly propounded by Jeremy Bentham in his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," 1780-89, and by John Stuart Mill, who died 9 May, 1873. Mill founded a small "utilitarian society," in 1822. He took the name from Galt's "Annals of the Parish."

UTRAQUISTS, see *Calixtins*.

UTRECHT (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*) became the seat of an independent bishopric about 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V. in 1528. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*) 1579. The *treaty of Utrecht*, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire, 11 April, 1713. This treaty secured the Protestant succession in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of the works of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, 9 May, 1787; was acquired by the French, 18 Jan. 1795, and restored at the peace, 1814.

UXBRIDGE (W. Middlesex). On 30 Jan. 1645, commissioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and the parliament; they separated without effect, 22 Feb. The latter required absolute control of the army and navy, the abolition of the episcopacy, liturgy, &c.

V.

VACATIONS, see *Terms*.

VACCINATION (from *Variola Vaccina*, the cow-pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. He was born in 1749, and educated for the medical profession, partially under John Hunter. Having heard that milkmaids who had had the cow-pox never took the small-pox, he, about 1780, conceived the idea of vaccination. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child, on 14 May, 1796, the *pus* from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. He announced his success in a memoir published 1798, and vaccination, begun 21 Jan. 1799, soon became general, after much opposition. For this Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from parliament, 2 June, 1802, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. The first national institution for vaccination, the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded 19 Jan. 1803. The emperor Napoleon valued Dr. Jenner so highly, that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. Dr. Jenner died suddenly, 26 Jan. 1823.

The Vaccination act, 3 & 4 Vict. passed . 23 July, 1840
An *important* blue-book, entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the board of health in. 1857
A statue, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to Jenner's memory in Trafalgar-square 30 April, 1858
It was removed to *Kensington in* 1862
Vaccination was made compulsory in England in 1853, and in Ireland and Scotland 1863
A statue was erected by the French at Boulogne, and inaugurated . . . . . 11 Sept. 1865
These laws were consolidated and amended by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, 12 Aug. 1867 (see *Small-pox* and *Inoculation*), and amended in, ... 1871
Much opposition to vaccination; an anti-vaccination society formed, 1870-71; a parliamentary commission appointed . . . . 13 Feb. „

VADIMONIS LACUS, the Vadimonian lake, Umbria, central Italy, near which the Etruscans were totally defeated in two severe engagements by the Roman consuls: 1, by Fabius Maximus, 309 B.C.; 2, by Cornelius Dolabella, 283.

VAGRANTS. By law, after being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted was to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 1535; a third time convicted, death. A vagabond to be branded with a V, and be a slave for two years, 1547. If he absconded and was caught, he was to be branded with S, and be a slave for life. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The present Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV. c. 83) was passed in 1824. There were about 33,000 tramps in England and Wales in 1865.

VALDENSES, see *Waldenses*.

VALENÇAY, a château near Châteauroux, central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. His kingdom was restored to Ferdinand by a treaty signed 8 Dec. 1813.

VALENCIA (E. Spain), the *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans, became the capital of a Moorish kingdom 1000; annexed to Aragon 1238. Its university, founded, it is said, in the 13th century, was revived in the 15th. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707. It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Moncey, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, 9 Jan. 1812.

VALENCIENNES (N. France). This city (founded about 399 B.C.), after many changes, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677, and annexed 1678. It was besieged from 23 May to 28 July, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, 27-30 Aug. 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores.

VALENTIA, a Roman province, including the country between the walls of Severus and Adrian, was reconquered from the Picts and Scots by Theodosius, and named after Valentinian I. the reigning emperor, 368.

VALENTINE'S DAY (14 Feb.). Valentine is said to have been a bishop, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome; others say under Aurelian, in 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on 14 Feb. 1856. 530,300 was the estimated number of valentines delivered in 1864; in 1870, 1,545,755. The origin of the ancient custom of "choosing a valentine" has been much controverted; see *Post*.

VALENTINIANS, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called Æones, or Ages. He taught in the 2nd century, and published a gospel and psalms: his followers added other errors.

VALLADOLID (Spain), the Roman Pintia and the Moorish Belad Walíd: was recovered for the Christians by Ordoño II., the first king of Leon, 914-23. It became capital of Castile in the 15th century. It was taken by the French Jan. 1808; and captured by the English, 4 June, 1813. Here died Christopher Columbus, 20 May, 1506.

VALLAMBROSA (Central Italy). A Benedictine abbey was founded here by John Gualbert, about 1038. The monks were termed Vallambrosians.

VALMY (N.E. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellermann, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, 20 Sept. 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the republicans; and Kellermann was made duke of Valmy in 1808.

VALOIS, a county (N. France) given by Philip III. to his younger son Charles, whose son Philip became king as Philip IV. in 1328; see *France*, p. 305.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, a report of the annual value of church property, made by order in 1534, was published by the Record Commission in 1810-34.

VALPARAISO, principal port of Chili, South America, was bombarded by the Spanish admiral Mendez Nuñez, on 31 March, 1866, when much property was destroyed. It suffered by earthquakes in 1822, 1829, and 1851.

VALTELLINE (N. Italy), a district near the Rhætian Alps, seized by the Grison league, 1512, and ceded to it, 1530. At the instigation of Spain, the catholics rose and massacred the protestants, 19-21 July, 1620. After much contention between the French and Austrians, the neutrality of the Valtelline was assured in 1639. It was annexed to the Cisalpine republic in 1797; to Italy, 1807; to Austria, 1814; to Italy, 1860.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY ACT, to provide for the uniform assessment of rateable property in the metropolis, was passed 9 Aug. 1869.

VALVASOR or **VAVASSOR**. The first dignity beneath a peer was anciently that of *vidames*, *vicedomini*, or *valvasors*. Valvasors are mentioned by our ancient lawyers as *viri magnæ dignitatis*, and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Now, the first personal dignity after the nobility is a knight of the Garter. *Blackstone.*

VANADIUM (from Vanadis, the Scandinavian Venus), metal discovered by Sefström, in 1830, combined with iron ore. A similar metal, discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named *Erythronium*, was proved by Wöhler to be Vanadium. Vanadium was discovered in the copper-bearing beds in Cheshire, in 1865, by H. E. Roscoe, by whom its peculiarities were further studied, and published in 1867-8. It is likely to be useful in photography and dyeing.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, North Pacific ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846, this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighbouring main land in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (*which see*). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857. The island was united with British Columbia by act passed in Aug. 1866; and on 24 May, 1868, Victoria was declared the capital. Lord Dufferin, governor-general of Canada, was warmly received here, 15 Aug. 1876. See *Juan, San.*

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed 7 Jan. 1791, and returned 24 Sept. 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the north-west coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS, a Germanic race, attacked the Roman empire in the 3rd century, and began to ravage Germany and Gaul, 406-14; their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411; under Genseric they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, 429, and took Carthage, Oct. 439. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out by the Saracen Moors. The dukes of Mecklenburg style themselves princes of the Vandals.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

429. Genseric (see *Mecklenburg*).	496. Thrasimund.
477. Hunneric, his son.	523. Hilderic.
484. Gundamund.	531. Gelimer.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND (called Tasmania since 1853), was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, 24 Nov. 1642, and named after the governor of the Dutch East Indies.

Visited by Furneaux, 1773; Cook	1777
Proved to be an island by Flinders, who explored Bass's Straits	1799
Taken possession of by lieut. Bower	1803
Arrival of col. Collins, the first governor, with convicts; Hobart Town founded	1804
Bishopric of Tasmania established	1842
Transportation abolished	1853
Visited by the duke of Edinburgh 7-18 Jan.	1868
Population, 1857, 81,492; 1865, 95,201 (only 4 remained of the aborigines); 1870, 99,328.	
Col. Thos. Gore Brown, governor	1862
Charles Ducane, governor Aug.	1868
Fred. Aloysius Weld, governor	1874

VANGUARD, see *Wrecks*, 1875.

VARANGIANS, OR VARAGIANS, a name given to northern pirates, who invaded Flanders, about 813; France, about 840; Italy, 852. Their leader, Ruric, invited by the Novgorodians to help them, founded the Russian monarchy, 862.

VARENNES, a town in N.E. France, is celebrated for the arrest of Louis XVI., his queen, sister, and two children. They fled from the Tuileries on 21 June, 1791; were taken here the next day, and conducted back to Paris, mainly through Drouet, the postmaster, who, at an intermediate town, recognised the king.

VARIABLE STARS. The variation of brightness in certain stars is said to have been first observed in a small star of Cetus, or the Whale, by Daniel Fabricius, 13 Aug. 1596. In Oct. of same year the star had vanished. Since then many similar variations have been observed by Goodricke, Herschel, and other astronomers; and Mr. Pogson has constructed a table of 38 variable stars. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the phenomena. *Eng. Cyc.*

VARNA, a fortified town and seaport in Bulgaria, European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, 10 Nov. 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II. and the Hungarians under their king Ladislaus and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner, who had opposed the Christians breaking the truce for ten years, recently made at Segedin. The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the headquarters of his army, then besieging the place, 5 Aug. 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, 7 Aug.; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, 11 Oct. 1828. It was restored at the peace in 1829; its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored. The allied armies disembarked at Varna, 29 May, 1854, and sailed for the Crimea, 3 Sept. They suffered severely from cholera.

VASSALAGE, see *Feudal Laws*, and *Slavery*.

VASSAR COLLEGE (on the east bank of the Hudson, United States), for the higher education of women, was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861.

VASSY (N.E. France). The massacre of the protestants at this place by the duke of Guise on 1 March, 1562, led to desolating civil wars.

VATICAN (Rome), the ancient Mons Vaticanus, a hill of Rome. The commencement of the palace is ascribed to Constantine, Liberius, and Symmachus. It became the residence of the pope at his return from Avignon, 1377. The palace is said to contain 7000 rooms, rich in works of art, ancient and modern. The library, founded by pope Nicholas V., 1448, is exceedingly rich in printed books and MSS. — Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829-38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748. — The ancient Vatican Codex of the Old and New Testament in Greek was published at Rome in 1857. For "Vatican Decrees," see *Councils*.

VAUD, a Swiss canton, after having been successfully held by the Franks, the kings of Burgundy, emperors of Germany, dukes of Zähringen, and dukes of Savoy, was conquered by the Bernese, Jan. 1536, and annexed, 1554. Vaud, made independent in 1798, joined the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was obtained in 1830, after agitation.

VAUDOIS, see *Waldenses*.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE, constructed of iron under the direction of Mr. Walker, at an expense of 150,000*l.* (to be defrayed by a toll). The first stone was laid 9 May, 1811, by prince Charles, eldest son of the duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was opened on 4 June, 1816.

VAUXHALL GARDENS (London), were so denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, Falkeshall, Fox-hall, or Faukeshall, said to have been the property of Fulke de Breauté about 1282. The tradition that this house or any other adjacent was the property of Guy Fawkes is erroneous. The premises were the property of Jane Vaux in 1615, and the mansion-house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1732. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public; but the New Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned by Pepys 1665, Wycherley 1672, and in the *Spectator* 1711, as a place of great resort. The gardens were opened for a "ridotto al fresco" 7 June, 1732, by Jonathan Tyers, who spared no pains or expense to maintain his success. The greatest season was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590*l.* The greatest number of persons in one night was 2 Aug. 1833, when 20,137 persons paid for admission. The number on the then *supposed last* night, 5 Sept. 1839, was 1089 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, 9 Sept. 1841, for 20,200*l.*, and again 20 Aug. 1859. The last performances at Vauxhall took place on 25 July, 1859. The ground has been sold for building purposes.

VEDAS, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanskrit, were probably written about 1000 B.C. Veda means knowledge. These books comprise hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulæ. The edition by professor Max Müller, printed under the patronage of the East India Company, appeared in 1849-74. Four volumes of a translation by H. H. Wilson appeared in 1850-67.

VEGETABLES for the table were brought from Flanders about 1520; see *Gardening*.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, founded 1847, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, held their fifteenth anniversary in London, 4 Sept. 1862. A meeting was held at Manchester, 14 Oct. 1874.

VEHMIC TRIBUNAL: *Vehmgerichte*, *Fehmgerichte*, or *Femgerichte*, were secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace, had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance in 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. Persons of the most exalted rank were subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. The emperors endeavoured to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Their last court, it is said, was held in 1568. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein." A remnant of this tribunal was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in 1811.

VEII, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the Romans and Veientes frequent wars occurred, till Veii was utterly destroyed, after ten years' siege, 396 B.C. The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at the river Cremera, by the Veientes, 477 B.C.

VELLORE (S.E. India) became the residence of the family of the dethroned sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops, 1799. The revolt of the sepoys, in which the family of the late Tippoo took an active part, took place 10 July, 1806. The insurgents were subdued by colonel Gillespie, and mostly put to the sword; about 800 sepoys were killed.

VELOCIPEDES. A machine of this kind was invented by Blanchard the aëronaut, and described in the *Journal de Paris*, 27 July, 1779; and one was invented by Nicéphore Niepce in 1818. The "dandy-horse" or "Draisena, a machine called a velocipede," was patented for the Baron von Drais, in Paris and London in 1818, and described in "Ackermann's Repository," Feb. 1819. These machines came again into use in 1861; and since 1867 have been very common under various forms, termed bicycles and tricycles. Velocipede races took place at the Crystal Palace, 26 May, 1869, and frequently since. Mr. John Mayall and two friends travelled to Brighton on velocipedes, 17 Feb. 1869.

Mr. Stanton went from London to Bath, 106 miles, on a bicycle, in 8 h. 28 min. . . . 17 Aug. 1874
Similar feats since performed. Ordinary speed with bicycles 8 miles an hour; with tricycles 10 miles may be attained.—*Field* . . Oct. ,,
A gentleman said to have travelled 1000 miles in Ireland and Wales; expenses 25*l.* . . . . . ,,
Bicycle clubs formed in London, &c. 1875

VELVET. The manufacture, long confined to Genoa, Lucca, and other places in Italy, was carried to France, and thence to England, about 1685. Velvet is mentioned by Joinville in 1272; and our king Richard II., in his will, directed his body to be clothed "in velveto," 1399. Jerome Lanyer in London patented his "velvet paper" in 1634.

VENAISSIN COMTAT, or COMTAT (S. France), after various changes, was ceded to pope Gregory X. 1274; and retained by his successors till 1791, when, with Avignon, it was re-united to France.

VENDÉE, see *La Vendée*.

VENDÔME COLUMN (132 feet 2 inches high), erected in the Place Vendôme, Paris, by Napoleon I. in 1806, to commemorate his successful campaign in Germany in 1805. On its side were bas-reliefs by Launay. It was pulled down by the communists "in the name of international fraternity," 16 May, 1871; restored by the national assembly, 31 Aug. 1874; statue of Napoleon I. on the top, replaced 28 Dec. 1875.

VENETI, maritime Gauls inhabiting Armorica, N.W. France. They rose against the Romans 57 B.C., and were quelled by Julius Cæsar, who defeated their fleet, 56, and cruelly exterminated an active commercial race.

VENETIA, see *Venice*.

VENEZUELA, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state in July, 1814, declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognised in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Columbia till it separated from the federal union, Nov. 1829.

Its independence was recognized by Spain		1845
General D. T. Monagas was elected president		1855
A new constitution promulgated	Dec.	1858
A revolution; Don José Castro became president, March, 1858; compelled to resign in Aug. 1859; and Dr. Pedro Gual assumed the government,	Aug.	1859
The population about 1,565,000		,,
General José Paez elected president	8 Sept.	1861
He resigned; and Juan E. Falcon succeeded,	17 June,	1863
General Febres Cordero protested, and set up a rival government at Porto-Cabello	Oct.	,,
Marshal J. C. Falcon proclaimed president,	18 March,	1865
A revolution in Caraccas; president Falcon fled,	22—26 June,	,,
The president Monagas dies, 18 Nov. and Pulgar becomes provisional president	Dec.	,,
Caraccas captured by general Guzman Blanco, after three days' conflict	27 April,	1870
He is made president, virtually dictator	13 July,	,,
A rebel general, Salazar, tried and shot about	17 May,	1872
Blanco re-elected president	20 Feb.	1873
Severity towards the church for opposition to civil marriages; bishop of Merida expelled	July,	1874
Renunciation of papal authority announced (See *Columbia*.)	Sept.	1876

VENI, VIDI, VICI,—"I came, I saw, I conquered;" see *Zela*.

VENICE (N. Italy). The province of Venetia, held by the Veneti, of uncertain origin, was invaded by the Gauls about 350 B.C. The Veneti made an alliance with the Romans, 215 B.C., who founded Aquileia, 181, and gradually acquired the whole country. Under the empire, Venetia included Padua, Verona, and other important places. Population of the city of Venice in 1857, 118,173; in 1871, 128,094. New line of steamers for the east started from Venice by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, July, 1872.

Venice, founded by families from Aquileia and Padua fleeing from Attila	about A.D.	452
First doge (or duke) chosen, Anafesto Paulullo		697
Bishopric founded		733
The doge Orso slain; an annual magistrate (maestro di militi, master of the militia) appointed		737
Diodato, son of Orso, made doge		742
Two doges reign: Maurizio Galbaio, and his son Giovanni		777
The Rialto made the seat of government		811
Venice becomes independent of the eastern empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istria		997
Its navy and commerce increase		1000-1100
The Venetians aid at the capture of Tyre and acquire the third part, 1124; and ravage the Greek archipelago		1125
Bank of Venice established		1157
Ceremony of wedding the Adriatic instituted, about		1177
Zara captured by the Venetians	24 Nov.	1202
The Venetians aid the crusaders with men, horses, and ships		,,
Crete purchased		1204
Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople, and obtains power in the East		1204-5
The four bronze horses by Lysippus, brought from Constantinople, placed at St. Mark's by the doge Pietro Ziani, who died		1229
The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont,		1263
War with Genoa		1293
The Venetian fleet severely defeated by the Genoese in the Adriatic, 8 Sept. 1298; peace between them		1299
Louis of Hungary defeated at Zara	1 July,	1346
Severe contest with Genoa		1350-81
The doge Marino Faliero, to avenge an insult, conspires against the republic; beheaded	17 April	1355
The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia		1358
War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended		1377
The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiozza		1380
And peace concluded		1381
Venice flourishes under Antonio Vernieri		1382-1400
War with Padua; conquest of Padua and Verona		1404
War against Milan; conquest of Brescia, 1425; of Bergamo		1428
The city suffers from the plague		1447
War against Milan, 1430; conquest of Ravenna		1454
War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its eastern possessions		1461-77
The Venetians take Athens, 1466; and Cyprus		1475
Venice excommunicated, 1483; joins league against Naples, 1493; helps to overcome Charles VIII. of France		1495
Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the passage to the Indies		1497
The Venetians nearly ruined by the league of Cambray formed against them		1508
They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto,	7 Oct.	1571
The Turks retake Cyprus		,,
Destructive fire at Venice		1577
The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco erected	about	1592
Paul V.'s interdict on Venice (1606) contemptuously disregarded		1607
Naval victories over the Turks; at Scio, 1651; and in the Dardanelles		1655
The Turks take Candia, after 24 years' siege		1669
Venice recovers part of the Morea, 1683-99; loses it,		1715-39
Venice occupied by Bonaparte, who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine republic		1797
The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg	26 Dec.	1805
All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria		1814
Venice declared a free port	24 Jan.	1830
Insurrection begins 22 March, 1848; the city, defended by Daniel Manin, surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege	22 Aug.	1849
[During the Italian war in 1859, the country was much disorganised, and many persons emigrated in 1860-1.]		
Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian parliament at Vienna	May,	1861
Venetia surrendered to France for Italy (by the treaty of Vienna, signed 3 Oct.), and transferred to Italy	17 Oct.	1866
Plebiscitum: 651,758 votes for annexation to Italy; 69 against	22 Oct.	,,
Result reported by Venetian deputies, and the iron crown given to the king at Turin	4 Nov.	,,

He enters Venice . . . . . 7 Nov. 1866
Master-piece of Titian ("Death of Peter Martyr") destroyed at the burning of a chapel . 15 Aug. 1867
The remains of Daniel Manin (brought from Paris) buried in St. Mark's . . . . . 23 March, 1868
His statue unveiled . . . . . 22 March, 1875
The emperor of Austria and king of Italy at Venice 5-7 April, "

[Venice has had 122 doges; Anafesto, 697, to Luigi Manin, 1797.]

VENLOO (Holland), surrendered to the allies, under Marlborough, 23 Sept. 1702; and to the French, under Pichegru, 26 Oct. 1794.

VENNER'S INSURRECTION, see *Anabaptists*, 1661.

VENTILATORS were invented by the rev. Dr. Hales, and described to the Royal Society of London, May, 1741; and the ventilator for the use of ships was announced by Mr. Triewald, in November, same year. The marquis of Chabannes' plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London about 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1834) and others followed, with much controversy. Dr. Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838. A commission on warming and ventilation issued a report in 1859.

New air machine in the house of commons started 5 June, 1874
Mr. Tobin's plan, a horizontal tube from without communicating with vertical tube inside; successful at Leeds; described . . . . April, 1875

VENTRILOQUISM (speaking from the belly), is evidently described in *Isaiah* xxix. 4 (about 712 B.C.). Among eminent ventriloquists were baron Mengen and M. Saint Gille, about 1772 (whose experiments were examined by a commission of the French Academy); Thomas King (about 1716); Charles Mathews (1824); and M. Alexandre (1822).

VENUS. Her transit over the sun was predicted by Kepler, but not observed. The first transit observed, was by the rev. Jeremiah Horrox, or Horrocks, and his friend, Wm. Crabtree, on 24 Nov. 1639, as predicted by Horrox in 1633. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne observed her transit at St. Helena, 6 June, 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, 3 June, 1769; see *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1667. The transit, 6 Dec. 1882, may be observed in Eastern Europe, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, the Mauritius, &c.

Halley suggested the observation of the transit as a means of estimating the distance of the earth from the sun, and devised a method for this purpose 1716
Another method was invented by Delisle about . 1743
Both plans were used in . . . . . Dec. 1874
Expeditions for the accurate observation of the phenomena, on 8 Dec. astronomical day; ordinary day, 9 Dec. 1874, were sent to different parts of the globe by all the great powers, and favourable results have been reported 1875-6

VERA CRUZ (Mexico), built about 1600; was taken by the Americans in 1847, and by the allies on 17 Dec. 1861 during the intervention; retaken by the liberals, under Juarez, 27 June, 1867.

VERCELLI, the ancient Vercellæ, Piedmont, near which Marius defeated the Cimbri, 101 B.C. It was the seat of a republic in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was taken by the Spaniards, 1630; French, 1704; and allies, 1706; and afterwards partook of the fortunes of Piedmont.

VERDEN (Hanover). Here Charlemagne massacred about 4500 Saxons, who had rebelled and relapsed into idolatry, 782.

VERDUN (the ancient Verodunum), a first-class fortress on the Meuse, N.E. France, made a magazine for his legions by Julius Cæsar. It was acquired by the Franks in the sixth century, and formed part of the dominions of Lothaire by the treaty of Verdun, 843, when the empire was divided between the sons of Louis I. It was taken and annexed to the empire by Otho I. about 939. It surrendered to France in 1552; and was formally ceded in 1648. It was taken and held by the Prussians 43 days, Sept.—Oct. 1792. Gen. Beaurepaire, the commandant, committed suicide before the surrender, and 14 ladies were executed on 28 May, 1794, for going to the king of Prussia to solicit his clemency for the town. Verdun surrendered to the Germans 8 Nov. 1870, after a brave defence; two vigorous sallies being made 28 Oct. Above 4000 men were captured, with a large number of arms and ammunition. It was the last place held by the Germans; and was given up 15, 16 Sept. 1873, and the troops retired.

VERGARA, N. SPAIN. Here the Carlist general, Maroto, made a treaty, termed "The pacification of Vergara," with Espartero, 31 Aug. 1839. The monument to celebrate it was destroyed by the Carlists in Aug. 1873.

VERMANDOIS (N. France), a county given by Charlemagne to his second son Pepin, whose family held it till the 11th century; in 1156 it came, by marriage, to the counts of Flanders; and in 1185 it was seized by Philip II., and incorporated with the monarchy in 1215.

VERMONT, a northern state in North America, was settled by the French, 1724-31; and ceded to Great Britain in 1763. It was freed from the authority of New York, and admitted as a state of the union in 1791.

VERNEUIL (N.W. France), the site of a battle fought 17 Aug. 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, &c. The French at first were successful; but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack; and the French and Scots were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

VERNON GALLERY. The inadequate manner in which modern British art was represented in the National Gallery was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificent present to the nation, by Mr. Robert Vernon, of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall-mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough House, and are now at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks followed Mr. Vernon's example; see *Sheepshanks' Donations*.

VERONA (N. Italy) was founded by the Gauls or Etruscans; see *Campus Raudius*. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. It was taken by Constantine 312; and on 27 Sept. 489 Theodoric defeated Odoacer, king of Italy. Verona was taken by Charlemagne 774. About 1260 Mastino della Scala was elected podestà, and his descendants (the

Scaligeri) ruled, till subdued by the Visconti, dukes of Milan, 1387. Verona was conquered by the Venetians 1405, and held by them with some intermissions till its capture by the French general Massena, 3 June, 1796. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians 6 May, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral (*which see*), and here the emperor Francis Joseph, on 12 July, 1859, in an order of the day, announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavourable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support. It was surrendered to the Italian government, 16 Oct. 1866; and the king was received by 70,000 persons in the amphitheatre, 18 Nov. 1866.

VERSAILLES (near Paris) was a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; where Louis XIII. built a hunting-seat about 1632. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. By the treaty between Great Britain and the revolted colonies of British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, 3 Sept. 1783. On the same day a treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which Pondicherry and Carical, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France, and Trincomalee restored to the Dutch. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards 1 Oct. 1789, which was followed (on the 5th and 6th) by the attack of the mob, who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. Versailles became the residence of Louis-Philippe in 1830. The historical gallery was opened in 1837. Versailles, with the troops there, surrendered to the Germans 19 Sept. 1870, and the crown prince of Prussia entered the next day; and on 26 Sept. he awarded the iron cross to above 30 soldiers at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. The palace was converted into an hospital. The royal head-quarters were removed here from Ferrières 5 Oct. After the peace, Versailles became the seat of the French government (see *France*) March, 1871.

VERSE, see *Poetry*, *Hexameter*, *Elegy*, *Iambic*, &c. Surrey's translation of part of *Virgil's Æneid* into *blank verse* is the first English composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language (published in 1547). The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima* (as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser in his *Faëry Queene*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso. Boccaccio introduced it into Italy in his *Teseide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508. *Vossius.*

VERULAM, see *Alban's, St.*

VERVINS (N. France). Here was concluded the peace between Philip II. of Spain and Henry IV. of France, with mutual concessions, 2 May, 1598.

VESERONCE (S.E. France), near Vienne. Here Gondemar, king of the Burgundians, defeated and killed Clodomir, king of Orleans, and revenged the murder of his brother Sigismond and his family, 524. This conflict is called also the battle of Voiron.

VESPERS, see *Sicilian Vespers*. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the *Fatal Vespers*, occurred 26 Oct. 1623. *Stow.*

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on 29 March, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

VESTALS, virgin priestesses, took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to Vesta. The mother of Romulus was a vestal. Numa is said to have appointed four, 710 B.C., and Tarquin added two. Minutia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow, 337 B.C.; Sextilia, 273 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92; see *Chastity*. The order was abolished by Theodosius, 389.

"VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION," a work which upholds the doctrine of progressive development as a hypothetic history of organic creation, said to be written by Robert Chambers, first appeared in 1844.

VESUVIUS. By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum (*which see*) were overwhelmed 24 Aug. 79 A.D., and more than 200,000 persons perished, among them Pliny the naturalist. Numerous other disastrous eruptions have occurred. Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, was destroyed, 17 Dec. 1731. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, 24 Nov. 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus. One in June, 1794, was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. Eruptions in May, 1855, May and June, 1858, and June, 1859, caused great destruction, and in the spring and summer of 1860. A series of violent eruptions causing much damage occurred in Dec. 1861, and in Feb. 1865. Torre del Greco was again destroyed in Dec. 1861. Another eruption began 12 Nov. 1867, and continued increasing in grandeur and danger, March, 1868. The phenomena were observed by professors Tyndall and Miller, sir John Lubbock, and other scientific men, in April, 1868. A great eruption began 8 Oct. 1868, and continued, causing much destruction, 19, 20 Nov. A severe eruption began 23 April and ended about 3 May, 1872; above 60 lives were lost. Professor John Phillips' "Vesuvius" was published 1869.

VETERINARY COLLEGE (London), was established at Camden-town, 1791; and Albert Veterinary College was opened in 1865.

VICE, an instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS ACT, 1863, was extended and amended in 1867.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, an equity judge, appointed by parliament, first took *his seat* 5 May, 1813. A new court was erected for him about 1816 contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall. Two additional vice-chancellors were appointed under act 5 Vict., Oct. 1841. The office of vice-

chancellor *of England* ceased in August, 1850, and a *third* vice-chancellor was appointed in 1851, when two more equity judges, styled *lords justices*, were appointed.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer, 13 April.
1818. Sir John Leach, 13 Jan.
1827. Sir Anthony Hart, 4 May.
1827-50. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, 1 Nov. THE LAST.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1852. Sir John Stuart, sat last, 27 March, 1871.
1853. Sir Wm. Page Wood, made a justice of appeal, 1868; lord chancellor, Dec. 1868.
1866. Sir Richard Malins.
1868. Sir Geo. Markham Giffard, died 1870.
1869. Sir Wm. M. James, Jan.; made a lord justice of appeal, June, 1870.
1870. Sir James Bacon.
1871. Sir John Wickens, April; died, 23 Oct. 1873.
1873. Sir Charles Hall, Nov.

VICENZA (the ancient Vicentia, N. Italy) was the seat of a republic in the 12th century. It greatly suffered by the ravages of Alaric, 401, and Attila, 452. Having joined the Lombard league, it was sacked by Frederic II. 1236. After many changes it was subjected to Venice, and with it fell under the French domination, 1796; and was given to Austria in 1814. Having revolted, it was retaken by Radetzky, 11 June, 1848. It was annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Oct. 1866.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. This office was abolished in 1867, and a secretary with a seat in parliament substituted.

VICKSBURG, see *United States*, 1863.

VICTORIA, formerly **PORT PHILLIP,** (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia. In 1798, Bass, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and in 1802 Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Colonel Collins lands with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land 1804
Messrs. Hume and Hovell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages . . 1824
Mr. Edward Henty, (of a Sussex family), comes from Tasmania with cattle, sheep, shepherds, &c., and settles in Portland Bay; his brothers, Stephen George and John, follow soon . . 1832
Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets: he shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobarton, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Geelong country . . May, 1835
The Launceston associates and Mr. John Pascoe Falkner ascend the Yarra-Yarra (or everflowing) river, and encamp on the site of Melbourne . ,,
The colonists (450 in number) possess 140,000 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses; sir R. Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visits the colony, determines the sites of towns, and causes the land to be surveyed and resold, setting aside many contending claims; he appoints captain Lonsdale chief-magistrate (see *Melbourne*) . . 1837
The colony named Victoria. 1839
Mr. C. J. Latrobe appointed lieutenant-governor under sir G. Gipps . . . . . ,,
Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and induces much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency 1841-2
The province declared independent of New South Wales; a reward of 200*l.* offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked Aug. 1851
7000 persons were at Ballarat, Oct.; 10,000 round Mount Alexander . . . . . Nov. ,,
From 30 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1851, 30,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from 29 Oct. to 31 Dec. 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total 124,835 ounces
The production was still very great 1859
Immense immigration to Melbourne (see *Melbourne*) 1852
Sir Charles Hotham, governor . . . June, 1854
A representative constitution granted . . . 1855
Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor . . . 1856
The parliament was opened . . . . 26 Nov. 1857
Four administrations had been formed in . 1857-1860
Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor . . . . . 1 Oct. 1861
Sir Charles Darling appointed governor, May: arrives . . . . . 10 Sept. 1863
Great opposition to reception of convicts in any part of Australia; a ship containing them sent back . . . . . Oct. 1864
Important land act passed . . . 22 March, 1865
The assembly passes the new government tariff, Jan., which is rejected by the legislative council; the governor raises money for the public service irregularly . . . . . July, ,,
The crisis still continues; appeal to the queen proposed . . . . . Oct. ,,
Parliament prorogued . . . . . Dec. ,,
Sir Charles Darling recalled . . . . 26 Feb. 1866
Ministerial difficulties: Mr. McCulloch becomes premier . . . . . April, ,,
The assembly votes 20,000*l.* to lady Darling; sir Charles departs . . . . . May, ,,
New governor, sir John H. T. Manners Sutton, (viscount Canterbury in 1869) arrived 13 Aug. ,,
Intercolonial Exhibition opened . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Vote of 20,000*l.* to lady Darling rejected by legislative council . . . . . 20 Aug. 1867
Ministerial crisis; dispute continues between the assembly and the council . . . Oct. ,,
Duke of Edinburgh arrives; great rejoicings 23 Nov. ,,
An address presented to him by Mr. Edward Henty, the first settler, and others . . . ,,
Parliament dissolved . . . . 30 Dec. ,,
New parliament; ministry resigned because the governor objected to insertion of the Darling grant in the appropriation bill . 12 March, 1868
First woollen and paper manufactories established May, ,,
The M'Culloch ministry arrange the Darling affair July, ,,
The M'Pherson ministry announced . . Oct. 1869
Mr. M'Culloch forms a ministry including Mr. M'Pherson, April; is knighted . . May, 1870
The federation of the Australian colonies, proposed by Mr. Gavan Duffy in 1857, revived by him and discussed in the legislative assembly . June, ,,
Industrial Museum at Melbourne, opened 8 Sept. ,,
Mr. M'Culloch resigns . . . . 14 June, ,,
Mr. Duffy minister . . . . . July, 1871
He resigns on a vote against him . . . 29 May, 1872
Mr. Francis forms a ministry . . . . June, ,,
Payment (300*l.* a year) to M. P.'s begins . . ,,
Sir George Ferguson Bowen succeeds viscount Canterbury . . . . . Feb. 1873
Ministerial crises: Mr. Kerford premier; Mr. Service's budget; expenditure, 4,500,000*l.*; deficit, about 340,000*l.*; he proposes a moderate free-trade policy; reduction of taxation and a loan; rejected by the parliament; Mr. Kerford resigns, as sir Wm. Stowell, the acting governor, would not dissolve . . . . . Aug. 1875
Mr. Graham Berry, premier; would continue protection and tax the richer colonists heavily (a financial *coup d'état*); defeated; resigns Oct. ,,
Sir James M'Culloch forms a coalition ministry, Oct.; proposing tax on income, land, and realised property . . . . . Nov. ,,
Passes his income-tax bill with a majority of 3 announced June, 1876
Dispute of government with Messrs. Stevensons, respecting their alleged undervaluing goods for payment of duties; their letters opened March-June ,,
Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, 77,345; 31 Dec. 1852, about 200,000; in March 1857 there were 258,116 males and 145,403 females; in all 403,519. In 1859, in all 517,366; in 1861, 540,322; Dec. 1865, 626,639; in 1871, 729,654.

VICTORIA, see *Hong Kong*, *Vancouver's Island*, *Docks*, *Thames* 1870, *Wrecks* 1852.

VICTORIA CROSS, a new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 5 Feb. 1856. It is a Maltese cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, 26 June, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, 2 Aug. 1858.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE, or PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, established 22 June, 1865; its primary object being the attempt to reconcile apparent discrepancies between Christianity and science.

VICTORIA PARK (E. London), was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled her majesty's commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park, with the sum of 72,000*l.* raised by the same act, by the sale of York-house to the duke of Sutherland. The act described the land to be so purchased, containing 290 acres, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow. The park was completed and opened to the public in 1845. Lady (then Miss) Burdett-Coutts presented a handsome drinking fountain, and was present at its inauguration, 28 June, 1862. The park was visited by the queen, 2 April, 1873; and in memory of her reception, she presented a clock and peal of bells to St. Mark's church; recognition service, 21 May, 1874.

VICTORIA RAILWAY BRIDGE (tubular), over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected by Mr. James Hodges, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was begun 24 May, 1854, and formally opened by the prince of Wales, 25 Aug., 1860. It forms part of the Grand Trunk railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about 7½ times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube. It is supported by 24 piers. The cost was 1,700,000*l.* On 5 Jan. 1855, while constructing, the bridge was much injured by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VICTORIA REGIA, the magnificent waterlily brought to this country from Guiana by sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after the queen. Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, &c. It was grown in the open air in 1855, by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

VICTORY, MAN-OF-WAR, of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral, sir John Balchen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, 8 October, 1744.—The *Victory*, the flag-ship of Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct. 1805, is kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth.

VICTUALLERS, an ancient trade in England. The Vintners' company of London was founded 1437; their hall rebuilt in 1823.

None shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.* 1603
The power of *licensing* public-houses was granted to sir Giles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchel . 1621
The number in England then was about 13,000 . 1621
In Great Britain about 76,000 public-houses . . 1790
England, 59,335; Scotland, 15,081; Ireland, 14,080; total, 88,496 in 1850
Public-houses allowed to be opened on Sundays from 1 o'clock till 3, and from 5 till 11 P.M . 1828
The prescribed time enlarged 1855
127,352 licences were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the United Kingdom, producing a revenue of 304,688*l.*; and 93,936 licences for the sale of spirits: revenue 560,557*l.* . . 1858
Licensed Victuallers' School established . . . 1803
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum established 22 Feb. 1827
Licensed Victuallers in the United Kingdom 99,465 1872
Between 100,000,000*l.* and 150,000,000*l.* said to be invested in the liquor trade. The licensed victuallers actively opposed Mr. Bruce's licensing bill, which was withdrawn . . summer of 1871
New licensing act, regulating hours of opening and shutting, &c., passed and came into execution 10 Aug. 1872
[*It* caused much irritation, and was said to have conduced to the fall of the Gladstone ministry, 1874.]

VICTUALLING OFFICE (London), for managing the victualling of the royal navy, was instituted Dec. 1663. The number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. The various departments on Tower-hill, St. Katherine's, and Rotherhithe, were removed to Deptford in Aug. 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783. In 1832 the office of commissioners was abolished, and the victualling-office made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

VIENNA (the Roman *Vindebona*), was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984; virtual capital of the German empire, 1273; since 1806, capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1857, 476,222; 1872, 901,000; see *Austria*.

Vienna made an imperial city 1156
Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000*l.* 1194
Besieged by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops 1529
Besieged by the Turks . . . . . July, 1683
The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who defeats the Turkish army of 100,000, 12 Sept. ,,
Vienna taken by the French under prince Murat, 14 Nov. 1805, evacuated . . . . 12 Jan. 1806
Captured by Napoleon I. . . . . 13 May, 1809
Restored on the conclusion of peace . 14 Oct. ,,
Congress of sovereigns at Vienna . . Nov. 1814
Imperial Academy of Sciences founded . . . 1846
The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna . . . . . 13 March, 1848
The emperor retires, 17 May; returns . Aug. ,,
A second insurrection: Count Latour, the war minister, is murdered . . . . 6 Oct. ,,
The emperor again takes flight . . . 7 Oct. ,,
Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, 28 Oct.; its capitulation . 30 Oct. ,,
Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war held at Vienna* 1853-5

* A conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held 24 July, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, 31 July. This note was accepted by the czar, 10 Aug., but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, 7 Sept. The sultan's note (31 Dec.) contained four points:—1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places. It was approved by the four powers, and the conferences closed on 16 Jan. 1854.—A new conference of plenipotentiaries, from Great Britain (lord John Russell), France (M. Drouyn de l'Huys),

The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified 1857-8
The imperial parliament (Reichsrath) assembles here . . . . . 31 May, 1860
The Prussians encamp near Vienna; state of siege proclaimed . . . . . July, 1866
Visited by the sultan . . . . . 27 July, 1867
New palace of the fine arts founded by the emperor about 18 Sept. 1868
The great international exhibition opened by the emperor; the prince of Wales and many dignitaries present . . . . . 1 May, 1873
[The enormous building with annexes was designed by Mr. Scott Russell, most ably supported by the Austrian engineers; the grand central rotunda, 312 feet in diameter, with lofty dome, is an exaggerated Pantheon, suspended on iron girders in place of masonry, and dwarfs St. Peter's at Rome.]
Great financial failures; affect all Europe, 9 May, ,,
Visit of the czar, 1-7 June; of the shah of Persia, 30 July. ,,
Prizes to exhibitors presented by the archduke Albert . . . . . 18 Aug. ,,
Visit of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, 17-22 Sept.; of the emperor of Germany . 17-23 Oct. ,,
Waterworks inaugurated by the emperor 24 Oct. ,,
The exhibition closed . . . . . 2 Nov. ,,
New bed of the Danube inaugurated . 30 May, 1876

TREATIES OF VIENNA.

1. The treaty between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of; and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. 30 April, 1725.
2. Treaty of alliance between the emperor of Germany, Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22nd of July.) Signed 16 March, 1731.
3. Treaty of peace between the emperor Charles VI. of Germany and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed 18 Nov. 1738; see *Pragmatic Sanction*.
4. Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia. 14 Oct. 1809.
5. Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, 1 Mar. 1814. Signed 23 March, 1815.
6. Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange. 31 May, 1815.
7. Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg. 4 June, 1815.
8. Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, 19 Feb. 1853.
9. Treaty for the maintenance of Turkey, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia. Signed 9 April, 1854.

Austria (count Buol), Turkey (Arif Effendi), and Russia (count Gortschakoff), took place, March, 1854. Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to; but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference closed, 5 June, 1854. The English and French envoys' assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

10. Treaty between Austria and Prussia and Denmark, by which Denmark ceded the duchies. 30 Oct. 1864.
11. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy; Venetia given up to Italy. 3 Oct. 1866.

VIENNE, the ancient Vienna Allobrogum (S.E. France). Here the emperor Valentinian II. was put to death by Arbogastes, 15 May, 392, and a short reaction in favour of paganism followed. Vienne was capital of the kingdom of Burgundy in 432 and 879, and sometimes gave its name to the kingdom. A general council was held here in 1311. Vienne was annexed to the French monarchy, 1448.

VIGO (N. W. Spain) was attacked and burned by the English, under Drake and Norris in 1589. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men-of-war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, 12 Oct. 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, 27 March, 1809.

VIKINGS. Scandinavian chiefs, Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen, who in the 4th century migrated—eastward, to the countries beyond the Baltic; westward and southward, chiefly to the British isles.

VILLA FRANCA. Near here, and Llerena, Spain, the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, defeated the French cavalry under marshal Soult, 11 April, 1812.—VILLA FRANCA, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam-packet station by a Russian company, about Aug. 1858, which caused some political excitement.—At VILLA FRANCA, in Lombardy, the emperors of France and Austria met, on 11 July, 1859 (after the battle of Solferino), and on 12 July signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*).

VILLA VICIOSA. 1. in Portugal. Here the Portuguese, under the French general Schomberg, defeated the Spaniards, 1665. 2. in Castile, Spain. Here the struggle for the Spanish crown was decided in favour of Philip V. by Vendôme's victory over Staremberg and the Austrians, 10 Dec. 1710.

VILLAIN, or VILLEIN, see *Slavery in England*.

VILLE DE HAVRE, French Atlantic mail steamer, 5,100 tons, sailed from New York for Havre, 15 Nov. 1873; was run into by a Glasgow clipper, *Lochearn*, about 2 a.m., 22 Nov., and sank in twelve minutes; 226 out of 313 persons perished.

The crew of the *Lochearn* rescued 87, who were conveyed to Cardiff by the American vessel *Tri-Mountain*, capt. Urquhart, arriving there 1 Dec. 1873
The *Lochearn*, beginning to sink, 28 Nov., was abandoned by her crew, who were rescued by the *British Queen*, and brought to Plymouth 7 Dec. ,,
On judicial examination, the *Lochearn* was exonerated in England, but censured in France Jan. 1874

VILLETA (Paraguay, South America). Here Lopez and the Paraguayans were totally defeated by the Brazilians and their allies, 11 Dec. 1868. Lopez and 200 men fled; 3000 prisoners were made; and the war was considered to be ended.

VIMEIRA (in Portugal), where the British and Spanish forces, under sir Arthur Wellesley,

defeated the French, under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, 21 Aug. 1808. The attack, made with great bravery, was gallantly repulsed; it was repeated by Kellermann at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed. The French, charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners.

VINCENNES, a strong castle near Paris; a residence of the French kings from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Henry V. of England died at the Bois de Vincennes, 31 Aug. 1422. At the fosse of the castle, Louis duc d'Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon, after a hasty trial, early on the morning of 22 March, 1804.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. (S. W. Portugal). See *Cape St. Vincent*, and *Rodney's Victories.*

VINCENT, ST. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Seouffrier mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812. Population in 1861, 31,755. Lieut.-governor, Wm. Hepburn Rennie, 1871: George Dundas, 1874.

VINCENT DE PAUL, ST., CHARITABLE SOCIETY, founded in 1833, in France, by twelve young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee of Paris, in Oct. 1861. St. Vincent de Paul was born, 1576; established the congregation of Lazarists, or Vincentines, 1625; Sisters of Charity, 1634; a foundling hospital, 1648. He died 1660.

VINCY, N. France. Here Charles Martel defeated the Neustrians, 21 May, 717, and acquired their country.

VINE. The vine was planted by Noah, 2347 B.C. *Gen.* ix. 20. A colony of vine-dressers from Phocea, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think that vines are aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe; see *Grapes*, and *Wine*. The Tokay vines were planted in 1350.

Vine Disease. In the spring of 1845, Mr. E. Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot-houses of Mr. Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit.

The spores of this *oïdium* were found in the vineries at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850 many lost all their produce.

In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one-twelfth of the usual amount.

Through its ravages, the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years.

Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of this disease, but without much effect. Sulphur dust is the most efficacious remedy.

The disease had much abated in France, Portugal, and Madeira, in 1863. In 1862 Californian vines were introduced into the two latter.

New malady (microscopic insect, *phylloxera vastatrix*), in S. France, observed 1865

Remedy, sulphuret of carbon, recommended by M. Dumas . . . . . Aug. 1873

Not successful; great destruction; 12,000*l.* offered for a remedy . . . . . July, 1870

VINEGAR. The ancients had several kinds, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers (1312 B.C.), a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

VINEGAR-HILL (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S. E. Ireland). Here the Irish rebels, headed by father John, a priest, encamped and committed many outrages on the surrounding country. They were gradually surrounded by the British troops, commanded by Lake, 21 June, 1798, and after a fierce struggle, with much slaughter, totally dispersed.

VINTNERS, see *Victuallers.*

VIOL AND VIOLIN. The lyre of the Greeks became our harp, and the viol of the middle ages became the violin. The violin is mentioned as early as 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Straduarius (or Stradivarius) of Cremona, was a renowned violin-maker (1700 to 1722). The eminent violinist Paganini visited England, 1831; died at Nice, 27 May, 1840.

VIRGINIA, see *Rome*, 449 B.C.

VIRGINIA, the first British settlement in North America, was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after the virgin-queen Elizabeth, 13 July, 1584. Vain attempts were made to settle it in 1585. Two expeditions were formed by patent in 1606, and others in 1610. In 1626 it reverted to the crown; and a more permanent colony was established soon afterwards. George Washington was delegate for Virginia in the congress of 1774. Eastern Virginia seceded from the Union, 25 April, 1861, but Western Virginia declared for the Union, 13 Feb. and elected a governor, 20 Feb. 1861. Virginia was a chief seat of the war. The state was readmitted to the congress, Jan.-Feb. 1870; see *United States*, and *Richmond.*

VIRGINIA CITY, see *Nevada.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS (West Indies), an eastern group discovered by Columbus, (1494): Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, &c., and the Danish Isles, St. Thomas and St. John.

Tortola settled by Dutch buccaneers about 1648; expelled by the English (who have held it since) 1666

St. Thomas settled by Danes 1672, and St. John a few years after; held by the British 1801-2; 1807-15; proposed sale to the United States for 1,500,500*l.* to be made a "territory." Danish proclamation, 25 Oct. 1867; purchase declined by U. S. senate . . . . 23 March, May, 1870

By a dreadful hurricane off St. Thomas, the Royal Mail steamers *Rhone* and *Wye* were entirely wrecked; the *Conway* and *Derwent*, and above 50 other vessels, driven ashore; about 1000 persons said to have perished.

Much suffering occasioned in Tortola; houses blown down or unroofed, &c. (a report reached London that the isle was submerged) . . 29 Oct. 1867

Earthquake at St. Thomas's and other isles; much damage; few lives lost . . . . Nov. „

VIRGINIUS, American blockade-runner, see *Cuba*, 1873.

VIRGIN MARY. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, 15 Aug. A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated 21 Nov., said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the 11th century; its institution in the West is ascribed to pope Gregory XI. 1372; see *Annunciation*, and *Conception, Immaculate*.

VIRTUE, LEAGUE OF, see *Tugendbund*.

VISCONTI, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from about 1277 to 1447; the heiress of the family was married to Francesco Sforza, who became duke 1450.

VISCOUNT (*Vice Comes*), anciently the name of the deputy of an earl. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry VI. created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, 10 Feb. 1440. *Ashmole.* This title is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385. *Beatson.*

VISIBLE SPEECH, a term applied by Mr. Alex. Melville Bell to his "Universal Self-Interpreting Physiological Alphabet," comprising thirty symbols representing the conformations of the mouth when uttering sounds. He stated that about fifty different types would be required to print all known languages with these symbols. He expounded his system to the Society of Arts, London, 14 March, 1866; and published a book in 1867.

VISIGOTHS, separated from the Ostrogoths about 330; see *Goths*. The emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They founded their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; conquered the Alani, and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 468; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muza, in 711, when their last king, Roderic, was defeated and slain; see *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

VITAL FORCE, defined by Humboldt "as an unknown cause preventing the elements from obeying their primitive affinities." This theory is now opposed by many physiologists, and animal motion is attributed to muscular and nervous irritability, illustrated by the researches of Galvani, Humboldt, sir Charles Bell, Marshall Hall, and others. The subject has been much discussed recently by Huxley and other eminent physiologists.

VITI ISLES, see *Fiji*.

VITTORIA (N. Spain), the site of a victory obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, 21 June, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion. The British loss was 22 officers and 479 men killed; 167 officers and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 waggons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his bâton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

VIVARIUM, see *Aquavivarium*.

VIVISECTION. Physiological experiments upon living animals having much increased, the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Dresden and Paris in 1859 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London society took up the question in 1860; and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. Macilwain against vivisection. In Aug. 1862 an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The subject was discussed in 1866, and a prize awarded by the London society. Sir Charles Bell's opinion of vivisection was, that it either obscured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character.

Discussion revived in consequence of the prosecution of Dr. Schiff in Florence, who justified vivisection when chloroform or any other anæsthetic is used 1873-6
Rival societies: 1. Society for total suppression of vivisection; 2. Society for protection of animals liable to vivisection 1876
Commission (viscount Cardwell, professor Huxley, and others) to inquire into the practice, appointed 23 June, 1875; report signed, 8 Jan.; published, March, 1876; a bill to regulate vivisection (cruelty to animals act) brought into parliament; strongly opposed by the medical profession in general, June, July; passed, 15 Aug. 1876. Vivisectors are to have a licence or certificate.

VIZIER, GRAND, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed about 1326. The office was abolished in 1838; but since revived.

VLADIMIR (central Russia), a city founded in the 12th century, and the capital of a grand duchy from 1157 to about 1328.

VOIRON, see *Veseronce*.

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes which have been active in modern times; see *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Iceland*. In Mexico, a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out 13 Sept. 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, 1 May, 1808.

VOLHYNIA, a Polish province, annexed to Russia 1793.

VOLSCI, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.) derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen; of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Volumnia (487 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci and their allies were totally defeated at Sutrium by the consul Valerius Corvus (346), and incorporated with the Roman people about 338.

VOLSINII, the inhabitants of an Etrurian city, who, after a sharp contest, were completely overcome by the Roman consul Titus Coruncanius, 280 B.C.

VOLTAIC PILE or **BATTERY**, was constructed by Galvani; see *Galvanism* in article *Electricity*. The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honoured. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of sir W. R. Grove was constructed in 1839; Alfred Smee's battery in 1840; the carbon battery of professor Robert Bunsen in 1842. The first is very much used in this country; that of Bunsen on the continent, see *Copper-Zinc Couple*.

VOLTURNO, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on 1 Oct. 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On 2 Oct. general Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l.* *Annual Register;* see *Patriotic Fund.* In 1862 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton spinners; see *Cotton* and *Mansion House*, where voluntary contributions for beneficent purposes are continually received.

VOLUNTEERS were enrolled in England for the American war, 1778, and especially in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, 1793-4. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidised 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers; the yeomanry formed cavalry regiments. Between 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish.* On 26 Oct. 1803, king George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on 28 Oct. 14,676 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on 1 Jan. 1804; see *Naval Volunteers.* In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom. The volunteers were said to be "a force potentially the strongest defence of England," 19 April, 1870; see *Artillery Association*, and *Naval Artillery Volunteer Force.*

YEOMANRY were enrolled by lord Chatham in 1761. The present 49 regiments of cavalry (about 300 each), cost 80,000*l.* 1870

[The first Middlesex volunteers were formed in 1803 as the duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organisation as a rifle club, when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1835 they were permitted by the duchess of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.]

National Volunteer Association for promoting the practice of Rifle-shooting, was established in London, under the patronage of the queen and prince consort, Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the earl of Derby and other noblemen vice-presidents. (Annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas) . . . . . 16 Nov. 1859

2500 volunteer officers presented to the queen; a dinner followed, with the duke of Cambridge in the chair; and a ball . . . . . 7 March, 1860

The queen reviews about 18,450 volunteers in Hyde-park . . . . . 23 June, ,,

[Mr. Tower, of Wealdhall, Essex, aged 80, was present as a private; he had been present as an officer in a volunteer review in 1803.]

First meeting of the National Association for rifle-shooting held at Wimbledon; captain Edw. Ross (North York) obtained the queen's prize of 250*l.* and the gold medal of the association 2-7 July, ,,

[M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtained a prize.]

Successful sham-fight at Bromley, Kent 14 July, ,,

Above 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Edinburgh . . . . . 7 Aug. ,,

Above 10,000 Lancashire volunteers reviewed by the earl of Derby at Knowsley . . . 1 Sept. ,,

Lord Herbert stated that the association had a capital of 3000*l.* and an annual income of 1500*l.*, 16 Feb. 1861

Volunteers in Britain estimated at about 160,000, May, ,,

Second meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Jopling (S. Middlesex) gains the queen's prize and the association medal . . . . . 4-10 July, ,,

Review of 11,504 volunteers at Wimbledon, 13 July; of 9000 at Warwick . . . . . 24 July, ,,

Registered number of volunteers, 162,681 1 April, 1862

20,000 volunteers reviewed by lord Clyde at Brighton . . . . . 21 April, ,,

Third meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Pixley (S. Victoria) gains the queen's prize, &c. 1-14 July, ,,

A commission recommends that an annual grant of either 20*s.*, 30*s.*, or 34*s.*, be given to each volunteer according to circumstances . . Oct. ,,

Fourth meeting at Wimbledon, 7 July, &c.; queen's prize, &c., won by sergeant Roberts (12th Shropshire) . . . . . 14 July, 1863

An act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the volunteer force of Great Britain was passed, 21 July, ,,

22,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde-park (great improvement noticed), 28 May, 1864

Fifth meeting at Wimbledon, 11 July, &c.; the queen's prize, &c., won by private John Wyatt (London rifle brigade) . . . . . 23 July, ,,

Volunteers estimated at 165,000 in 1864.

Sixth meeting at Wimbledon, began 11 July; the queen's prize was won by private Sharman (4th West York), 18 July; the meeting ended with a review by the duke of Cambridge . 22 July, 1865

* The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster, 12 Oct. 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect; manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

Seventh meeting at Wimbledon began 9 July; queen's prize won by Angus Cameron (6th Inverness), 17 July; the value of about 7000*l.* distributed in prizes; and review by duke of Cambridge . . . . . 21 July, 1866
The volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales at Brighton, 2 April; at York, 11 Aug.; by duke of Cambridge at Hyde-park . . . . 23 June, ,,
Estimate of volunteers: 135,000 infantry, 27,000 artillery, and 4000 engineers. *Times* . 9 Oct. ,,
About 1100 volunteers visit Brussels, headed by col. Loyd Lindsay: warmly received; first prize gained by Curtis, of the 11th Sussex rifles, 11-22 Oct. ,,
Parliamentary vote for volunteers, 361,000*l.* 6 June, 1867
Metropolitan and Berkshire volunteers reviewed in Windsor Great Park . . . . 10 June, ,,
Eighth meeting at Wimbledon, began 8 July; Belgian Garde civique and volunteers (above 2000) received by prince of Wales, 13 July; resignation of lord Elcho, chairman of the council; succeeded by earl Spencer, 18 July; grand review by prince of Wales, the sultan, &c.; the queen's prize given to sergeant Lane (Bristol) by the princess of Teck, 20 July, ,,
Grand review in New Sefton park, Liverpool, 5 Oct. ,,
About 28,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Windsor . . . . . 20 June, 1868
Review of regulars and volunteers at Edinburgh, 4 July, ,,
Ninth meeting at Wimbledon, 13 July; the queen's prize gained by lieut. Caralake (5th Somerset), 25 July, ,,
Lord Elcho re-elected chairman of the council (earl Spencer resigned) . . . . . Feb. 1869
Memorial to government respecting the capitation grant; signed by noblemen and gentlemen, 19 Feb. ,,
Volunteers reported to number 170,000 . . . ,,
Review of volunteers of southern and western counties at Portsmouth . . . . 26 April, ,,
Tenth meeting at Wimbledon, 3 July; queen's prize gained by corporal Angus Cameron (6th Inverness), 2nd time, 13 July; grand review 24 July, ,,
Volunteers' act, 1863, amended . . 9 Aug. ,,
"*Army Service Corps*" to be composed of volunteers; established by royal warrant 12 Nov. ,,
Eleventh meeting at Wimbledon, 11 July; queen's prize won by corporal Humphries (6th Surrey), 19 July, 1870
Letter from the lord mayor recommending the enlargement of the volunteer system, and its greater efficiency . . . . . 22 Sept. ,,
Establishment of an extensive rifle range, drill ground, armoury, &c., for the London volunteers resolved on . . . . . 3 Oct. ,,
Distribution of breech-loaders commenced Nov. ,,
Lord Elcho (chairman) resigned; succeeded by the earl of Ducie . . . . June, 1871
Twelfth meeting at Wimbledon, 8 July; queen's prize won by ensign A. P. Humphry, undergraduate (Cambridge university), aged 19 18 July, ,,
Vote for volunteer force, 1872-3, 473,200*l.* 24 June, 1872
Thirteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 8 July; queen's prize won by colour-sergeant Michie (London Scottish) . . . . . 16 July, ,,
The Elcho shield, the International trophy, and the Irish International trophy (all won by the English) placed in the custody of the lord mayor, 27 July, ,,
Some volunteers visit Ghent . . 14-21 Sept. ,,
Fourteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 7 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Robert Menzies (1st Edinburgh) . . . . . 15 July, 1873
Volunteers visit Havre; shoot for prizes; 50 obtain prizes, end of May; given . . 29 June, 1874
Fifteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 6 July; queen's prize won by private W. C. Atkinson, 1st Durham 14 July, ,,
An "efficient volunteer" defined by order in council (substitute for schemes of 27 July, 1863, and 15 Oct. 1872) . . . . . Aug. ,,
Resignation of earl Ducie as chairman . April, 1875
Sixteenth meeting at Wimbledon, 12 July; queen's prize won by capt. George Pearse, 15th Devon 20 July, ,,
275,387 enrolled volunteers 1874; 181,080, . . ,,
30,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde Park ("complete success."—*Times.*) 1 July, 1876
Seventeenth meeting at Wimbledon, 10-22 July; queen's prize won by sergeant Pullman, 2nd (South) Middlesex . . . . . 18 July, ,,
Elcho shield, won by England, 9th time 20 July, ,,
Scotland won it 4 times. Ireland, twice.

EASTER MONDAY REVIEWS AND SHAM FIGHTS.

Brighton . . 21 April, 1862, and 5 April, 1863
Guildford . . . . . 28 March, 1864
Brighton . . . 17 April, 1865; and 2 April, 1866
Dover . . . . . 22 April, 1867
Portsmouth (the most successful hitherto, 29,490 volunteers present) . . . . . 13 April, 1868
Dover (bad weather) . . . . . 29 March, 1869
Brighton . . . 18 April, 1870; 10 April, 1871
——— Mock battle between sir Arthur Horsford (12,180 men, 22 guns) and gen. Lysons (11,082 men, 20 guns) . . . . . 1 April, 1872
Easter; small reviews at Wimbledon and other places, 14 April, 1873; 6 April, 1874; 29 March, 1875; at Tring, &c. . . . . 17 April, 1876

VOSSEM, PEACE OF, between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV. of France; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector; signed 6 June, 1673.

VOTING PAPERS. See *Dodson's Act.* The proposal to use them was negatived in the debates on reform in 1867; adopted by the ballot act in 1873.

VOUGLÉ or **VOUILLÉ,** S.W. France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, 507, who subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris his capital.

VOYAGES. By order of Pharaoh-Necho, of Egypt, some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C. *Herodotus.* The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish) in 1519-20; see *Circumnavigators,* and *North-West Passage.*

VOYSEY ESTABLISHMENT FUND. The Rev. Charles Voysey having been deprived for heresy (see *Church of England,* 1871), began a series of services at St. George's hall, Langham-place, 1 Oct. 1871. The fund for their maintenance was supported by Bp. Hinds of Norwich (retired), Sir John Bowring, and other eminent liberals.

VULCAN, see *Planets.*

VULCANITE (vulcanised india-rubber), also termed *Ebonite.*

VULGATE (from *vulgatus,* published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures which is authorised by the council of Trent (1546), and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about 384. The older version, called the Italic, is said to have been made in the beginning of the 2nd century. A critical edition was printed by order of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, which being considered inaccurate, was superseded by the edition of pope Clement V. in 1592. The earliest printed vulgate is without date, by Gutenburg and Fust, probably about 1455, the first dated (Fust and Schœffer) is 1462.

W.

WACHT DES DEUTSCHEN VATERLAND ("Watch of the German Fatherland"). German national hymn, by Reichardt, first performed 2 Aug. 1825. Very popular during the war 1870-71.

WADHAM COLLEGE (Oxford). Founded by Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. In this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins (over the gateway), the founders of the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658.

WAGER OF BATTLE, see *Appeal*.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3*d.* per day (about 9*d.* of our money); and their servants, 1½*d.* *Viner's Statutes.*

By the 23 Henry VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and clothing of the price of 5*s.* with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20*s.*, clothing, 4*s.*; common servant of husbandry, 15*s.*, clothing, 40*d.*; woman-servant, 10*s.*, clothing, 4*s.* 1444

By the 11 Henry VII., a like rate of wages with a little advance: as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6*d.* a day without meat and drink; or, with meat and drink, 4*d.*; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1*d.* A master having under him six men was allowed a 1*d.* a day extra 1495

In 1866 the annual amount of wages paid in the United Kingdom was estimated by Mr. Gladstone at 250,000,000*l.*; by Mr. Bass at 350,000,000*l.*; and by professor Leone Levi at 418,300,000*l.*, earned by 10,697,000 workers, ages 20 to 60.

In 1872-5 many trades struck for increase of wages, and generally were successful.

	LABOURERS' WAGES PER WEEK.		CORN PER QUARTER.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1824	7	7	62	0
1837	8	0	55	10
1860	9	6	53	3
1869	11	0	48	2
1872	11	9	57	1

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.		*s.*	*d.*	*Year.*		*s.*	*d.*	*Year.*		*s.*	*d.*
In 1350	*per diem*	0	1	In 1716	*per diem*	0	9	In 1800	*per diem*	2	0
1460	,,	0	2	1740	,,	0	10	1811	,,	2	1½
1568	,,	0	4	1760	,,	1	0	1850	,,	3	0
1632	,,	0	6	1788	,,	1	4	1857	,,	5	0
1688	,,	0	8	1794	,,	1	6	Since then increased.			

WAGGONS were rare in the last century. They, with carts, &c., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carriers' waggons are now nearly superseded by the railways.

WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. Lieut. Waghorn devoted a large portion of his life to connect India with England. On 31 Oct. 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steamboat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *viâ* Marseilles, reached London 2 Nov. following. Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to the *Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. He died 3 Jan. 1850.

The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on 1 Dec. 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. The speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

WAGNERISM, see under *Music.*

WAGRAM, a village near Vienna, where Napoleon I. totally defeated the archduke Charles, 5, 6 July, 1809. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful; 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. An armistice was signed on the 12th; and on 24 Oct., by a treaty of peace, Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France; the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense; part of Poland in Galicia was ceded to Russia; and Joseph Bonaparte was recognised as king of Spain.

WAHABEES OR WAHABITES, a warlike Mahometan reforming sect, considering themselves the only true followers of the prophet, established themselves in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd-el-Wahab, who died 1787. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition headed by the caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son, Abdallah, long resisted Mahommed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect, now flourishing, is well described by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave, in his "Journey and Residence in Arabia in 1862-3," published in 1865. It is influential in India, and is suspected of a tendency to insurrection.

WAHLSTATT, see *Katzbach.*

WAITS, the night minstrels who perform shortly before Christmas. The name was given to the musicians attached to the king's court. We find that a company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400 to "pipe the watch." The waits in London and Westminster were long officially recognised by the corporation.

WAKEFIELD (W. Yorkshire), an ancient town. Near it a battle was fought between the adherents of Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field, 31 Dec. 1460. The earl of Warwick supported the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war was continued. An art and industrial exhibition was opened at Wakefield, 30 Aug. 1865.

WAKES, the ancient parish festivals on the saint's day to commemorate the dedication of the church; regulated in 1536, but gradually became obsolete.

WALBROOK CHURCH (London), a masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren, completed in 1679. There was a church here in 1135, and a new church was erected in 1429.

WALCHEREN (an island at the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland). The unfortunate expedition of the British to this isle in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of the expedition remained secret; but before 28 July, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Flushing was invested in August; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken 15 Aug.; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated, 23 Dec. 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved. The following epigram, of which various readings exist, appeared at the time:—

"Lord Chatham [or *the warrior earl*] with [his] sabre drawn,
Stood waiting for sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing [or *eager*] to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the earl of Chatham."

WALDECK AND PYRMONT, united German principalities, established in 1682. The late reigning family claim descent from the Saxon hero, Witikind, who flourished about 772. Prince George Victor, born 14 Jan. 1831, succeeded his father, George, 15 May, 1845; abdicated; and on 22 Oct. 1867, the states approved a treaty of annexation, and the administration was transferred to Prussia, 1 Jan. 1868. Population in Dec. 1871, 56,218.

WALDENSES (also called Valdenses, Vallenses, and Vaudois), a sect inhabiting the Cottian Alps, derives its name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible, and allied themselves to the Albigenses, whose persecution led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. See *Albigenses*. The Waldenses settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the 17th century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them (1627-9) and Oliver Cromwell by threats (1655-6) obtained them some degree of toleration. They were permitted to have a church at Turin, Dec. 1853. In March, 1868, it was stated that there were in Italy 28 ordained Waldensian ministers, and 30 other teachers.

WALES, Cambria, Cymru, the land of the Cymry, called by the Romans *Britannia Secunda*. Welsh and Wales are corruptions of Teutonic epithets applied to foreigners, especially Gauls. After the Roman emperor Honorius gave up Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain. He invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain. Many of the Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in their inaccessible mountains, about 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independence by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.* In 1284 the queen gave birth to a son at Caernarvon, whom Edward styled prince of Wales, now title of the heir to the crown of Great Britain. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536; see *Britain* and *Bards*.

Ostorius Scapula, proprætor of Britain, defeats the Cymry	A.D.	50
The supreme authority in *Britannica Secunda* intrusted to Suetonius Paulinus, who caused desolating wars		58-61
Conquests by Julius Frontinus		70
The Silures totally defeated		,,
The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain		78
Bran ab Llyr, *the Blessed*, dies about		80
The Druidical class gradually dissolved by the influence of Christianity in		300-400
The *Britons* defeat *the Saxons*		447-448
Vortigern king		448
The renowned Arthur elected king	about	500
Defeats Saxons	about	527
Cadwallawn, king of Gwynedd, defeated and slain by the Saxons at Denisburn	about	634
Dyvnwal Moelmud, said to have come from Armorica, and to have established his authority west of the Tamar and Severn as king of the Cymry	about	640
Reign of Roderic the Great		844
He unites the petty states into one principality; his death		877
Division of Wales—into north, south, and central (or Powys-land)		,,
The Welsh princes submit to Alfred		885
The Danes land in Anglesey		900
Laws enacted by Howel Dha, prince of all Wales,	about	920
Athelstan subdues the Welsh		933
Civil wars at his death	about	948
Great battle between the sons of Howel Dha and the sons of Idwal Voel; the latter victorious		954
Edgar invades Wales	about	973
Danes invade Wales; lay Anglesey waste, &c.		980-1000
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eineon		980

* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan, 19 March, 1284 (or March, 1283), alleges that—"Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right." The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force. *Annals of England.*

The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales 1000
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn . 1015
Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold . 1063
William I. claims feudal authority over Wales . . 1070
Rhys ab Owain kills king Bleddyn, 1073; defeated and slain 1077
Ravaging invasion of Hugh, earl of Chester . 1079-80
Invasion of the Irish and Scots 1080
William I. invades Wales 1081
Battle of Llechryd 1087

[In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince.]

Rhys ab Tewdwr slain; S. Wales conquered by the English 1090
Invasion of the English under William II. . . 1095-7
The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings . 1106
Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn . . . 1108
Cardigan conquered by Strongbow 1109
Cadwgan assassinated 1112
Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty . 1113
Another body of Flemings settle in Pembrokeshire „

[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs].

Civil war in South Wales and Powysland leads to the subjugation of the country by the English; Henry I. erects castles in Wales . . . 1114 & seq.
Owain killed in battle with Gerald de Windsor . 1116
Revolt of Owen Gwynedd on the death of Hen. I.; part of South Wales laid waste 1135
The English defeated in several battles 1136
Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke . . 1138
Henry II. invades Wales, receives a stout resistance from Owen Gwynedd, but subdues S. Wales . . 1157
Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their independence 1164
Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America, about 1169
Anglesey devastated 1173
The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury 1188
The earl of Chester's inroad into North Wales . . 1210
King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities; exacts tribute and allegiance 1211
The pope incites the Welsh to resist John . . . 1212
Revolt of the Flemings 1220
Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages; overcomes Henry III. 1228
The earl of Pembroke and other nobles join Llewelyn against Henry III., 1233; a truce 1234
Prince David ravages the marches, &c. 1244
Invasion of Henry III. 1245
Anglesey cruelly devastated by the English Sept. „
Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince 1246
Welsh princes combine against the English . . . 1256
Great invasion of the English; threatened extermination of the Welsh, compelled to retreat with loss 1257
Welsh offers of peace refused 1257-62
Llewelyn's incursions into English territory. . 1263
Reported conference between him and Simon de Montfort against the Plantagenets 1265
Llewelyn does homage to Henry III. for a treaty Sept. 1267
Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster; on his refusal to come, deposes him, 1276: and invades Wales . . . . . June, 1277
Llewelyn submits and obtains good terms 10 Nov. „
He marries Eleanor de Montfort . . . 13 Oct. „
The sons of Grufydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer; great insurrection 1281
Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David, 21 March; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles. Fruitless negotiations Nov. 1282
Great battle between Llewelyn and the English: Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by Adam Frankton 11 Dec. „
Prince David surrenders, and is executed . . 1283
Wales finally subdued by Edward I. . . . . „

The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle (see *Princes of Wales*, p. 776) . . . . . 25 April, 1284
Statute of Wales (see p. 774) enacted . 19 March, „
Many insurrections suppressed and the leaders executed 1287-1320
Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen Glendower (descendant of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences 1400
Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr 1401
Allies with the Scots and the Percies: besieges Caernarvon 1402
And seizes Harlech castle 1404
Makes a treaty with France 10 May, „
Harlech castle retaken by the English forces . 1407
Loses his allies by their defeat at Bramham moor 19 Feb. 1408
Ravages the English territories 1409
Refuses to ask for terms or submit; dies 21 Sept. 1415
His son submits . . . . . 24 Feb. 1416
Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech castle 1459
Town of Denbigh burnt 1460
The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh Aug. 1485
Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished by Henry VIII. 1535
Monmouth made an English county; counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed . . „
Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII. . . . . „
Wales incorporated into England by parliament . 1536
Divided into twelve counties 1543
Dr. Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy . . . . . 30 March, 1555
Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour . . . „
The bible and prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language 1562
Welsh bible printed 1588
First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales; Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching . 1620
Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I. . 1642
Powys castle taken by sir Thos. Myddelton Oct. 1644
Dr. Laud, formerly bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower hill . . . . . 10 Jan. 1645
Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton . . . . . „
Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh . . . . . „
Rhuddlan castle surrenders . . . . . „
Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton 1647
Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant . . 8 May, 1648
Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell . . . „
Pembroke castle taken; colonel Poyer shot, 25 Apr.* 1649
The lords marchers court suppressed 1688
"Charitable society of Ancient Britons" and Welsh charity schools, established 1715
The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made prisoners . . . . . Feb. 1797
Rebecca or "Becca" riots broke out against toll-gates, Feb.; an old woman, a toll-keeper, was murdered, 10 Sept.; many persons were tried and punished . . . . . Oct. 1843
Cambrian Archæological Association founded . 1846

* At the commencement of the civil war, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of col. Laugharne. In 1648, he, and colonels Powel and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head quarters; after the defeat at St. Fagan's, they retired to the *castle*, followed by an army led by Cromwell. They capitulated, after having endured great sufferings from want of water. Laugharne, Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favour, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, "Life given by God;" the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by colonel Poyer, who was shot accordingly on the above-mentioned day. *Pennant.*

Subscriptions begun for a university in Wales Dec. 1863
A national unsectarian University college at Aberystwyth opened . . 9 Oct. 1872
Great strike of colliers in S. Wales, 1 Jan.; ends about . . . . . 27 March, 1873

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

630. Cadwallawn, king of Gwynedd.
634. Cadwaladyr, his son.
661. Idwal, son.
728. Rhodri, or Roderic; heroic defender.
755. Cynan and Howel, sons; incessant war.
818. Mervyn; son-in-law, and Essylt (wife),
844. Roderic the Great, son.

PRINCES OF GWYNEDD OR NORTH WALES AND FREQUENTLY OF ALL WALES.

877. Anarawd, son of Roderic.
915. Idwal Voel.
943. Howel Dha the Good, prince of all Wales.
948. Iefan and Iago; sons of Idwal.
792. Howel ap Iefan, the Bad.
984. Cadwallon, brother.
985. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha.
992. Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel: able, brave.
998. Aedan, a usurper.
1015. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, good sovereign.
1023. Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric.
1039. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt; killed.
1067. Bleddyn.
1073. Trahaern ap Caradoc.
1079. Griffith ap Cynan; able; warlike; generous.
1137. Owain Gwynedd; energetic, successful warrior.
1169. Howel, son.
" David ap Owain Gwynedd, brother; married sister of Henry II.
1194. Llewelyn, the Great.
1240. David ap Llewelyn.
1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, 11 Dec., 1282.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES.*

1284. Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II.) son of Edward I., born in Caernarvon Castle on the 25th April, 1284. It is asserted that immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying, "This is your countryman and king." See, however, "*Ich Diem*."
1301. Edward of Carnarvon made prince of Wales and earl of Chester.
1343. Edward the Black Prince.
1376. Richard, his son (afterwards Richard II.).
1399. Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of Henry IV.
1454. Edward, son of Henry VI.; slain at Tewkesbury, 4 May, 1471.
1471. Edward (afterwards Edward V.), son of Edward IV.
1483. Edward, son of Richard III.; died in 1484.
1489. Arthur, son of Henry VII; died in 1502.
1503. Henry, his brother (afterwards Henry VIII.).
Edward, his son (afterwards Edward VI.) was duke of Cornwall, and not prince of Wales.
1610. Henry Frederic, son of James I.; died 6 Nov. 1612.
1616. Charles, his brother (afterwards Charles I.).
Charles, *his son* (afterwards Charles II.), never created prince of Wales.
1714. George Augustus (afterwards George II.).
1729. Frederic Lewis, his son; died 20 March, 1751.
1751. George, his son (afterwards George III.).
1762. George, his son (afterwards George IV.): born 12 Aug.

* WALES, PRINCESS OF. This title was held, some authors say, during the early period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, they state, by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was the only princess of Wales in her own right; a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI., born in 1537. This is however denied by Banks.

1841. Albert-Edward, son of queen Victoria: born 9 Nov. Baptized, king of Prussia a sponsor, 15 Jan. 1842.
Travelled on the continent, and studied at Oxford and Edinburgh, in 1859.
Visited Canada, with the dignity of a viceroy, and the United States, 1860.
Entered the university of Cambridge in Jan.: attended the camp at the Curragh, Dublin, July to Sept.; opened New Middle Temple Library, 31 Oct. 1861.
Ordered to be prayed for as Albert-Edward, instead of Albert, 8 Jan.; visited the continent, Syria, and Egypt, March-June; Germany and Italy, Aug.-Dec. 1862.
Admitted to the house of peers, 5 Feb.; a privy councillor, 8 Dec. 1863.
Married to princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10 March, 1863.
Visited Denmark and Sweden, Sept.-Oct. 1864; Russia, Nov.-Dec. 1866.
Visited International Exhibition, Paris, May, 1867.
Visited Ireland; arrived at Dublin, 15 April, 1868.
Installed knight of St. Patrick, 18 April, 1868.
Opened Leeds Fine Arts Exhibition, 19 May, 1868.
With the Princess at Glasgow, laid foundation of new university, 8 Oct. 1868.
Sailed for the continent, 17 Nov.; called at Paris; arrived at Copenhagen, 29 Nov.; visited Berlin, Vienna, and arrived at Cairo, 3 Feb. 1869.
Examined the Suez canal, Feb.; arrived at Constantinople, 1 April; at Sebastopol, 13-17 April; at Athens, 19-24 April; landed at Dover, 13 May 1869.
Inaugurated Victoria Embankment (Thames) 13 July, 1870.
Opened Workmen's International Exhibition, Islington, 16 July, 1870.
Attacked with typhoid fever, about 19 Nov. 1871; greatest danger, 6-13 Dec.; amendment began 14 Dec.; last bulletin, 13 Jan. 1872.
Went to St. Paul's with the queen for thanksgiving, 27 Feb.; sailed for the continent, 11 March; visited the Pope, 27 March.
Opened new grammar school at Yarmouth, 6 June; the East London Museum, 24 June, 1872.
At the opening of the great exhibition at Vienna, 1 May, 1873.
At the duke of Edinburgh's wedding at St. Petersburg, 23 Jan. 1874.
Visit to France; entertained by the duc de Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, duc d'Aumale, and others, about 17 Oct. 1874.
Warmly received at Birmingham, 3 Nov. 1874.
Installed grand master of the freemasons of England, 28 April, 1875.
112,000*l.* voted for his visit to India [more than sufficient] July, 1875.
Sailed from Dover, 11 Oct.; warmly received at Athens, 18 Oct.; at Cairo, invested Mohammed Tewfik, the son of the Khedive, with the Star of India, 25 Oct. 1875.
Arrived at Bombay, 8 Nov.; Poonah, 13 Nov.; Goa, 27 Nov.; Colombo, Ceylon, 1 Dec.; Madras, 13 Dec.; Calcutta, 23 Dec. 1875.
At Benares, 5 Jan.; Lucknow, 6 Jan.; Delhi, 11 Jan.; Lahore, 18 Jan.; Jummoo, Cashmere, 20 Jan.; Agra, 25 Jan.; Gwalior, 31 Jan.; in Nepaul, 12 Feb.; at Allahabad, 7 March; sailed from Bombay, 13 March, 1876.
Arrived in Malta, 6 April; Gibraltar, 15 April; Seville, 21 April; Madrid, 25 April; Lisbon, 1 May; London, with about 500 animals for the Zoological gardens, 11 May; banquet at Mansion house, 19 May, 1876.
Reviewed 30,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, 1 July, 1876.

Issue: Albert-Victor, born 8 Jan. 1864;
George-Frederick, born 3 June, 1865;
Louise Victoria, born 20 Feb. 1867.
Alexandra, born 6 July, 1868.
Maud, born 26 Nov. 1869.
Alexander John, born 7 April, died 8 April, 1871.

WALHALLA or **VALHALLA** (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany, com-

menced 18 Oct. 1830, and inaugurated 18 Oct. 1842, The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING, see *Pedestrianism.*

WALLACE MONUMENT, at Abbey Craig, near Stirling, was inaugurated 27 Aug. 1869, and soon after given into the charge of the magistrates of Stirling. It cost about 13,000*l.* The telescope there was presented by the Scotch inhabitants of Ipswich 24 June, 1865.

WALLACHIA, see *Danubian Principalities.* On 23 Dec. 1861, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

WALLER'S PLOT. Edmund Waller, the poet, and others, conspired to disarm the London militia and let in the royalists, May, 1643. The plan was detected and punished, June-July, 1643. Waller betrayed his confederates, and was suffered to emigrate.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE. Captain Wallis sailed from England on his voyage round the world, 26 July, 1766; and returned to England, 19 May, 1768.

WALLOONS, descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Low Countries. Some of them fled to England from the persecution of the duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain, 1566. A church was given to them by queen Elizabeth at Sandwich, and they still have one at Canterbury. Their language is considered to be based on that of the ancient Gauls.

WALLS, see *Roman Walls, China.*

WALNUT-TREE has long existed in England.* The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to this country from North America before 1629.

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Oxford) was born in 1676; became secretary-at-war in 1708; was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711; committed to the Tower, 17 Jan. 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in Oct. 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his office, and held it till Feb. 1742. He died 18 March, 1745.

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (APRIL, 1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, *first lord of the treasury.*
Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, *lord chancellor.*
Henry, lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), *lord president.*
Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), *privy seal.*
James, earl of Berkeley, *first lord of the admiralty.*
Charles (viscount Townshend), and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), *secretaries of state.*
Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), *ordnance.*
George Treby (succeeded by Henry Pelham), *secretary-at-war.*
Viscount Torrington, &c.

WALRUS. One placed in the Zoological Gardens in 1853 lived a few days only; another was placed there in the autumn of 1867, and died 25 Dec.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813. *Raikes.*

WANDEWASH (S. India). Here the French, under Lally, were severely defeated by colonel Eyre Coote, 22 Jan. 1760.

WANDSWORTH, near London. Here was organised a "presbytery," 20 Nov. 1572. In Garratt-lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), gave no small celebrity. The iron bridge here was opened 26 Sept. 1873.

WAR, called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Osymandyas of Egypt, the first warlike king, passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C. *Usher.* He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that, up to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished on the field of battle; see *Battles; Secretaries; Neutral Powers.* An international conference on "usages of war" began at Brussels, 27 July, 1874, and closed without important results. See *Brussels Conference.*

FOREIGN WARS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with	*Peace.*
Scotland	1068 — 1092
France	1116 — 1118
Scotland	1138 — 1139
France	1161 — 1186
France	1194 — 1195
France	1201 — 1216
France	1224 — 1234
France	1294 — 1299
Scotland	1296 — 1323
Scotland	1327 — 1328
France	1339 — 1360
France	1368 — 1420
France	1422 — 1471
Scotland	1480 — 1486
France	1492 — 1492
France	1512 — 1514
France	1522 — 1527
Scotland	1522 — 1542
Scotland	1542 — 1546
Scotland	1547 — 1550
France	1549 — 1550
France	1557 — 1559
Scotland	1557 — 1560
France	1562 — 1564
Spain	1588 — 1604
Spain	1624 — 1629
France	1627 — 1629
Holland	1651 — 1654
Spain	1655 — 1660
France	1666 — 1668
Denmark	1666 — 1668
Holland	1666 — 1668
Algiers	1669 — 1671
Holland	1672 — 1674
France	1689 — 1697
Peace of Ryswick, 20 Sept.	1697

War of the *Succession*, commenced 4 May, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, 13 March, 1713.
War with Spain, 16 Dec. 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.
War; *Spanish War*, 23 Oct. 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 30 April, 1748.
War with France, 31 March, 1744. Closed also on 30 April, 1748.
War; the *Seven Years' War*, 9 June, 1756. Peace of Paris, 10 Feb. 1763.
War with Spain, 4 Jan. 1762. General peace, 10 Feb. 1763.
War with the United States of North America, 14 July, 1774. Peace of Paris, 30 Nov. 1782.
War with France, 6 Feb. 1778. Peace of Paris, 20 Jan. 1783.

* Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1627, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks; and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l.* carriage; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing it covered 76 poles of ground; a space equal to 2299 square yards, statute measure.

War with Spain, 17 April, 1780. Closed same time, 20 Jan. 1783.
War with Holland, 21 Dec. 1780. Peace signed, 2 Sept. 1783.
War of the *Revolution*, 1 Feb. 1793. Peace of Amiens, 27 March, 1802.
War *against Bonaparte*, 29 April, 1803. Finally closed, 18 June, 1815.
War with America, 18 June, 1812. Peace of Ghent, 24 Dec. 1814.
War with Russia, 27 March, 1854. Peace of Paris, 31 March, 1856.
For the wars with India, China, Persia, and Abyssinia, see those countries respectively.

WAR AFFAIRS. On account of the war with Russia, the duke of Newcastle, previously colonial secretary, was appointed a secretary for war affairs, and a cabinet minister, 9 June, 1854; see *Secretaries*. War Office act, passed 20 June, 1870, appoints a financial secretary (who may sit in parliament) and other officers. An act for the protection of war department stores was passed in 1867. By the warrant abolishing purchase in the army, in 1871, Mr. Cardwell became virtually uncontrolled minister of war.

WAR, GAME OF (German, *Kriegspiel*), invented by a civilian in Germany (after the war which ended 1815), and completed by a Prussian officer about 1824. A society (including von Moltke) was formed at Magdeburg to study it. Prince Arthur lectured on this game at Dover, 13 March, 1872.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION. Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII. 1493. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.

Warbeck attempted to land in Kent, with 600 men, 169 were taken prisoners, and executed, July, 1495.
Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, when he assumed the title of Richard IV. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496.
Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, Sept. 1497.
On the approach of Henry took sanctuary at Beaulieu; surrendered; taken to London, Oct. 1497.
Said to have been set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, June, 1499.
Accused of plotting with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, Aug.; the plot failed, and he was hanged at Tyburn, 23 Nov.; the earl beheaded, 28 Nov. 1499.

WARBURG (N. Germany). Here the French were defeated by the duke of Brunswick and the allies, 31 July, 1760.

WARDIAN CASES. In 1829, Mr. N. B. Ward, from observing a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle, in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth, was led to construct his well-known *closely glazed* cases, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, &c. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, &c., with great success, and professor Faraday lectured on the subject in 1838.

WARDMOTES, meetings of the citizens of London in their wards, where they elect annually their common councilmen. The practice is said to have begun in 1386. They had previously assembled in Guildhall.

WARRANTS, GENERAL, do not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal by lord chief justice Pratt, 6 Dec. 1763, in relation to the seizure and committal of Mr. Wilkes for a libel on the king; see *North Briton*.

WARRIOR, see under *Navy of England*, 1860.

WARSAW, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1566, and it became the seat of government in 1689. Population in 1859, 162,777.

The Poles defeated in three days' battle by the Swedes . . . . . 28-30 July, 1656
Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which, John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (September following), signed . . 31 March, 1683
Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII. 1703
Treaty of Warsaw between Russia and Poland, 24 Feb. 1768
The Russian garrison here expelled with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon . . . . . 17 April, 1794
The Poles defeated by the Russians at Maciejovice, 4 Oct. ,,
The king of Prussia besieges Warsaw, July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept.; it is taken by the Russians . . . . . Nov. ,,
Suwarrow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood, 4 Nov. ,,
Warsaw constituted a duchy, and annexed to the house of Saxony . . . . . Aug. 1807
The duchy overrun by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian viceroy . . . 1813
The last Polish revolution commences at Warsaw, 29 Nov. 1830
Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men . . . . . 25 Feb. 1831
Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians; and great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin, 6-8 Sept. ,,
The czar meets the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia; no result . . . 20-25 Oct. 1860
(See *Poland*, 1861-5.)

WARTBURG, a castle in Saxony (N. Germany), where Luther was conveyed for safety after the diet of Worms, April, 1521, and where he translated the Bible into German.

WARWICK CASTLE (Warwickshire), the seat of the Beauchamps, Nevilles, Plantagenets, Dudleys, Riches, and Grevilles, successively, and frequently besieged; suffered much by fire, 3 Dec. 1871, some of the more ancient part being destroyed.

WASHING MACHINES. Several have been invented by Americans. At an hotel in New York hundreds of garments are washed in a few minutes by steam, and dried by a centrifugal machine (1862). The ingenious machines of Messrs. Hornsby, of Norwich, appeared in the great exhibition of London, 1862.

WASHINGTON (in Columbia district, partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, on the bank of the Potomac, N.E. Virginia), the capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800.

The house of representatives opened . . 30 May, 1808
Washington was taken by the British forces under general Ross, after his victory at Bladensburg; its superb structures and national library burnt, 24 Aug. 1814

General Ross killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore 12 Sept 1814
Naval observatory founded 1842
Smithsonian institute (*which see*) founded . . . 1846
Part of the capitol and the whole of the library of the United States congress destroyed by fire, 24 Dec. 1851
The prince of Wales entertained by the president here . . . . . Oct. 1860
Washington fortified in . . . . . April, 1861
President Lincoln shot by Booth in Ford's theatre, 14 April; died . . . . . 15 April, 1865

See *United States.*

IMPORTANT TREATIES OF WASHINGTON.

Fixing N.W. boundary of British America and United States, &c. . . . . 12 June, 1846
"Reciprocity" treaty regulating trade with Canada, 7 June, 1854
Referring the *Alabama* claims and the San Juan boundary question to arbitration; settling disputes respecting fisheries (see *Alabama* and *Juan*); and laying down three rules; asserting that it is the duty of a neutral state, which desires to remain at peace with belligerents, and to enjoy the rights of neutrality, to abstain from taking any part in the war by affording military aid to one or both of the belligerents; and to take care that no acts which would constitute such co-operation in the war be committed by any one within its territory . . . . . 8 May, 1871

WASIUM (named from the royal house of Wasa or Vasa), a supposed new metal, discovered by F. Bahr, of Stockholm, in 1862. In Nov. 1863 Nicklès declared it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

WASTE LANDS. The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,837,476 acres before June, 1801. In 1841, there were about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement; see *Agriculture.*

WATCH OF LONDON, at night, appointed 1253, proclaimed the hour with a bell before the introduction of public clocks. *Hardie.* The old watch was discontinued, and a new police (on duty day and night) commenced, 29 Sept. 1829; see *Police.*

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1310.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Purbach 1500
Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock . 1530
Watches first brought to England from Germany in 1577
A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London.
Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so-called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huyghens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clockmaker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch about 1658; manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1658; T. Tompion, fecit, 1675."
Repeating watches invented by Barlowe 1676
Harrison's first time-piece produced (see *Harrison*), 1735
Watches and clocks were taxed in 1797
The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks.*

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, considered water to be the original principle of everything, about 594 B.C. *Stanley.* In the Roman Church water was first mixed with the sacramental wine, A.D. 122. *Lenglet.*

Cavendish and Watt demonstrated that water is composed of 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen 1781-4
Water was decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen gases by Lavoisier, 1783; by the voltaic battery by Nicholson and Carlisle, 1800; by the heat of the oxy-hydrogen flame by W. R. Grove . . 1846
In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 42° or 40° Fahr.; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.
Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Henry III. 1237. *Stow.* It took nearly fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285
The New River water brought to London from Chadwell and Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Myddelton, in . 1609-13
The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company was incorporated, 1620. So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump.
The water-works at Chelsea completed, and the company incorporated 1722
London-bridge ancient water-works destroyed by fire . . . . . 29 Oct. 1779
An act to supply the metropolis with water, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, was passed, 1 July, 1852. This act was amended by an act passed 21 Aug. 1871. The companies were bound to provide a constant supply when required; the owner or occupier of the house to provide the prescribed fittings.
[The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity.]
A company was formed to carry out Dr. Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh, in Jan. 1857
Commissioners for metropolitan water supply appointed, 27 April, 1867; report signed 9 June, 1869
London supplied by nine companies: the New River (the best), East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, West Middlesex, Lambeth, and South Essex; who deliver about 108,000,000 gallons daily 1867
New schemes for supplying London with water, 1867:—
1. Mr. Bateman; from the sources of the Severn.
2. Messrs. Hemans and Hassard; from the Cumberland lakes.
3. Mr. Telford Macneill; Thames water filtered through Bagshot sand.
4. Mr. Bailey Denton; storage reservoirs near the sources of the Thames.
5. Mr. Remington; from the Derbyshire and Staffordshire hills.
The water from the first two sources analysed and highly approved by professors Frankland and Odling . . . . . April, 1868
Water from the chalk districts softened by Homersham's process strongly recommended . Jan. 1871

See *Artesian Wells.*

WATER-BED, CLOCKS, see *Beds, Clocks.*

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING was gradually raised from the hard dry style of the last century to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley Fielding, Sandby, Varley, the great Turner, Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century. The Water-Colour Society's exhibition was begun in 1805.

WATER-GLASS, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silex) and one of the alkalies (potash or soda). Glauber (*De Lithiase*) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuchs, the modern inventor, gave an account of his process in 1825; and Mr. Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs's discovery, patented a mode

of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1857, M. Kuhlmann, of Lille, published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochromy (*which see*). It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of Von Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England, in 1859, by direction of the prince consort.

WATERING STREETS. Mr. Cooper's plan for using solutions of chloride of lime or of sodium (which dry slowly and attract moisture and ammonia and other gases, and combine them with the material of the road) was partially used in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone in 1868, and also in Liverpool, Boston, and other towns. The plan was ordered to be tried in Westminster in July, 1870.

WATER-MILLS, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water. See *Telo-dynamic transmitter*.

WATERFORD (S. Ireland), built 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 981. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399; in 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, 18 April, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, 1096. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Irish per annum. By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37 (the Irish Church Temporalities act), the see of Waterford and Lismore was united with the see of Cashel and Emly, 14 Aug. 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c., were destroyed by fire, 25 Oct. 1815.

WATERLOO, in Belgium, the site of the great battle, on Sunday, 18 June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,947 men and 246 guns, under Napoleon, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington; the latter, with 67,661 men and 156 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from about ten in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time, 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle; and by seven, the force under Blucher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 104 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense. Of the British (23,991), 93 officers and 1916 men were killed and missing, and 363 officers and 4560 men wounded—total, 6932; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4206 killed, 14,539 wounded, and 4231 missing, making 22,976 *hors de combat*. Napoleon, quitting the wreck of his army, returned to Paris; and, finding it impossible to raise another, abdicated. *P. Nicolas.*

By the side of the chapel of Waterloo, which was uninjured by shot or shell on 18 June, 1815, Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces, 17 Aug. 1705. The conquerors on the same field are the only British commanders whose career brought them to dukedoms.

WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON. A bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr. G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. John Rennie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced 11 Oct. 1811, and opened 18 June, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages, were present. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet; its width within the balustrades is 42 feet; and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet.

On Oct. 9, 1857, two youths, named Kilsby, found on one of the abutments of the bridge a carpet bag, containing human bones and flesh, which had been cut up, salted, and boiled, and some foreign clothes. No clue could be found respecting these remains, which were interred in Woking cemetery.

WATERLOO CUP, see *Dogs*.

WATERSPOUT. Two waterspouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach and many other villages; many persons perished, 13 July, 1827. A waterspout at Glanflesk, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, destroying farm-houses and other buildings; seventeen persons perished, 4 Aug. 1831. The estimated length of one seen near Calcutta, 27 Sept. 1855, was 1000 feet. It lasted ten minutes, and was absorbed upwards. One seen on 24 Sept. 1856, burst into heavy rain.

WATER TOFANA, see *Poisoning*.

WATLING-STREET, see *Roman Roads*.

WATTIGNIES (N. France). Here Jourdan and the French republicans defeated the Austrians under the prince of Coburg, and raised the siege of Maubeuge, 14-16 Oct. 1793.

WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION, see *Tyler*.

WAVE PRINCIPLE (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea) formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr. John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Colonel Beaufoy is said to have spent 30,000*l.* in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations. The principle has been adopted by naval architects; see *Undulatory Theory*, and *Yacht*.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. The publication of the series began with "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years since," in 1814, and closed with "Tales of my Landlord," fourth series, in 1831. The authorship was acknowledged by sir Walter Scott, at a dinner, 23 Feb. 1827. The original MSS. of several of Scott's poems and novels were sold by auction by Christie and Manson for 1255 guineas, 6 July, 1867.

WAWZ OR WAWER (Poland). The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting, all the Russian positions were carried by storm, and they retreated with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners, 31 March, 1831. The loss of the Poles was small, but their triumph was soon followed by defeat and ruin.

WAX came into use for candles in the 12th century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries; see *Candleberry*. The wax tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.—SEALING-WAX was not brought into use in England until about 1556. Its use has been much superseded by the introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

WE. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with king John, 1199. *Coke*. The German emperors and French kings used the plural about 1200.

WEALD of Kent and Sussex, the site of very large, ancient forests; St. Leonard's still remaining; near which, in the Wealden formation, Dr. G. A. Mantell discovered the remains of huge extinct animals, 1825, *et seq*. Mr. R. Furley published an exhaustive "History of the Weald of Kent, 1871-4.

WEATHER, see *Meteorology*.

WEAVING appears to have been practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmet's Dictionary*, under the word *Vestments*. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects" (1331). Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567; see *Loom*, and *Electric Loom*.

WEDDINGS. Silver weddings are celebrated after a union of 25 years; golden weddings after a union of 50 years; and diamond weddings after a union of 60 years. John, king of Saxony, celebrated his golden wedding, 10 Nov. 1872.

WEDDING-RINGS were used by the ancients, and put upon the wedding finger, from a supposed connection with a vein there with the heart. According to Pliny they were made of iron; in the time of Tertullian of gold. Wedding-rings are to be of standard gold, by statute, 1855; see *Adriatic*.

WEDGE-LIKE CHARACTERS, see *Cuneiform*.

WEDGWOOD WARE, pottery and porcelain produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, in 1762. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previously to 1763, much earthenware was imported from France and Holland.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon *idol* Woden or Odin, worshipped on this day. Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans.

WEEDON INQUIRY (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment at this place, in July, 1858, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements were afterwards disputed, and caused much dissatisfaction.

WEEK, the space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks—the common one of seven days; the second of years, seven years; the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon :—

Latin.		*French.*
Dies Solis,	Day of the Sun,	Dimanche.
Dies Lunæ,	Day of the Moon,	Lundi.
Dies Martis,	Day of Mars,	Mardi.
Dies Mercurii,	Day of Mercury,	Mercredi.
Dies Jovis,	Day of Jupiter,	Jeudi.
Dies Veneris,	Day of Venus,	Vendredi.
Dies Saturni,	Day of Saturn,	Samedi.
English.	*Saxon.*	*German.*
Sunday,	Sun's day,	Sonntag.
Monday,	Moon's day,	Montag.
Tuesday,	Tiw's day,	Dienstag.
Wednesday,	Woden's day,	Mittwoche.
Thursday,	Thor's day,	Donnerstag.
Friday,	Friga's day,	Freitag.
Saturday,	Saterne's day,	Samstag, or Sonnabend.

WEEKLY DISPATCH, liberal weekly Sunday paper, established 1801.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These and the stamping of gold and silver money, are attributed to Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 895 B.C.; see *Arundelian Marbles*. Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain. *Chalmers*.

The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar	972
Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 9 Rich. I.	1197
A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. (*Stow*)	1309
Edward III. ordered that there should be "one weight, measure, and yard," throughout the kingdom	1353
First statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, of 24 Hen. VIII.	1532
Weights and measures ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 35 Geo. III.	1795
Again regulated	1800
Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took place throughout the United Kingdom 1 Jan.	1826
New acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1855, and in	1859
16 & 17 Vict. c. 29, regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce	1853
A commission (consisting of Mr. G. B. Airy, gen. E. Sabine, lord Rosse, Mr. T. Graham and others), appointed to examine the standards 9 May,	1867
3rd report of the Standards commission state that errors exist in official standards, dated 24 July,	1868

(See *Standard*; and *Metrical System*.)

WEIMAR, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar (*which see*).

WEINSBERG, see *Guelphs*.

WEISSENBURG, see *Wissembourg*.

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of viscount Goderich, Jan. 1828. The duke resigned 16 Nov. 1830.

Duke of Wellington, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.
Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Bathurst, *president of the council*.

Lord Ellenborough, *privy seal.*
Mr. (afterwards sir) Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Wm. Huskisson, *home, foreign,* and *colonial secretaries.*
Viscount Melville, *board of control.*
Mr. Charles Grant, *board of trade.*
Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war.*
J. C. Herries, *master of the mint.*
Earl of Aberdeen, *duchy of Lancaster.*
Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year.
The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively, *foreign* and *colonial secretaries.*
Sir Henry Hardinge, *secretary-at-war.*
Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards lord Fitzgerald), *India board.*
Lord Lowther, *first commissioner of land revenues,* &c., May and June, 1828.
Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE (Sandhurst), was erected by subscription in memory of the great duke of Wellington, for the support and education of orphan sons of commissioned officers. The first stone was laid by the queen on 2 June, 1856; and the building was opened by her majesty on 29 Jan. 1859. Out of the 159,000*l.* subscribed, 55,000*l.* were expended on the building, and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by W. Whitehead, June, 1850; a specimen first gathered by Mr. W. Lobb in 1853, and described by Dr. John Lindley. When full grown it is about 450 feet high, and 116 feet in circumference. The prince consort (5 June, 1861) and the queen (24 July, 1861) planted Wellingtonias at the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, &c. For details see separate articles.

Arthur Wellesley was born, according to some authorities, in March or April; to others 1 May, 1769
Appointed to command in the Mahratta war in India; takes Poonah and Ahmednuggur, 12 Aug.; gains his first victory at Assaye, 23 Sept.; defeats Scindiah at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gawalghur 13 Dec. 1803
Becomes secretary for Ireland 1807
Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimeira . . . . . 21 Aug. 1808
Defeats Victor at Talavera, 28 July; created viscount Wellington . . . . 4 Sept. 1809
Repulses Massena at Busaco, 27 Sept.; and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras . . . 10 Oct. 1810
Defeats Massena at Fuentes de Onoro, 5 May; takes Almeida . . . . . 10 May, 1811
Passes the Douro and defeats Soult . . 12 May, 1812
Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, 19 Jan.; and Badajos, 6 April; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, 22 July; enters Madrid . . . . 12 Aug. ,,
Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, 21 June; storms St. Sebastian, 31 Aug.; enters France . . . . . 8 Oct. 1813
Defeats Soult at Orthez, 27 Feb.; and at Toulouse 10 April, 1814
Created duke of Wellington, with an annuity of 13,000*l.* and a grant of 300,000*l.* . . May, ,,
First appeared in the house of lords; his patents of creation as baron, earl, marquis, and duke being read at the same time . . . . 28 June, ,,
Commands the army in the Netherlands; repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, 16 June: defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, 18 June; invests Paris 3 July, 1815
Commands the army of occupation in France July, 1815, till Nov. 1818
His assassination attempted by Cantillon, who escapes . . . . . 10 Feb. ,,
Appointed master-general of the ordnance . . 1819
The Wellington shield and supporting columns designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above-mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost 11,000*l.*) . . . . . 16 Feb. 1822
The duke appointed commander-in-chief, 22 Jan.; resigns . . . . . 30 April, 1827
Becomes first minister . . . . . 8 Jan. 1828
Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill April, 1829
Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, 2 Nov.; resigns . . . . . 16 Nov. 1830
Transacts all the business of the country, after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov.; and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834; resigns April, 1835
Again commander-in-chief . . . . 15 Aug. 1842
Dies at Walmer castle . . . . . 14 Sept. 1852
Removed to Chelsea hospital, where he lay in state 10 Nov. ,,
Removed to the Horse Guards . . 17 Nov. ,,
Public funeral at St. Paul's cathedral . 18 Nov. ,,
A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle.
The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2nd battalion of the rifles, a battalion of the Royal Marines, the 33rd regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 18th Light Dragoons, the regiment of Scots Greys; a body of Chelsea pensioners, and men of different arms of the Indian army.
The body was placed upon a sumptuous funeral car, drawn by twelve horses richly caparisoned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd.
The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral.
Memorial by Marochetti erected by the present duke, his son, and tenants at Strathfieldsaye, July, 1866.
WELLINGTON MONUMENT, in St. Paul's.
A number of models exhibited in Westminster hall; none chosen, 1857.
The execution of the monument entrusted to Mr. A. Stevens, sculptor, and Mr. Penrose, architect. The stone sarcophagus was completed in 1858.
In Aug. 1870, above 17,000*l.* had been expended, and it was stated that 15,000*l.* more were required. Parliament had granted 20,000*l.* Fresh arrangements were made with Mr. Stevens.

WELLS were dug by Abraham, 1892 B.C., and Isaac, 1804 (*Gen.* xxi. 30, and xxvi. 19). Danaus is said to have introduced well-digging into Greece from Egypt. Norton's "tube-well," patented Oct. 1867, is said to be the invention of Hiram J. Messenger, Stephen Brewer, and Byron Mudge, Americans of the state of New York. The apparatus consists of an iron tube perforated with holes at the lower end, and shod with a steel point, which readily enters the hardest soil when forcibly driven. It was used with great advantage during the civil war 1861-4; by the British in their campaign in Abyssinia in 1867-8; and by the Russians in Khiva, 1873.

WELLS (Somerset). The cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Other West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 909, during the reign of Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop was Æthelm or Adelmus (afterwards bishop of Canterbury). *Beatson.* The see was united with Bath (*which see*) in 1088.

WENDS, a branch of the Slavonic family which spread over Germany in the 6th century, and settled especially in the north-eastern parts.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, a sect founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727 with a few other students formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification by religious exercises. From their strictness of life they were called *Methodists*, in 1729. John Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding many churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but differing with him respecting the doctrine of election, they separated in 1741; see *Whitefield*. Wesley was almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His two leading doctrines were the instantaneousness of conversion, and Christian perfection, or deliverance from all sin. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu." *Macaulay*. The deed of declaration, establishing the conference, is dated 28 Feb. 1784. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 920 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels.

The *Conference*, the highest Wesleyan court, is composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. It was instituted by John Wesley in	1784
At the centenary of the existence of Methodism *216,000l.* were collected, to be expended on the objects of the society	1839
Out of the original connection have seceded:—	*Chapels in* 1851
New Connection (in 1796)	301
Primitive Methodists (1810)	2871
Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815)	403
Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834)	329
Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1849)	2000
The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body (1844-8). The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members.—This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.	
Wesleyan Methodist church members in 1868, 342,380; in 1872, 346,580; in 1874, 357,645; in 1876, 372,538.	
Letter from Dr. Pusey requesting aid in opposing Coleridge's bill for admitting dissenters to the universities, read at the conference, but not received 13 Aug.	1868
The establishment of a high school for Wesleyans at Cambridge (to prepare for the university) proposed May,	1872

WESSEX, see *Britain*.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS—Sierra Leone, Gambia, &c. Governor, sir Arthur E. Kennedy, 1867; sir Garnet Wolseley, Aug. 1873; Cornelius H. Kortright, 1875; see *Ashantees*.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, formerly SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT, which was projected by colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the colonial office, and Captain Stirling, appointed lieutenant-governor, Jan. 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford were founded same year. In March, 1830, fifty ships, with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home, or the neighbouring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unfit for the rough work of colonisation. In 1848, the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1853, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually. The reception of convicts is to cease in after-years, in consequence of the energetic opposition of the other Australian colonies (1865).—The settlement of King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1830, the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coaling station, has become a thriving sea-port. It possesses an excellent harbour, used by whalers. A journal called the *Freemantle Gazette* was published here in March, 1831. Population of Western Australia in 1859, 14,837; Jan. 1862, 15,555; Jan. 1876, about 25,761. Governor John Stephen Hampton, appointed 1861; sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, May, 1868; Frederick A. Weld, 1869; Wm. C. F. Robinson, 1874.

WESTERN CHURCH (called also the LATIN or ROMAN) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church, 653; see *Greek Church*. Its history is mainly comprised in that of the popes and of the European kingdoms; see *Popes*. This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; by Pelagianism, about 409; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders about 649; by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the 17th and 18th centuries; and by the progress of modern philosophy and rationalism, and by ultramontanism, in the 19th; see *Roman Catholics*.

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman empire was divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in 296; but was reunited under Constans in 340. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, the former having the Western portion or Rome, 364; see *Eastern Empire*, *Italy*, and *Rome*.

EMPERORS

364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern empire.
367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father.
375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with Gratian, who is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.
392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the imperial dignity; he and Arbogastes are defeated by
394. Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor. [Andragathius threw himself into the sea, and Arbogastes died by his own hand.]
395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423.
423. Usurpation of John, the Notary, defeated and slain near Ravenna.
425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor
455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valen-

tinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.

455. Marcus Mæcilius Avitus; forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.
457. Julius Valerius Majorianus; murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises
461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power; Severus poisoned by Ricimer.
465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.]
467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army; murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.
472. Flavius-Anicius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession.
473. Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor,
474. Julius Nepos; deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salonæ.
475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus), son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli: takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire.

See *Italy*, *Rome*, and *Germany*.

WEST INDIES, islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadaloupe; see *the Islands respectively*.

WESTMINSTER, so called on account of its western situation with regard to St. Paul's cathedral, or from there being formerly a monastery named East Minster, on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. This city joins London at Temple-bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island: and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, burnt in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder in 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London. *Howel's Londinopolis;* see *Palace of Westminster*, and *Parliament*

Earl Grosvenor created marquis of Westminster, 1831; the marquis created duke 1874

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Christopher Wren, in his survey of the present edifice, found nothing to countenance the belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. The erection of the first abbey in the 7th century is ascribed to St. Sebert, king of Essex.

The church becoming ruinous, splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1055-65) and filled with monks from Exeter (Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England); dedicated . . . . . 28 Dec. 1065
Re-built in a magnificent style by Henry III. 1220-69
In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II. the great cloisters, abbot's house, and principal monastic buildings, erected . . 1300-1400
The western parts of the nave and aisles rebuilt between . . . . . 1340 and 1483
The west front and the great window built by Richard III. and Henry VII.; the latter commenced the chapel which bears his name; the first stone laid . . . . . 24 Jan. 1502-3
The abbey dissolved and made a bishopric . . . 1540
Made a collegiate church by Elizabeth 1560
Made a barrack for soldiers (*Mercurius Rusticus*), July, 1643
The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II. . . 1714-60
The choir injured by fire . . . . . 9 July, 1803
Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts at an expense of 42,000*l.* in 1809
A fire, without any serious injury . . 27 April, 1829
The evening services for the working classes, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr. Trench, commenced on . . . . . 3 Jan. 1858
The 800th anniversary of the foundation celebrated, 28 Dec. 1865
7000*l.* voted by parliament to restore the chapter-house (G. Gilbert Scott employed), 1 May, 1866; re-opened . . . . . 29 April, 1872
Lectures in the Abbey on foreign missions: professor Max Müller, a layman, 3 Dec. 1873; principal Caird of Scotch church, 30 Nov. 1874; rev. Robert Moffat, father-in-law of Livingstone 30 Nov. 1875
Sir Charles Lyell, sir Wm. Sterndale Bennett, and bishop Connop Thirlwall, buried in the Abbey . 1875

WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM, see *Aquarium*.

WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY. At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster abbey was valued at 3977*l.* per annum; king Henry VIII. in 1539 erected it into a deanery; and in 1540 into a bishopric, and appointed Thomas Thirlby prelate. Having wasted the revenues allotted by the king for the support of the see, he was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster; Middlesex, his diocese, being restored to London. The dean presided until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot. Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath, in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honour has been continued. Dr. Nicholas Wiseman was created *archbishop of Westminster* by the pope Pius IX. 30 Sept. 1850; see *Papal Aggression*. Dr. Wiseman died 8 Feb. 1865; Henry Manning was consecrated his successor 8 June, following.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGES. The handsome old bridge was begun (after a design of M. Labelye), 13 Sept. 1738, the first stone laid 29 Jan. 1738-9; opened for passengers 18 Nov. 1750; cost 426,650*l.* It was built of Portland stone, and crossed the river where the breadth is 1223 feet.

Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrades on both sides were removed, to relieve the structure of its weight.
By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the then existing bridge, and build a NEW BRIDGE (near the old one) . . . . . 4 Aug. 1853
The contract required the completion of the works by . . . . . 1 June, 1857
The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Mare the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they entrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge was opened for use early in 1860; the whole on 24 May, 1862

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH AND CATECHISMS were drawn up by the "Assembly of Divines" (partly consisting of laymen), who sat by authority of parliament in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. These have ever since been the doctrinal standards of Scotch Presbyterians.

WESTMINSTER HALL (London), first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who repaired it in 1397, raised

the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236 Henry III. on New-year's day caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000. *Stow.* The courts of law were established here by king John. *Idem.* Westminster hall was stated to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars (except a hall of justice at Padua); it is 270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1859, and since.

WESTMINSTER PALACE, see under *Palace of Westminster*, and *Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, liberal in religion and politics, first appeared, 1824, as the organ of the philosophic radicals, termed the Westminster school, friends of Jeremy Bentham. See *Utilitarianism*.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL or **ST. PETER'S COLLEGE,** was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the abbey enclosure. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction. A proposal in 1860 to remove the school was disapproved of in 1861.

WESTMINSTER, STATUTES OF, are 3 and 13 Edward I., 1275-90; see *Acts of Parliament*.

WESTMORELAND. This county and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in 945; but resumed by Henry III. in 1237. Neville, earl of Westmoreland, revolted against Elizabeth in 1569, and was attainted in 1570.

WESTPHALIA (Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterwards became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. On the secularisation in 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The *kingdom* of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe, was created by decree 18 Aug. 1806, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king, 1 Dec. 1807. Hanover was annexed to it, 1 March, 1810. The kingdom was abolished in 1813, and the countries were restored to their former rulers.

WESTPHALIA OR MUNSTER, PEACE OF; the treaties signed at Osnaburg 6 Aug., and at Munster 24 Oct. 1648, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace (ending the thirty years' war) the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Lower Palatinate restored to the elector palatine; the religious and political rights of the German states established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany.

WEST SAXONS, see *Wessex*, in *Britain*.

WHALE-FISHERY, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians in the ninth century. *Lenglet.* Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland, for their oil only, 1578; the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tuns; in 1826, when gas-light became general, 25,000 tuns; in 1840, about 22,000 tuns; in 1850, 21,360 tuns; in 1861, 19,176 tuns; in 1864, 14,701 tuns; in 1867, 15,945 tuns; in 1871, 24,679 tuns; in 1872, 18,719 tuns.

WHARNCLIFFE MEETINGS of public companies (held to give enlarged powers under certain prescribed conditions) are so called because the standing orders of the house of lords, under which they are held, were introduced by lord Wharncliffe, about 1846.

WHEAT. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Roberts.* The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, in order to encourage its being raised at home. In 1862 attention was drawn to the probable utility of considering the pedigree of wheat. In 1871 it was estimated that 3,850,000 acres in the United Kingdom were devoted to wheat; see *Bread*, and *Corn Laws*.

IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Wheat.	*Flour.*
1854,	2,656,455 *qrs.*	6,329,038 *cwts.*
1861,	29,955,532 ,,	6,152,938 ,,
1862,	41,033,503 ,,	7,207,113 ,,
1864,	23,196,714 *cwts.*	4,512,391 ,,
1866,	23,156,329 ,,	4,972,280 ,,
1868,	32,639,768 ,,	3,093,022 ,,
1871,	39,389,803 ,,	3,977,939 ,,
1872,	42,127,726 ,,	4,388,136 ,,

VALUE OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854	£11,693,737	1864	£10,674,654
1855	9,679,578	1865	9,775,616
1856	12,716,349	1866	12,983,099
1857	9,563,099	1867	24,985,096
1858	9,050,467	1868	22,069,353
1859	8,713,532	1869	19,515,758
1860	16,554,083	1870	16,264,027
1861	19,051,464	1871	23,318,883
1862	23,203,800	1872	26,169,185
1863	12,015,006		

WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE. A barbarou mode of death, of great antiquity, ordered by Francis I. for robbers, about 1535; see *Ravaillac*.

WHEEL-WORK, see *Spinning, Looms, Automaton*.

WHIGS. In the reign of Charles II. the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for holding the principles of the "whigs," or fanatical covenanters in Scotland; and in return the name *Tory* was given to the court party, comparing them to the Tories, or popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker.* The distinction arose out of the discovery of the Meal-tub plot

(*which see*) in 1678. Upon bringing up the meal plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the ones who doubted the plot styled those who believed in it *Whigs*; these styled their adversaries *Tories*. In time these names, given as marks of opprobrium, became honoured distinctions. *Hume.* The Whigs brought about the revolution of 1688-9, and established the protestant succession. They were chiefly instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, the repeal of the Test and Corporation act, Catholic emancipation, parliamentary and municipal reform, the repeal of the corn laws, and similar measures. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; one of its original members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. For the principal Whig ministries, see *Godolphin*, *Halifax*, *Walpole*, *Rockingham*, *Grenville*, *Grey*, *Melbourne*, *Russell*, *Palmerston*, and *Gladstone*.

WHISKY, the spirit distilled from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons have been distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article once produced annually about three millions. The distillation of whisky is referred to the 16th century; but some authors state it to have been earlier; see *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalised with those distilled in England. *Women's Whisky War*, see *United States*, 1874.

WHIST, a game at cards, became general at the end of the 17th century.

Edmund Hoyle, who published his "Short Treatise," about 1742, died in 1769, aged 97; lord Peterborough introduced short whist early in the present century; the laws were revised in 1864
"Whist," a poem 1791
Laws by "Cavendish," compiled . . . about 1861
James Clay, M.P., an eminent player, died 26 Sept. 1871

WHITEBAIT DINNER, when the cabinet ministers met at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the last century, through sir Robert Preston and Mr. George Rose inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Dagenham, and afterwards at Greenwich. Another account dates its origin in 1721. The annual whitebait dinner, stopped by the Gladstone ministry, was revived by the Disraeli ministry, 1 Aug. 1874. The whitebait (*clupea alba*) is a subject of controversy. Albert Günther, of the British Museum, in his Catalogue of Fishes, says the whitebait is "a purely nominal species," and that all the examples which he has examined were young herrings (1868).

WHITEBOYS, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761, but were suppressed by a military force, and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose and were again suppressed in 1786-7. The insurrection act was passed on their account in 1822.

WHITECHAPEL MURDER. Henry Wainwright, a brushmaker, murdered Harriet Lane, his mistress, on his premises, 215, Whitechapel-road, and buried the body, Sept. 1874.

While conveying the mutilated remains to be concealed in his cellars in Southwark, Wainwright and Alice Day were apprehended, through the courage and activity of Alfred Philip Stokes, 11 Sept. Day was discharged; Henry and his brother Thomas were committed for trial 13 Oct. 1875
Nine days' trial before chief justice Cockburn; Henry convicted of murder; Thomas as accessory after the fact (seven years' penal servitude), 22 Nov.-1 Dec.; Henry executed . . 21 Dec. 1875
1232*l.* subscribed for Henry's family.
30*l.* awarded to Stokes.

WHITE DOVES, a South Russian religious sect, said to be wealthy and superstitious, strongly advocating celibacy: under a chief named Koudrine. Members were tried for moral offences about April, 1876.

WHITEFIELDITES. George Whitefield, the founder of the "*Calvinistic Methodists*," born 1714, was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, became a companion of the Wesleys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736, and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. He visited America in 1737, 1739, and 1744. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntingdon's connexion," from his having become her chaplain in 1748, and from her energetic support of the sect, by establishing a college at Trevecca, 1767. There were 109 chapels of this connexion in 1851; but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He died 30 Sept. 1770, and the countess died 17 June 1791; see *Tabernacle*.

WHITE FLAG, see *Flag*.

WHITE FRIARS, see *Carmelites*, *White*.

WHITEHALL (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterwards devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till taken by Henry VIII. from cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
At every stroke the oars did *tears* let fall.
More clung about the barge: fish under water
Wept out their *eyes* of *pearl*, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes;
For howsoe'er thus much my thoughts have scann'd,
She had come by *water*, had she come by *land*."

Whitehall was partly burnt 9-10 April, 1691; totally destroyed by fire, 4 Jan. 1697-8, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded 30 Jan. 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

WHITE HATS, a party in the Low Countries formed about 1377, against Louis, count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1384, when it was settled by Philip, duke of Burgundy.

WHITE HOODS, see *Catechumens*.

WHITE HOUSE (Washington), built of free-stone, the residence of the president, gives name to the United States government, as St. James's palace does to that of Great Britain.

WHITE LEAGUE, formed in Louisiana and other southern states of North America, to resist the aggressions of the emancipated negroes and their friends, termed "carpet-baggers." See *New Orleans*, 1874.

WHITE PLAINS (*N. America*), where a battle was fought 28 Oct. 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

WHITE SHEEP, a name given to the Turcomans who conquered Persia about 1468, and persecuted the Shiites, but were expelled by Ismail, who founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

WHITE TOWER, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large, square, irregular building, erected in 1070, by abbot Gandulph, afterwards bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height: the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle. It contains an extensive armoury. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the N.E. angle, the highest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsteed previously to the erection of the royal observatory at Greenwich.

WHITSUNTIDE, a festival appointed to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: the newly-baptized persons, or catechumens, are said to have worn white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is moveable, being always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week (*which see*) is the week before Whitsunday. Whitsunday 1877, 20 May; 1878, 9 June; 1879, 1 June; 1880, 16 May.

WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES. Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last in 1419. Many false stories are connected with his name, and his munificent charities are little known. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1424; and his almshouses in 1429; the latter, originally built in London, now stand on Highgate-hill (built 1808) near the supposed site of the supposed famous stone which commemorated the legend of his return to London, after leaving it in despair.

WHITWORTH FOUNDATIONS. Mr. (aftd. sir) Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engineer, in a letter to the first lord of the treasury, dated 18 March, 1868, offered to found 30 scholarships of the annual value of 100*l.* each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical industry in this country; and he expressed hopes that means might be found for bringing science and industry into closer relation with each other than at present obtains here. This offer was accepted by the lords of the committee of the privy council, 28 March, 1868. In 1875, sir Joseph assigned an estate to support these scholarships.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was a forerunner of the reformation of the English Church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy, &c. Wickliffe, protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, was virulently persecuted by the church, and only saved from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, 31 Dec. 1384, in his 60th year. The Council of Constance, in 1414, decreed his bones to be disinterred and burnt, which was done by the bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift, 1415. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380; a noble edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850. See *Lollards*.

WIDOWS. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490 B.C.). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. Among the numerous associations in London for the relief of widows are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1738; for widows of naval men, founded in 1739; for widows of medical men, 1788: a law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817; and a society for artists' widows, 1827.—**WIDOWERS** were taxed in England as follows: a duke, 12*l.* 10*s.*; lower peers, smaller sums; a common person, 1*s.*; 7 Will. III. 1695.

WIG, see *Peruke*.

WIGAN (Lancashire). The king's troops, commanded by the earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1643 by the parliamentary forces under sir John Smeaton. The earl was again defeated by colonel Ashton, who razed the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year; and once more by a greatly superior force commanded by colonel Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildersley, an ardent royalist, was slain; a pillar was erected to his memory in 1679. The colliers in the neighbourhood struck, and acting riotously 17, 18 April, 1868, were quelled by the military. Arrangements were soon after made with the employers. The prince and princess of Wales at their visit, 4 June, 1873, opened a new hospital, &c., and received a hearty welcome. See *Railway Accidents*, 2 Aug. 1873.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, the Roman *Vecta* or *Victis*, was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of Claudius. It was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic about 530; by the Danes, 787, and in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was taken by the French, 13 July, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasion by them. In 1442, Henry VI. alienated the Isle to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England and then duke of Warwick, and afterwards crowned him king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands; but dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hampton-court, was a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, in 1647. In the time of Charles II. timber was so plentiful, that it is said a squirrel might have travelled on the tops of the trees for many leagues together; but it is now much reduced, through supplying the dockyards for the British navy. In this isle is the queen's marine residence, Osborne-house.

WILD BIRDS' PROTECTION ACT passed 10 Aug. 1872.

WILDERNESS BATTLES, see *United States*, May, 1864.

WILHELMSHAFEN, at Hippens, bay of Jahde, Oldenburg, the first German military port, was inaugurated by William, king of Prussia, 17 June, 1869. Since 1871, it has become the Chatham of Germany.

WILKES'S NUMBER, 45, see *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

WILLIAMS' LIBRARY, see *Libraries*.

WILLOW-LEAVES, see *Sun*.

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS are of very high antiquity, see *Genesis* xlviii. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are regulations respecting wills in the Koran. Trebatius Testa the civilian, introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will and testament of the owner was confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 32 Hen. VIII. 1541. *Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II. 1399; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by the "Wills Act," 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills amended.* The present PROBATE COURT (*which see*) was established in 1857. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan. 1861. See *Thellusson's Will*. In 1869 twenty probates of wills or letters of administration were stamped for personal property, each exceeding a quarter of a million; one had a stamp of 21,000*l*. The Wills Office, removed from Doctors' Commons to Somerset House, was opened 24 Oct. 1874.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.†

[He died 5 May, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Poignot's "Testamens Remarquables," 1829.]

"This day, 24 April, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will: . . . . . .

"I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandelle, *idem*.

"*To the Abbé Vignali*, 100,000 *francs. I desire that* he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the comte Las Casas, 100,000 francs. To comte Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon-in-chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known. To general Brayer, 100,000 francs.

"To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs. To general Drouet, 100,000 francs. To general Cambronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Menevalle, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 *per cent.* since July, 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"24 April, 1821, Longwood."

The following are part of the eight *Codicils* to the preceding will of the emperor:—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets of which the viceroy is the depository, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*purage*) of his mother's inheritance.

"From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Casas) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in legacies of conscience.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon (died July, 1869), who has undergone a prosecution, being accused of a desire to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that oligarch, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena," &c. &c. &c.

LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged *comte de Montholon* to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of five *per cent.*, from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that He may have you in His holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, 25 April, 1821."

The following WILL OF NAPOLEON III. was published in the *Times*, 30 April, 1873:—

* By this act the testator must be above 21, not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlawed or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be written legibly and intelligibly, and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

† These documents, dated from 15-24 April, deposited since 1821 in England, have been given up to the authorities at Paris, at the request of the French Government.

"April 24, 1865.

"This is my will. I commend my son and my wife to the high constituted authorities of the state (aux grands corps de l'Etat), to the people, and the army. The empress Eugénie possesses all the qualities requisite for conducting the regency well, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family, 'Everything for the French people.' Let him fix in his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena; let him study the emperor's deeds and correspondence; finally, let him remember, when circumstances so permit, that the cause of the peoples is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because your contemporaries seldom render you justice, so that, in order to fulfil one's mission, one must have faith in, and consciousness of, one's duty. It is necessary to consider that from heaven on high those whom you have loved regard and protect you; it is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name. I leave to the empress Eugénie all my private property. It is my desire that on the majority of my son she shall inhabit the Elysée and Biarritz. I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget the griefs I may have caused her. With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him. I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, which my son will always honour by his piety. Done, written, and signed with my hand at the palace of the Tuileries, the 24th of *April*, 1865. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

WILMINGTON (N. Carolina, U.S.) was held by the confederates; resisted severe attacks of the federals in Dec. 1864. Fort Fisher was taken by assault on 15 Jan., and Wilmington was evacuated by the confederates, 22 Feb. 1865.

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of sir Robert Walpole, Feb. 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, *first lord of the treasury.*
Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor.*
Earl of Harrington, *president of the council.*
Earl Gower, *lord privy seal.*
Mr. Sandys, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, *secretaries of state.*
Earl of Winchilsea, *first lord of the admiralty.*
Duke of Argyll, *commander of the forces* and *master-general of the ordnance.*
Mr. Henry Pelham, *paymaster of the forces.*
With several of the household lords.

[On lord Wilmington's death, 26 July, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov. 1744, he formed the "Broad-bottom" administration; see *Pelham.*]

WILMOT'S ACT (SIR E.), 3 & 4 Vict. c. 77 (1840) relates to schools.

WINCHESTER (Hampshire), a most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, with the fabulous date 392 B.C. It was made the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, about 520; and of England by Egbert, 827; it became the residence of Alfred, 879-991. In the reign of William I. London began to rival it; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exist in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, &c., the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Cynegils, or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. Becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by bishop Walkelyn, the 34th bishop, 1073. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once bishop here. Dedicated to the Holy Trinity by Henry VIII. St. Birinus was the first bishop of the West Saxons, his seat Dorchester, 636; Wina, in 660, was the first bishop of Winchester. The see is valued in the king's books at 2793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* annually. Present income, 10,500*l.*

Taken by the Danes, 871-3; ravaged by Sweyn . 1013
William Rufus buried here 1100
Hospital of Holy Cross, founded by bishop Henry de Blois 1132
Winchester school, founded by bishop William of Wykeham 1382-7
Winchester several times taken and re-taken, 1642-3; taken by Cromwell and the castle dismantled . 1645
Charles II. began a palace here by Wren . . . 1683
Charitable Society of Natives founded . . . 1699
Winchester Cross restored 1866
New Guildhall opened by lord-chancellor Selborne, 11 May, 1873

RECENT BISHOPS. (Prelates of the Order of the Garter.)

1781. Brownlow North, died 12 July, 1820.
1820. George Pretyman Tomline, died 1827.
1827. Charles Richard Sumner, resigned, 1869; died, 15 Aug. 1874.
1869. Samuel Wilberforce, elected Nov.; killed, through the fall of his horse, 19 July, 1873.
1873. Edward Harold Browne, translated from Ely, Aug.

WINCHESTER SCHOOL, the oldest of our great schools, "Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre," the charter of which is dated Oct. 1382, was founded in 1387, by William (Long) of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, who had established a school here in 1373. The ancient statutes were revised in 1855; and still further altered by the Public Schools act of 1868. In Nov.-Dec. 1872 there was much published correspondence respecting the *tunding*—the excessive punishment of the boys by *boy prefects.*

WINDING-UP ACTS (to facilitate the winding up the affairs of joint-stock companies which are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848, 1849, 1857, and 1862.

WINDMILLS are of great antiquity, and stated to be of Roman or Saracen invention. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades. *Baker.* Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299. *Anderson.* Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS. There were glass windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the 3rd century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Benedict Biscop, about 650. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported 1177. *Anderson.* In England, in 1851, about 6000 houses had fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 had ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven.

Window-tax first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coinage of gold 1695
The tax increased, 5 Feb. 1746-7; again in 1778; and again on the commutation-tax for tea 1 Oct. 1784
The tax again increased in . 1797, 1802, and 1808
Reduced 1823

The revenue derived from windows was in 1840 about a million and a quarter sterling; and in 1850 (to April 5), £1,832,684.
The tax repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof) . . . . . 24 July, 1851

WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire), a residence of the British sovereigns, begun by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. about 1110. Edward III., who was born here, 13 Nov. 1312, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1356, and built St. George's chapel. He assessed every county in England to send him workmen. James I. of Scotland was imprisoned here, 1406-23. Several additions were made by Henry VIII. Elizabeth made the grand north terrace; and Charles II. repaired and beautified it, 1676-80.

The chapel repaired and opened . . . . Oct. 1790
The castle repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; George IV. took possession . . . . . 8 Dec. 1828
Royal stables built 1839
Our sovereigns have here entertained many royal personages, as the emperor and empress of the French, in . . . . . April, 1855
A serious fire in the prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus, 19 March, 1853
Here died the prince consort . . . . 14 Dec. 1861
The Albert memorial chapel, on the site of Wolsey chapel, was opened . . . . . 30 Nov. 1875
Windsor Forest, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 120 miles in circumference; in 1607, it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1789, and found to contain 59,600 acres.
Virginia Water and the plantations about it were taken out of the forest.
The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William, duke of Cumberland, about 1746; and much was done by George IV., who often resided at the lodge.
Cumberland Lodge partially destroyed by fire; pictures burnt . . . . . 14 Nov. 1869
On the south side is Windsor Great Park; it contains about 3800 acres.
The Little Park, on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 500 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the duke of St. Alban's, purchased by the crown.

WINDSOR KNIGHTS, see *Poor*, and *Knights*.

WINDWARD ISLES (West Indies)—Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, (*which see*). Governor, Rawson W. Rawson, 1868; J. Pope Hennessy, Feb. 1875.

WINE. "Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine," 2347 B.C. (*Gen.* ix. 20); see *Vine*. Ching-Noung, emperor of China, is said to have made rice wine, 1998 B.C. The art of making wine is said to have been brought from India by Bacchus. Christ changed water into wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, A.D. 30. *John* ii. 3-10.

Wine sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as John.
The price regulated by statute, 5 Richard II. . . 1381
The price was twelve shillings the pipe in . . . 1400
A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London. *Stow's Chron.* 1427
An act for licensing sellers of wine in England passe . . . . . 25 April, 1661
By the Methuen treaty, Portuguese wines were highly favoured, and French wines discouraged by heavy duties 1703
Wine duties to be 2*s.* 9*d.* per gallon on Cape wine, and 5*s.* 6*d.* on all other wines 1831
In year ending 31 March, 1856, the customs duties on wines produced £1,856,120*l.*; in 1858, £1,733,729*l.*; 1867, £1,391,192*l.*; 1876, £1,755,710*l.*
By the French treaty of commerce, the duty on wines was much reduced . . . . Jan. 1860
Licences granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in . . . . . "
The Oporto Wine Company (a monopoly), established in 1756, and abolished 1865

WINE IMPORTED INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

	Gallons.		*Gallons.*
1800	3,307,460	1859	8,195,513
1815	4,306,528	1861	11,052,436
1830	6,879,558	1864	15,451,593
1839	9,909,056	1868	16,953,429
1845	8,469,776	1869	17,184,330
1850	9,304,312	1870	17,774,782
1854	10,873,855	1871	18,224,899
1857	10,336,485	1875	18,429,305

WINTER, see *Frosts*.

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663. *Mortimer*.

WIRTEMBERG, see *Würtemberg*.

WISCONSIN, a N.W. state of N. America, was organised as a territory in 1836; and received into the union, 29 May, 1848.

WISSEMBOURG, or **WEISSENBURG**, N.E. France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situate on the right bank of the river Lauter, the boundary of France and the Palatinate. It was formerly an imperial city of Alsace, and was seized by Louis XIV. in 1673, and annexed to France by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697. The "lines" of Wissembourg, erected by Villars 1705, were taken by the Austrians and retaken by the French, 1793, after Hoche's victory at Geisberg. On 4 Aug. 1870, the crown-prince of Prussia crossed the Lauter and gained a brilliant but bloody victory over the French (a part of MacMahon's division), storming the lines, and the Geisberg. General Abel Douay was mortally wounded, and about 500 prisoners were made. The killed and wounded on both sides appear to have been nearly equal. The German army, composed of Prussians, Bavarians, and Würtembergers, were, it is said, about 40,000, against about 10,000 French, who fought with desperate bravery.

WITCHCRAFT. The Jewish law (*Exodus* xxii. 18), 1491 B.C., decreed, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, consulted the witch of Endor, 1056 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xxviii.) Bishop Hutchinson's historical "Essay on Witchcraft" was published in 1718. Pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull against witchcraft in 1484. Thousands of innocent persons were burnt, and others killed by the tests applied.

Many Templars burnt at Paris for witchcraft, &c., 1309.
Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen as a witch, 30 May, 1431.
About five hundred witches burnt in Geneva, in three months, 1515.
Many burnt in the diocese of Como in a year, about 1524.
A great number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.
Nine hundred burnt in Lorraine, 1580-1595.

One hundred and fifty-seven burnt at Wurtzburg, old and young, learned and ignorant, between 1627 and 1629.
Grandier, the parish priest at Loudon, burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.
In Bretagne, twenty poor women put to death as witches, 1654.
Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, at Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683.
At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more condemned; fifty confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692.
Maria Renata burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749.
At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to that palatinate, were burnt 17 Jan. 1775.
Five women condemned to death by the Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, 15 Dec. 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

A statute enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy. 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again, 5 Eliz. 1562, and 1 James I. 1603.
The 73rd canon of the church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.
Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000.
Matthew Hopkins, the "*witch-finder*," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.
Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664.
Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Osyths, in Essex, about 1676.
Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, and five others seven years afterwards.
In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.
Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than other counties.
In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The king published his *Dæmonologie* in Edinburgh, 1597. The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornach in 1722.
The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them (by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft), they were *repealed*, 10 Geo. II. 1736.
Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England. On 4 Sept. 1863, a poor old paralysed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, Essex, and similar cases have since occurred.
Ann Turner, old; killed as a witch by a half-insane man at Long Compton, Warwickshire, 17 Sept. 1875.

WITENA-MOT or **WITENA-GEMOT**, the assembling of the wise men, the great council of the Anglo-Saxons. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert, 800, and in London, 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes; see *Parliament*.

WITEPSK (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French under marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russians commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of about 3000 men on both sides, 14 Nov. 1812.

WITNESSES. Two or more witnesses were required by the law of Moses, 1451 B.C. (*Deut.* xvii. 6), and by the early Christian Church in cases of discipline (2 *Cor.* xiii. 1), A.D. 60. The evidence of two witnesses required to attaint for high treason, 25 Edw. III. 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpœnaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l.* to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l.*, together with the damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, 10 Dec. 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III. 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV. 30 March, 1831.

WIVES, see *Marriage*. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in 1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates. An act to amend the law relating to the property of married women was passed 9 Aug. 1870. By it the separate earnings of a wife were secured to her own use, as well as personal and freehold property bequeathed to her. She may maintain an action at law, and acquires other rights. The husband is declared not liable for debts contracted by his wife prior to marriage, and she may be sued for them. This act was amended in 1874. Husband and wife may be jointly sued for her debts before marriage.

WIVES' POISON or **WATER TOFANA**, see *Poisoning*.

WIZARD OF THE NORTH, a name given to sir Walter Scott, on account of his romances; also to Mr. Anderson, the conjurer, who died 3 Feb. 1874, see *Covent Garden*.

WŒRTH SUR SAUER, a town in the department of the Lower Rhine, N.E. France. After storming Wissembourg (*which see*) on 4 Aug. 1870, the crown-prince of Prussia, with the 3rd army (about 150,000) marched rapidly forward and surprised part of the French army under Marshal MacMahon, including the corps of Canrobert and part of that of Failly (about 47,000), and defeated it in a long, desperate, and sanguinary engagement near this place 6 Aug. The battle lasted from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. The chief struggles occurred in the country round Reichshoffen and in the village of Frœschweiller; the French are said to have charged the German line eleven times, each time breaking it, but always finding a fresh mass behind. The ridge on which Wœrth stands was not captured until the French were taken in flank by the Bavarians and Würtembergers. Nearly all MacMahon's staff were killed, and the marshal himself, unhorsed, fell fainting into a ditch, from which he was rescued by a soldier. He then, on foot, directed the retreat towards Saverne, to cover the passes of the Vosges. The victory is attributed to the very great numerical superiority of the Germans as well as to their excellent strategy. The French loss has been estimated at 5000 killed and wounded, and 55,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 35 cannon, and much baggage. The Germans are stated to have had above 8000 men put *hors de combat*. It was admitted that MacMahon had acted as an able and brave commander.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire), an old town formerly named Hamton; owes its present name to the foundation of a college here by Wulfrana, sister of king Edgar, and widow of Aldhelm, duke of Northampton, 996. The queen was present at the inauguration of the prince consort's statue here, 30 Nov. 1866, and the church

congress was opened here 1 Oct. 1867. Wolverhampton is eminent for its manufactures in metal.

WOLVES were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, 961, by which step they were falsely said to be totally destroyed. *Carte.* Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 8384 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9. They were troublesome in the Vosges, Oct. 1875.

WOMEN. The employment of women is regulated by the *Factory and Workshop Regulation acts (which see).*

(See *Degrees, Female Medical School, Marriage,* and *Wives.*)

Female medical society and obstetrical college founded . . . . about 1864
Female suffrage for members of parliament was proposed by J. S. Mill, and negatived by 196 against 73 . . . . . 20 May, 1867
Lily Maxwell, a shopkeeper at Manchester, voted for Jacob Bright . . . . . 26 Nov. ,,
First annual meeting of the Manchester national society for women's suffrage . . 30 Oct. 1868
Female suffrage decided to be illegal, by the court of common pleas . . . . 7, 9 Nov. ,,
Women's Club and Institute, Newman-street, London W. opened . . . . . Jan. 1869
Women's Disabilities bill rejected by the commons (220 to 94) 12 May, 1870; (222-143) 1 May, 1872; (223-155) 30 April, 1873; withdrawn, 1874; (187-152) 7 April, 1875; (239-152) . 26 April, 1876
Miss Garrett and Miss Davies elected members of the metropolitan school-board . . 29 Nov. 1873
Women's hospitals founded: Soho, 1842; Marylebone, 1871
Miss Merington elected guardian of the poor for Kensington (the first case in London) . April, 1876
Medical school for women opened (see *Physic*) Oct. 1874
Women's Whisky War, see *United States* . . . . ,,

WONDERS OF THE WORLD. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch-tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt; see *separate articles.*

WOOD-CUTS, see *Engraving on Wood.*

WOODS, FORESTS, &c., see *Forests.* The board of woods, forests, and land revenues was constituted in 1810. The oversight of works and public buildings was added to its duties in 1832, but transferred to a separate board of commissioners in 1851. In 1874 the annual revenue of the crown woods and forests was 487,695*l.*; expenditure, 35,875*l.*

WOOD'S HALF-PENCE, for circulation in Ireland and America, were coined by virtue of a patent, passed 1722-3. Against them, Dr. Jonathan Swift, by his *Drapier's* letters, raised such a spirit that Wood was virtually banished the kingdom. The half-pence were assayed in England by sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1724.

WOOD PAVEMENT was laid down at Whitehall in 1839; and in Oxford-street, the Strand, and other streets. The principal part was soon taken up, but some still exists near the bank. In Nov. 1872, the improved wood pavement company put forth a prospectus; and in May, 1876, wood was said to be the best pavement in London.

Oxford-street has been recently paved by Henson's street paving company, with a compound of wood, asphalt, felt, and Portland cement (1876).

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire). In Woodstock, now Blenheim-park, originally stood a royal palace, in which king Ethelred held a parliament, and Alfred the Great translated *Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ,* 888. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. 1154. In it were born Edmund, second son of Edward I., 1301, and Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1330; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate his victory at Blenheim in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site; see *Blenheim.* Scott's romance, "Woodstock," was published, June, 1826.

WOOL. From the earliest times to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. *Anderson.* In later times wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artizans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III. 1331. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

Duties on exported wool were levied by Edw. I. . 1275
The exportation prohibited 1337
Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18 Edw. III. . . 1343
Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture. *Stow.* 1467
First legislative prohibition of the export of wool from Ireland 1521
The exportation of English wool, and the importation of Irish wool into England, prohibited . . 1696
The export forbidden by act passed 1718
Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France 1738
The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken off 1739
Woolcombers' act, 35 Geo. III. 1794
The non-exportation law was repealed, 5 Geo. IV. . 1824
In 1851 we imported 83,311,975 lb. of wool and alpaca; in 1856, 116,211,392 lb.; *in* 1859, 133,284,634 lb.; in 1861, 147,172,841 lb.; in 1864, 206,473,645 lb.; in 1866, 239,358,689 lb.; in 1871, 323,036,299 lb.; *in* 1875, 365,065,578 lb.
We imported from Australia, in 1842, 12,979,856 lb.; in 1856, 56,052,139 lb.; in 1861, 68,506,222 lb.; in 1866, 113,773,694 lb.; in 1871, 182,710,657 lb.; in 1875, 238,631,824 lb.

WOOL-COMBERS in several parts of England have a procession on 3 Feb., in commemoration of bishop Blaise, who is reported to have discovered their art. He is said to have visited England, and to have landed at St. Blazy, in Cornwall. He was bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and is said to have suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution, 289.

WOOLLEN CLOTH. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him; see *Weaving.*

The Jews were forbidden to wear garments of woollen and linen together . . . . B.C. 1451

70 families of cloth-workers (from the Netherlands) settled in England by Edward III. *Rymer.* A.D. 1331
Worsted manufacture in Norfolk . . . 1340
A kind of blankets were first made in England. (*Camden*) . . . . . about ,,
Woollens made at Kendal 1390
No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported into England 1463
Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made . . . 1614
Manufacture of fine cloth began at Sedan, in France, under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarine . . 1646
Broadcloth first dressed and dyed in England, by Brewer, from the Low Countries 1667
British and Irish woollens prohibited in France . 1677
All persons obliged to be buried in woollens, and the persons directing the burial otherwise to forfeit 5*l.*, 29 Charles II. 1678
The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in England by Flemish settlers 1688
Injudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III. . 1698
The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited, except to certain ports of England . . . 1701
English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne, 1712, and 2 Geo. I. 1715
Greater in Yorkshire in 1785 than in all England at the revolution. *Chalmers.*
Value of woollen manufactures of all kinds exported in 1847, 6,836,038*l.*; in 1854, 9,120,759*l.*; in 1861, 11,118,692*l.*; in 1864, 18,569,089*l.*; in 1871, 27,182,385*l.*; in 1875, 21,659,325*l.*

WOOLSACK, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III., when the woolsack first came into use.

WOOLWICH (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England. Its royal dockyard, where men-of-war were built in the reign of Henry VIII., was closed, 1 Oct. 1869. Here *Harry Grâce de Dieu* was built, 1512; and here she was burnt in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with many furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a great laboratory, where fireworks, cartridges, grenades, &c., are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19 Geo. II. 1745.

The arsenal, storehouses, &c., burnt (loss of 200,000*l.*) 20 May, 1802
Another great fire . . . . . 30 June, 1805
Fatal explosion of gunpowder . . . 20 Jan. 1813
The hemp-store burnt down . . . . 8 July, ,,
Another explosion by gunpowder . . . 16 June, 1814
The Royal Military Academy nearly destroyed by fire; loss about 100,000*l.* . . . 1 Feb. 1873
Visited by the shah of Persia . . . 21 June, ,,
Subway beneath the Thames between North and South Woolwich, begun . . . . 23 Aug. 1876
(*Woolwich Infant*, see *Cannon*, 1872.)

WORCESTER, successively an important Welsh, Roman, and Saxon town, was burnt by the Danes (1041) for resisting the tribute called Danegelt. William I. built a castle, 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the civil wars of the middle ages, and by Cromwell in 1651.—The BISHOPRIC was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church was rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* per annum.* Present income, 5000*l.*

The renovated cathedral opened . . 8 April, 1874
Much excitement through the refusal of the dean and chapter to permit the cathedral to be used as a concert room for the three choirs festival Oct.-Nov. 1874
The festival held as strictly religious services 22, 23 Sept. 1875

RECENT BISHOPS.

1781. Richard Hurd, died 28 May, 1808.
1808. Folliott H. Cornwall, died 5 Sept. 1831.
1831. Robert James Carr, died 24 April, 1841.
1841. Henry Pepys, died 13 Nov. 1860.
1860. Henry Philpott (PRESENT bishop).

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, 3 Sept. 1651, when the Scots army which came to England to reinstate Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, who called it his *crowning mercy.* Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners most were sold as slaves to the American colonists; see *Boscobel.*

WORKHOUSES, see under *Poor.*

WORKING MEN. Since the great Exhibition of 1851, much has been done to benefit the labouring classes by organisation. See *Artisan.*

Working Men's Clubs considered to have begun with the Working Men's Mutual Improvement and Recreation Society, established in Lancaster by the instrumentality of the rev. H. Solly in . . 1860
The Westminster Working Men's Club, in Duck-lane, originated with Miss Adeline Cooper; opened in Dec. ,,
The Working Men's Club and Institute Union established by lord Brougham and others, 4 June, 1862
The Working Men's Club and Lodging-house, Old Pye-street, Westminster, was opened 20 April, 1866
Working Men's Colleges, &c. The first, established in Sheffield, by working-men. The second, in London, by the rev. professor Frederick D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854 (died 1 April, 1872); a third in Cambridge; and, in 1855, a fourth at Oxford; all wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class, and also to have lectures given. There were eleven classes at the one in Bloomsbury, London, in 1856; Mr. Ruskin gave lessons in drawing. These colleges have been found to be self-supporting.
A Working Women's College, begun at Queen's-square, Bloomsbury 1864
The two colleges amalgamated as the "New College for men and women," inaugural meeting 12 Oct. 1874
Working Women's College, Fitzroy-street, inaugurated . . . . . 16 Oct. ,,
Act to establish councils of conciliation, to adjust differences between masters and workmen, passed 20 Aug. 1867
The Arbitration (Masters and Workmen) Act passed 6 Aug. 1872
Working Men's College, for South London, opened with a lecture by professor Huxley . 4 Jan. 1868
Workmen's International Exhibition proposed by the duke of Argyll, lord Elcho, and others, March, 1868; meeting for arrangements, 10 Jan. 1870, held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington (16 classes and a fine arts department); opened by the prince of Wales, 16 July; closed by Mr. Gladstone . . . . . 31 Oct. 1870
National trades societies congress meet at Birmingham . . . . . Aug. 1869
Demonstration of working men in Hyde park against certain clauses relating to masters and servants in the Criminal Law Amendment act, 2 June, 1873
Working Men's International Association (termed the *International*) owes its origin to some German socialists in London, 1847, and was much promoted by the foreign visitors to the great exhibi-

tion in 1862. It was definitely organised, 28 Sept. 1864, George Odger first president. Its professed object is the complete emancipation of labour from the tyranny of capitalists. It has held congresses at Geneva, Sept. 1866; Lausanne, Sept. 1867; Brussels, 6-13 Sept. 1868; Basel, 6-11 Sept. 1869; Barcelona, June, 1870; at the Hague, when great dissensions arose; and the political part including the council seceded from the trade portion, and adjourned to New York, 3-10 Sept. 1872; said to be failing in England; met at Geneva, 2 Sept. 1873; at Brussels . 7 Sept. 1874
Four of its members were elected into the French national assembly . . . . . Feb. 1871
The association took part in the communist insurrection at Paris . . . . . 18 March, ,,
It made a demonstration at New York, Dec. 1871. It is said to have about 2,500,000 members in all countries, and to be allied with several secret societies, such as Fenians, the Mary Anne, &c.
A proposal from Spain that European governments should combine for its suppression, 9 Feb., was declined by Great Britain, 8 March. It was proscribed in France by the national assembly, 14 March, 1872
The British section met at McQueen's club-house, Parliament-street . . . . . 21 July, ,,
Report of an alliance between conservative peers and the working men for the improvement of the condition of the latter, about 15 Oct.; explained by Mr. Scott Russell (*Times*, 14 Nov. 1871), who issued a programme . . . . . Jan. ,,
Workmen's Peace Association held its first annual meeting in London . . . . 20 Sept. 1871
A "Workman's city," Shaftesbury Park, Clapham, was inaugurated by the earl of Shaftesbury 3 Nov. 1873
Annual trade congress at Sheffield . 12-17 Jan. 1874
Alex. Macdonald and Thos. Burt, working-men, elected M.P.'s for Stafford and Morpeth . Feb. ,,
Royal commission on labour laws appointed (chief justice Cockburn, lord Winmarleigh, Messrs. Roebuck, T. Hughes, Alex. Macdonald and others) . . . . . March, ,,
Dwellings of working classes protected from railway bills by new standing orders . 30 July, ,,
Seventh annual Trades' Union Congress opened at Liverpool . . . . . 18 Jan. 1875
Employers and workmen act passed . 13 Aug. ,,
Annual trade congress at Glasgow . 11-16 Oct. ,,
Church of England Working Men's Society founded at St. Alban's, Holborn . . . 5 Aug. 1876

See *Co-operative Societies*, and *Employers*.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, see *Woods*.

WORKSHOPS, see *Ateliers*.

WORKSHOP REGULATION ACT, supplement to Factory acts, passed 21 Aug. 1867; amended, 1871.

WORLD, see *Creation*, and *Globe*. WORLD weekly newspaper began 8 July, 1874.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt. The Roman city, Borbetomagus, was plundered by the Alemanni, 354, and by Attila, 451; rebuilt by Clovis I. about 475. Here Charlemagne resided in 806 B.C. Here was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, 4 April, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. When Spalatin sent to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." He appeared before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, 17 April, acknowledged his writings and opinions, and left Worms, in fact, a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he had to remain in seclusion under the protection of the elector of Saxony for about a year. The *edict* putting him under the ban of the empire was issued 26 May, 1521. Worms was burnt, by order of Louis XIV., 1689, the cathedral excepted; and was taken by the French, under Custine, 4 Oct. 1792. A memorial statue of Luther at Worms was uncovered, 25 June, 1868, in the presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns.

WORSHIP. The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 3872 B.C. (*Gen.* iv.) "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C. (*Gen.* iv.) The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, 1490 B.C. Solomon consecrated the temple, 1004 B.C. To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idolatries owed their origin. Athotes, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Teth*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B.C. *Usher*.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. The Druids were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.), who eventually introduced Christianity, which was almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455), who were pagans. The Roman catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation (*which see*). See *Hymns*, *Liturgies*, *Prayers*, *Public Worship*, *Ritualists*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

	Places of Worship.	*Sittings.*
Church of England	14,077	5,317,915
Wesleyan Methodists	6,579	2,194,298
Independents	3,244	1,067,760
Baptists	2,789	752,343
Roman Catholics	570	186,111
Society of Friends	371	91,559
Unitarians	229	68,554
Scottish Presbyterians	160	86,692
Latter-day Saints (*Mormonites*)	222	30,783
Brethren (Plymouth)	132 (?)	18,529
Jews	53	8,438
New Church (Swedenborgians)	50	12,107
Moravians	32	9,305
Catholic and Apostolic Church (Irvingites)	32	7,437
Greek Church	3	291
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	109	35,210
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	828	198,242
Various small bodies, some without names	546	105,557

See *Wesleyan Methodists*, note.

116 sects having 20,330 places of worship, Oct. 1871.

WORSTED, spun wool, obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III. 1340. *Anderson*. "A worsted-stocking knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

WORTH, see *Wœrth*.

WORTHIES, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men:—

Jews.	*Died.*
Joshua	B.C. 1426
David	1015
Judas Maccabæus	161
Heathens.	
Hector of Troy	1184
Alexander the Great	323
Julius Cæsar	44

Christians.

King Arthur of Britain	A.D.	542
Charlemagne of France		814
Godfrey of Bouillon		1100

In some lists, Gideon and Samson are given, instead of Hector and Arthur. In Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v. sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.

WOTHLYTYPE, see under *Photography*.

WOUNDED IN BATTLE, see *Geneva Convention*, and *Aid to Sick and Wounded*.

WOUNDING. Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry act was passed in 1671; see *Coventry Act*. By lord Ellenborough's act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another were declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III. 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 9 Geo. IV., June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV., 1829. An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, &c., in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV., 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV., 4 June, 1829. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30, 1853, was passed for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

WRECKS. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's Lists* that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year. The laws respecting wrecks were consolidated in 1846 and 1854. See *Seamen* (commission of inquiry).

British vessels wrecked in 1848, were, sailing vessels, 501; steamers, 13; tonnage, 96,920.

In 1851, there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number 11 were steamers: the tonnage of the whole being 111,976.

The year 1852-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea; but a few of them are recorded.

Many vessels were lost in the great storms, 25, 26 Oct. 1859; 28 May, 1861; 19, 20 Oct. 1861; and 13, 14 Nov. 1862: by a cyclone, India, 5 Oct. 1864; in the West Indies, Oct. 1867.

From the establishment of the Royal National Lifeboat institution, in 1824, to the end of 1867, 16,987 lives had been saved by its life-boats; to 1875, 23,789.

Lives saved, principally by the life-boats, in 1867, 5845; in 1869, 5121; in 1871, 4336.

WRECKS OF VESSELS ON BRITISH COASTS.

	Vessels.	*Lives lost.*
1852	1115	920
1853	832	689
1854	987	1549
1855	1141	469

	Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.	*Vessels totally wrecked.*	*Lives lost.*
1856	1153	—	521
1857	1143	384	532
1858	1170	354	340
1859	1416	—	1645
1860	1379	541	536
1861	1494	—	884
1862	1488	455	690
1863	1664	503	620
1864	1390	467	516
1865	1656	—	698
1866	1860	—	896
1867	2090	656	1333
1868	1747	—	824
1869	2114	—	933
1870	1502	411	774
1871	1575	398	626
1872	1958	439	590
1873 (6 months)	967	—	—
1873-4	1803	346	506

REMARKABLE CASES OF BRITISH VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNT.

Mary Rose, 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a squall; all on board perished, 20 July, £545

Coronation, 90 guns, foundered off the Ramhead; crew saved: *Harwich*, 70 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgcumbe; crew perished . 1 Sept. 1691

Royal Sovereign, 100 guns; burnt in the Medway, 29 Jan. 1696

Stirling Castle, 70 guns; *Mary*, 70 guns; *Northumberland*, 70 guns, lost on the Goodwin; *Vanguard*, 70 guns, sunk at Chatham; *York*, 70 guns, lost near Harwich; all lost but four men; *Resolution*, 60 guns, coast of Sussex; *Newcastle*, 60 guns, at Spithead, 193 drowned; *Reserve*, 60 guns, at Yarmouth, 173 perished; in the night of 26 Nov. 1703

Association, 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with admiral sir C. Shovel, off the Scilly isles (*which see*) 22 Oct. 1707

Solebay, 32 guns, lost near Boston neck; crew perished . . . . . 25 Dec. 1709

Edgar, 70 guns, blew up at Spithead; all on board perished . . . . . 15 Oct. 1711

Victory, 100 guns, near the isle of Alderney; all perished . . . . . 5 Oct. 1744

Colchester, 50 guns, lost on Kentish Knock; 50 men perished . . . . . 21 Sept. ,,

Namur, 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies; all perished except 26 persons; *Pembroke*, 60 guns, near Porto Novo; 330 of her crew perished . . . . . 13 April, 1749

Prince George, 80 guns, burnt in lat. 48 N., on way to Gibraltar; about 400 perished 13 April, 1758

Lichfield, 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary; 130 of the crew perished . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,

Tilbury, 60 guns, lost off Louisbourg; most of the crew perished . . . . . 25 Sept. 1759

Ramilies, 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head; only 26 persons saved; *Conqueror*, lost on St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth . . . . . 15 Feb. 1760

Duc d'Aquitaine, 64 guns, and *Sunderland*, 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry; all perished . 1 Jan. 1761

Raisonnable, 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique . . . . . 3 Feb. 1762

Repulse, 32 guns, foundered off Bermuda; crew perished 1775

Thunderer, 74 guns; *Stirling Castle*, 64; *Defiance*, 64; *Phœnix*, 44; *La Blanche*, 32; *Laurel*, 28; *Shark*, 28; *Andromeda*, 28; *Deal Castle*, 24; *Penelope*, 24; *Scarborough*, 20; *Barbadoes*, 14; *Cameleon*, 14; *Endeavour*, 14; and *Victor*, 10 guns: all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in Oct. 1780

Gen. Barker, Indiaman, off Scheveling . 17 Feb. 1781

Grosvenor, Indiaman, coast of Caffraria . 4 Aug. 1782

Swan, sloop of war, off Waterford; 130 drowned, 4 Aug. ,,

Royal George; above 600 perished . 29 Aug. ,,

Centaur, 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica; capt. Inglefield and 11 of the crew saved 21 Sept. ,,

Ville de Paris, of 104 guns, one of admiral Rodney's prizes; the *Glorieux*, of 74 guns, lost in the West Indies . . . . . 5 Oct. ,,

Superb, 74 guns, wrecked in Tellicherry roads, East Indies . . . . . 5 Nov. 1783

Cato, 50 guns, admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast; crew perished . . . . . ,,

Count Belgioioso, Indiaman, off Dublin Bay; 147 souls perished . . . . . 13 March, ,,

Menai, ferry-boat, in the Strait; 60 drowned, 5 Dec. 1785

Halsewell, E. Indiaman; 100 persons perished, 6 Jan. 1786
Hartwell, Indiaman, with immense wealth on board 24 May, 1787
Charlemont Packet, from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned 22 Dec. 1790
Pandora, frigate on a reef; 100 perished 28 Aug. 1791
Union, packet of Dover, lost off the port of Calais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before 28 Jan. 1792
Winterton, E. Indiaman; many perished 20 Aug. ,,
Impétueux, 74 guns, burnt at Portsmouth 24 Aug. ,,
Scorpion, 74 guns, burnt at Leghorn 20 Nov. 1793
Ardent, 64 guns, burnt off Corsica April, 1794
Boyne, by fire, at Spithead (see *Boyne*) 4 May, 1795
Courageux, 74 guns, capt. B. Hallowell, near Gibraltar; crew, except 124, perished 18 Dec. 1796
La Tribune, 36 guns, off Halifax; 300 souls perished 16 Nov. 1797
Resistance, blown up in the straits of Banca, 24 July, 1798
Royal Charlotte, East Indiaman, blown up at Culpee, 1 Aug. ,,
Proserpine frigate; in the Elbe; 15 lost 1 Feb. ,,
H.M.S. *Lutine*, 32 guns, was wrecked off Vlieland, coast of Holland; only one saved, who died before reaching England* 9-10 Oct. 1799
Impregnable, 98 guns, wrecked between Langstone and Chichester 19 Oct. ,,
Sceptre, 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay, cape of Good Hope; 291 of the crew perished ,,
Nassau, 64 guns, on the Haak Bank; 100 perished, 25 Oct. ,,
Ethalion, frigate, 38 guns, on the Penmarks, 24 Dec. ,,
Queen, transport, on Trefusis Point; 369 souls perished 14 Jan. 1800
Mastiff, gunbrig, on the Cockle Sands 19 Jan. ,,
Repulse, 64 guns, off Ushant 10 March, ,,
Queen, W. Indiaman, by fire, off Brazil 9 July, ,,
Brazen, sloop of war, off Newhaven; all lost except one man ,,
Invincible, 74 guns, near Yarmouth; capt. John Rennie, and the crew, except 126 souls, perished, 16 March, 1801
Margate, Margate-hoy, near Reculver; 23 persons perished 10 Feb. 1802
Bangalore, E. Indiaman, Indian Sea 12 April, ,,
Active, West Indiaman, in Margate Roads 10 Jan. 1803
Hindostan, East Indiaman, went to pieces on the Culvers 11 Jan. ,,
La Déterminée, 24 guns, in Jersey Roads; many drowned 26 March, ,,
Resistance, 36 guns, off Cape St. Vincent 31 May, ,,
Lady Hobart, packet, on an island of ice 28 June, ,,
Seine, frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling 31 July, ,,
Antelope, capt. Wilson, off Pellew Islands 9 Aug. ,,
Victory, Liverpool ship, at Liverpool; 27 drowned, 30 Sept. ,,
Circe, frigate, 32 guns, off Yarmouth 16 Nov. ,,
Nautilus, E. Indiaman, on Ladrones 18 Nov. ,,
Fanny, in Chinese Sea: 46 souls perish 29 Nov. ,,
Suffisante, sloop, 16 guns, off Cork 25 Dec. ,,
Apollo, frigate, on coast of Portugal 1 April, 1804
Cumberland Packet, on Antigua coast 4 Sept. ,,
Romney, 50 guns on Haak Bank, Texel 18 Nov. ,,
Venerable, 74 guns, at Torbay; lost 8 men 24 Nov. ,,
Severn, on a rock, near Grouville 21 Dec. ,,
Doris, frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon Bay, 12 Jan. 1805
Abergavenny, East Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; more than 300 persons perished 6 Feb. ,,
Naias, transport, on Newfoundland coast 23 Oct. ,,

* *La Lutine* was a French ship captured by admiral Duncan. She contained much bullion and money, belonging to merchants; a great loss to the underwriters at Lloyd's. The Dutch government claimed the wreck, and granted one third of the salvage in 1801 to the bullion fishers. After much discussion, and occasional recoveries, the king of the Netherlands ceded to Great Britain (for Lloyd's) half the remainder of the wreck. A Dutch salvage company began operations in Aug. 1857. At the end of 1859, Lloyd's had received 22,162*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* About 99,893*l.* recovered; about 1,175,000*l.* remaining. A chair and table at Lloyd's were made of the rudder, recovered in 1859. *Martin's History of Lloyd's.*

Æneas, transport, off Newfoundland; 340 perished, 23 Oct. 1805
Aurora, transport, on the Goodwin Sands; 300 perished 21 Dec. ,,
King George, packet, from Park-gate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle bank; 125 persons, passengers and crew, drowned 21 Sept. 1806
Athénien, 64 guns, near Tunis; 347 souls perished, 27 Oct. ,,
Glasgow, packet, off Farm Island; several drowned, 17 Nov. ,,
Felix, 12 guns, near Santander; 79 souls lost 22 Jan. 1807
Blenheim, 74 guns, admiral sir T. Troubridge, and *Java*, 23 guns, foundered near island of Rodriguez, East Indies 1 Feb. ,,
Ajax, 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tenedos; 250 perished 14 Feb. ,,
Blanche, frigate, on the French coast; 45 men perished 4 March, ,,
Ganges, East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope, 29 May, ,,
Prince of Wales, Park-gate packet, and *Rochdale*, transport, on Dunleary point, near Dublin; nearly 300 souls perished 19 Nov. ,,
Boreas, man-of-war, upon the Hannois rock in the Channel 28 Nov. ,,
Anson, 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay; 60 lives lost 29 Dec. ,,
Agatha, near Memel; lord Royston and others drowned 7 April, 1808
Astrea, frigate, on Anagada coast 23 May, ,,
Frith, passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch; 40 persons drowned 13 Aug. 1809
Foxhound, 18 guns, foundered on passage from Halifax; crew perished 31 Aug. ,,
Sirius, 36 guns, and *Magicienne*, 36 guns, wrecked when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of France 23 Aug. 1810
Satellite, sloop of war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished 14 Dec. ,,
Minotaur, of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank; 360 persons perished 22 Dec. ,,
Pandora, sloop of war, off Jutland; 30 persons perished 13 Feb. 1811
Saldanha, frigate, on the Irish coast; 300 persons perished 4 Dec. ,,
St. George, of 98, and *Defence*, of 74 guns, and the *Hero*, stranded on the coast of Jutland, adm. Reynolds and all the crews (about 2000 persons) perished, except 18 seamen 24 Dec. ,,
Manilla, frigate, on the Haak Sand; 12 persons perished 28 Jan. 1812
British Queen, packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished 17 Dec. 1814
Duchess of Wellington, at Calcutta, by fire 21 Jan. 1816
Seahorse, transport, near Tramore Bay; 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 59th regiment, and most of the crew, drowned 30 Jan. ,,
Lord Melville and *Boadicea*, transports, with upwards of 200 of the 82nd regiment, with wives and children, lost near Kinsale; almost all perished, 31 Jan. ,,
Harpooner, transport, near Newfoundland; 100 persons drowned 10 Nov. ,,
William and Mary, packet, struck on the Willeys rocks, near the Holmes lighthouse, Bristol Channel; nearly 60 persons perished 24 Oct. 1817
Queen Charlotte, East Indiaman, at Madras; all on board perished 24 Oct. 1818
Ariel, in the Persian Gulf; 79 souls perished, 18 March, 1820
Earl of Moira, on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool; 40 drowned 8 Aug. 1821
Blendon Hall, on Inaccessible Island; many perished, 23 July, ,,
Juliana, East Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock; 40 drowned 26 Dec. ,,
Thames, Indiaman, off Beachey Head; several drowned 3 Feb. 1822
Drake, 10 guns, near Halifax; several drowned, 20 June, ,,
Ellesmere, steamer; 11 persons lost 14 Dec. ,,
Alert, Dublin and Liverpool packet; 70 souls perished 26 March, 1823
Robert, from Dublin to Liverpool; 60 souls perished, 16 May, ,,

Fanny, in Jersey Roads; lord Harley and many drowned . . . . . 1 Jan. 1828
Venus, packet, from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey; 9 persons drowned . . . 19 March, ,,
Newry, from Newry to Quebec, with 360 passengers; cast away near Bardsy, about 40 persons were drowned . . . . . 16 April, 1830
Lady Sherbrooke, from Londonderry to Quebec; lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished; 32 only were saved . . . . . 19 Aug. 1831
Experiment, from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais . . . . . 15 April, 1832
Hibernia, burnt in W. long. 22°, S. lat. 4°; 150 persons (out of 232) perished . . . 15 Feb. 1833
Earl of Wemyss, near Wells, Norfolk: the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped . . . . . 13 July, ,,
Amphitrite, ship with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, 3 only were saved . . . . . 30 Aug. 1833
United Kingdom, W. Indiaman, with rich cargo; run down by the *Queen of Scotland* steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend . . . . . 15 Oct. ,,
Waterwitch, steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned . . . . . 18 Dec. ,,
Lady Munro, from Calcutta to Sydney; of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved, 9 Jan. 1834
Cameleon, cutter, run down off Dover by the *Castor* frigate; 13 persons drowned . . . 27 Aug. ,,
Killarney, steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished, 26 Jan. 1838
Forfarshire, steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved (see *Forfarshire*) . . . . . 6 Sept. ,,
Protector, E. Indiaman, at Bengal; of 178 persons on board, 170 perished . . . . . 21 Nov. ,,
William Huskisson, steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by capt. Clegg, of the *Huddersfield* . . . . . 11 Jan. 1840
Lord William Bentinck, off Bombay; 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished; the *Lord Castlereagh* also wrecked, most of her crew and passengers lost . . . . . 17 June, ,,
H.M.S. *Fairy*, captain Hewitt; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk . 13 Nov. ,,
City of Bristol, steam packet, 35 perished 18 Nov. ,,
Thames, steamer, captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain and 55 persons perished . . . . . 4 Jan. 1841
Governor Fenner, from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the *Nottingham* steamer out of Dublin; 122 persons perished . . 19 Feb. ,,
Amelia, from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand . . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
President, steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on 11 March, encountered a terrific storm two days afterwards, and has never since been heard of, 13 March, ,,
[In this vessel were, Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the duke of Richmond, &c.]
William Browne, by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her 19 April, ,,
Isabella, from London to Quebec; struck by an iceberg . . . . . 9 May, ,,
Solway, steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved . . 25 Aug. ,,
Amanda, off Metis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost . . . . . 26 Sept. ,,
James Cooke, of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow . . . . . 21 Nov. ,,
Abercrombie Robinson and *Waterloo* transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope: of 330 persons on board the latter vessel, 189, principally convicts, perished . . . . . 28 Aug. 1842
Spitfire, war-steamer, off Jamaica. . . 10 Sept. ,,
Reliance, East Indiaman, from China to London, off Merlemont, near Boulogne: of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved . . 13 Nov. ,,
Hamilton, on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich; 11 of the crew perished . . . . . 15 Nov. ,,
Conqueror, East Indiaman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost. 13 Jan. 1843
Jessie Logan, East Indiaman, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost . . . . . 16 Jan. 1843
Solway, royal mail-steamer, near Corunna; 28 lives lost, and the mail . . . . . 7 April, ,,
Catherine, trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines; most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned . . . 12 April, ,,
Amelia Thompson, near Madras, part of crew saved 23 May, ,,
Albert, troop-ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved 13 July, ,,
Pegasus, steam-packet, from Leith; off the Feru Islands; of 59 persons (including Mr. Elton, the actor), 7 only were saved . . . 19 July, ,,
Phœnix, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost 26 Nov. ,,
Elberfeldt, iron steam-ship, from Brielle 22 Feb. 1844
Manchester, steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; about 30 lives lost, 16 June, ,,
Margaret, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost . . . . . 22 Oct. 1845
Great Britain, iron steam-ship, grounded in Dundrum bay (see *Great Britain*) . . . 22 Sept. ,,
[Recovered by Brunel, &c., 27 Aug. 1847.]
John Lloyd, by collision, in the Irish sea; several lives lost . . . . . 25 Sept. ,,
Tweed, W. India mail-packet; 72 souls perished, 19 Feb. 1847
Carrick, brig; a gale in the St. Lawrence; 170 emigrants perished . . . . . 19 May, ,,
Avenger, H.M. steam-frigate; off N. coast of Africa; officers and crew (nearly 200) lost 20 Dec. ,,
Exmouth, emigrant-ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned . . . . . 28 April, ,,
Ocean Monarch (*which see*) . . . . . 24 Aug. 1848
Caleb Grimshaw, emigrant-ship, fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped . . . . . 12 Nov. 1849
Royal Adelaide, steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Margate, above 400 lives lost, 30 March, 1850
Orion, steam-ship, off Portpatrick (see *Orion*), 18 June, ,,
Rosalind, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned . . . . . 9 Sept. ,,
Edmund, emigrant-ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one-half perished), wrecked off the Western coast of Ireland . . . . . 12 Nov. ,,
Amazon, W. India mail-steamer (see *Amazon*), 4 Jan. 1852
Birkenhead, troop-ship, iron paddle-wheeled, and of 556 horse-power, sailed from Queenstown, 7 Jan. 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, and 60th Rifles, 73rd, 74th, and 91st regiments. It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons only 184 were saved by the boats; 454 of the crew and soldiers perished . . . . . 26 Feb. ,,
Victoria, steam-packet, wrecked near Wings beacon off Gottenburg; many lives lost . 8, 9 Nov. ,,
Lily, stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Calf-of-Man; by which more than 30 persons lost their lives . . . . . 24 Dec. ,,
St. George, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly Irish), and a crew consisting of twenty-nine seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea. The crew and seventy of the passengers were saved by the American ship *Orlando*, and conveyed to Havre, in France; 51 supposed to have perished . . . . . 24 Dec. ,,
Queen Victoria, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool, was wrecked off the Bailey lighthouse, near Dublin; mistook her course in a snow-storm: 67 lost out of 120 . . . . . 15 Feb. 1853
Independence, on the coast of Lower California, and which afterwards took fire; 140 persons were drowned or burnt to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore . . . . . 16 Feb. ,,
Duke of Sutherland, steamer, from London to Aberdeen; wrecked on the pier at Aberdeen, and the captain (Hoskins) and many of the crew and passengers perished . . . . . 2 April, ,,

Rebecca, on west coast of Van Diemen's Land, capt. Shephard and many lives lost . . 29 April, 1853
William and Mary, an American emigrant ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock; about 170 persons perished . . . 3 May, ,,
Aurora, of Hull; sailed from New York, 26 April, and foundered; about 25 lives lost . 20 May, ,,
Bourneuf, Australian emigrant vessel; struck on a reef near Torres Straits; the captain (Bibby) and six lives lost . . . . . 3 Aug. ,,
Annie Jane, of Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands, on west coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost 29 Sept. ,,
Harwood, brig, by collision with the *Trident* steamer, near the Mouse light near the Nore; foundered; six of the crew perished . 5 Oct. ,,
Dalhousie, foundered off Beachey Head; the captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished; the cargo was valued at above 100,000*l*. 19 Oct. 1853
Marshall, screw-steamer, in the North Sea, ran into the barque *Woodhouse*; about 48 persons supposed to have perished . . . 28 Nov. ,,
Tayleur, emigrant ship, driven on the rocks off Lambay Island, north of Howth; about 380 lives lost . . . . . 20 Jan. 1854*
Favourite, in the Channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American barque *Hesper*, off the Start, and immediately went down; 201 persons were drowned 29 April, ,,
Lady Nugent, troop-ship, sailed from Madras, 10 May, 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers, and crew, in all 400 souls, perished . . May, ,,
Forerunner, African mail-steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterwards, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives . . . 25 Oct. ,,
Nile, iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godevry rock, St. Ives' Bay, and all perished . 30 Nov. ,,
City of Glasgow, a Glasgow steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in . . . . ,,
In the storm which raged in the Black Sea, 13-16 Nov. 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steamship *Prince* was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 500,000*l*. indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 340 . ,,
George Canning, Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe; 96 lives lost, and *Stately*, English schooner, near Neuwiek, in a great storm . . . . . 1 Jan. 1855
Mercury, screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship: passengers saved . . . 11 Jan. ,,
Janet Boyd, bark, in a storm off Margate Sands; 28 lives lost . . . . . 20 Jan. ,,
Will o' the Wisp, screw-steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lambay; 18 lives lost . . . 9 Feb. ,,
Morna, steamer on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 lives lost . . . . . 25 Feb. ,,
John, emigrant vessel, on the Muneles rocks off Falmouth; 200 lives lost . . . 1 May, ,,
Pacific, Collins steamer, left Liverpool for New York, with 186 persons on board; never since heard of (supposed to have struck on an iceberg) 23 Jan. 1856
Josephine Willis, packet-ship, lost by collision with the screw-steamer *Mangerton*, in the Channel; about 70 lives lost . . . . . 3 Feb. ,,
John Rutledge, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost 20 Feb. ,,
Many vessels and their crews totally lost† 1-8 Jan. 1857
Violet, royal mail-steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished . . . . 5 Jan. ,,
Tyne, royal-steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazils . . . . 13 Jan. ,,

* *Arctic*, U.S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta*, French steamer, off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost, 27 Sept. 1854.

† A large American vessel, *Northern Belle*, was wrecked near Broadstairs. The American government sent 21 silver medals and 270*l*. to be distributed among the heroic boatmen of the place, who saved the crew, 5-6 Jan. 1857.

St. Andrew, screw-steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia; loss about 145,000*l*. . . . 29 Jan. 1857
Charlemagne, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton: passengers saved; loss, about 110,000*l*. 20 March, ,,
H.M.S. *Raleigh*, 50 guns, wrecked on south-east coast of Macao . . . . . 14 April, ,,
Catherine Adamson, Australian vessel, wrecked 25 miles from Sydney, 20 lives lost about 3 June, ,,
H.M.S. *Transit*, wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca . . . . . 10 July, ,,
Dunbar, clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney: 121 persons, and cargo valued at 22,000*l*., lost; one person only saved, who was on the rocks 30 hours . . . . . 20 Aug. ,,
Sarah Sands, an iron screw-steamer, sailed from Portsmouth to Calcutta, in Aug. 1857; 300 soldiers on board. On 11 Nov. the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of major Brett and captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale; water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Nevertheless, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, 21 Nov., without losing a single life 11-21 Nov. ,,
Windsor, emigrant-ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands . . . . 1 Dec. ,,
Ava, Indian mail-steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board; wrecked near Ceylon 16 Feb. 1858
Eastern City, burnt about the equator on her way to Melbourne; by great exertions all on board were saved . . . . . 23, 24 Aug. ,,
Austria, steam-emigrant ship, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic. Of 538 persons on board, only 67 were saved. The disaster due to carelessness 13 Sept. ,,
St. Paul, captain Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 327 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Rossel, 30 Sept. 1858. The captain and eight of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark* schooner. The French steamer *Styx* was dispatched to the island, and brought away one Chinese, 25 Jan. 1859. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the natives . . ,,
Czar, steamer, wrecked off the Lizard; 14 lives lost 23 Jan. 1859*
Eastern Monarch, burnt at Spithead; out of 500, eight lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India, who, with the crew, behaved admirably . . . . . 2 June, ,,
Alma, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 35 miles from Mocha; all persons saved; after 3½ days' exposure to the sun, without water, they were rescued by H.M.S. *Cyclops*: sir John Bowring, who was on board, lost valuable papers . . . . . 12 June, ,,
Admella, steamer, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck on a reef; of about 72 persons, only 23 were saved; many perished through exposure to cold . . . . . 6 Aug. ,,
Royal Charter, screw-steamer, captain Taylor, totally wrecked off Moelfra, on the Anglesea coast; 446 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between 700,000*l*. and 800,000*l*.; much of this has been recovered night of 25-26 Oct. ,,
Indian, mail-steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland; out of 116, 27 lives lost 21 Nov ,,
Blervie Castle, sailed from London docks for Adelaide; lost in the Channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen on . . . . 25 Dec. ,,
Northerner, steamer, wrecked on a rock near Cape Mendorino, between San Francisco and Oregon; 38 lives lost . . . . . 6 Jan. 1860
Endymion, sailing-vessel, burnt in the Mersey; loss above 20,000*l*. . . . . 31 Jan. ,,

* *Pomona*, an American ship, captain Merrihew; 419 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York; was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar light, only 24 persons saved, night of 27-28 April, 1859.

Dreadful gales; and many wrecks on the coast,* 15-19 Feb. 1860

Ondine, steamer; lost through collision with the *Heroine*, of Bideford, abreast of Beachey Head; the captain and about 50 persons perished 19 Feb. ,,

Luna, American emigrant vessel, wrecked on rocks off Barfleur; about 100 lives lost . . 19 Feb. ,,

Hungarian, new mail-steamer, wrecked off coast of Nova Scotia; all on board (205) lost on the night of 19-20 Feb. ,,

Nimrod, steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's Head; 40 lives lost . . . . . 28 Feb. ,,

Malabar, iron ship, on her way to *China*, with lord Elgin and baron Gros: wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadors displayed much heroism; no lives lost. Of much specie sunk, a good deal was recovered . . . . . 22 May ,,

Lady Elgin, an American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner *Augusta* on lake Michigan; of 385 persons on board 287 were lost, including Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the "Illustrated London News," and his son; morning of 8 Sept. ,,

Arctic, Hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavouring to save others . . 5 Oct. ,,

Connaught, steamer, burnt; crew saved through the gallantry of the crew of an American brig, 7 Oct. ,,

Juanita, wrecked through collision with an American vessel, *Joseph Fish*, 13 lives lost . 15 March, 1861

Canadian, steamer, struck on a field of ice in the straits of Belle-isle, and foundered in half an hour; 35 lives lost . . . . . 4 June, ,,

H.M.S. *Conqueror*, stranded on Rum Cay, near Bahamas, and lost [the captain and master were censured for neglect of duty] . . . 29 Dec. ,,

Harmony, lost with all hands off Plymouth 27 Feb. 1862

Lotus, merchantman, off Castle Bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except two . . 19 Oct. ,,

Ocean Monarch, 2195 tons, sailed from New York, 5 March, laden with provisions: foundered in a gale . . . . . 9 March, ,,

Upwards of 60 merchantmen lost during gales in March, ,,

Mars, Waterford steamer, struck on a rock near Milford haven; about 50 lives lost. . April, ,,

Benoodlen, East Indiaman, 1400 tons; struck on sands near Bude haven, Cornwall; about 26 lives lost . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,

Many vessels lost during storm . . . 19 Oct. ,,

Colombo, East India mail steamer, in thick weather, wrecked on Minicoy Island; 440 miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon; no lives lost (the crew and passengers taken off by the *Ottawa* from Bombay, 30 Nov.) . . . . . 19 Nov.

Lifeguard, steamer, left Newcastle, with about 41 passengers; never since heard of; supposed to have foundered off Flamborough head 20 Dec. ,,

Orpheus, H.M.S. steamer, new vessel, 1700 tons; commander Burnett; wrecked on Manakau bar, W. coast New Zealand; 70 persons saved; about 190 perished . . . . . 7 Feb. 1863

Anglo-Saxon, mail steamer, captain Burgess, in dense fog, wrecked on reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland; about 237, out of 446, lives lost, 27 April, ,,

All Serene, Australian ship; gale in the Pacific; above 30 lives lost (the survivors suffered much till they reached the Fiji isles in a punt) 21 Feb. 1864

Many shipwrecks in consequence of the cyclone at Calcutta . . . . . 5 Oct. ,,

H.M.S. *Racehorse*, off Chefoo Cape, Chinese coast; 99 lives lost . . . . . 4 Nov. ,,

The *Stanley*, *Friendship*, &c., in the gale off Tynemouth; and the *Dalhousie*, screw steamer, mouth of the Tay; same gale; 34 lives lost 24 Nov. ,,

H.M.S. *Bombay*, burnt off Flores Island, near Montendes; 91 lives lost . . . . . 14 Dec. ,,

Lelia, cutter, off Great Orme's Head, during a gale; several lives lost; 7 persons drowned by upsetting of the life-boat . . . . . 14 Jan. 1865

* American barque *Lima*, with emigrants, wrecked off Barfleur; above 100 lives lost, 17 Feb. 1860. On the same rock, on 25 Nov. 1120, was wrecked the *Blanche Nef*, containing the children of Henry I. and a large number of attendants; in all 363 persons perished.

Eagle Speed, emigrant vessel, foundered near Calcutta; 265 coolies drowned; great cruelty and neglect imputed . . . . . 24 Aug. 1865

Duncan Dunbar, wrecked on a reef at Las Rocas, S. America; no lives lost . . . . 7 Oct. ,,

Ibis, steamer, machinery damaged, off Ballycroneen bay; 15 lives lost; sailed from Cork . . 18 Dec. ,,

Samphire, mail-steamer; collision with an American barque; several lives lost . . . . 13 Dec. ,,

London, steamer, on her way to Melbourne; foundered in Bay of Biscay; about 220 persons perished (including captain Martin, Dr. Woolley, principal of the university of Sydney, G. V. Brooke, the tragedian); about the same time the *Amalia* steamer went down with a cargo worth 200,000*l.*; no lives lost . . . . . 11 Jan. ,,

Many wrecks and much loss of life during gales, especially off Torbay . . . . 6-11 Jan. ,,

Spirit of the Ocean, steamer; wrecked on a rock near Dartmouth; all lost except 4 . . 23 March, ,,

General Grant, on voyage from Melbourne to London, wrecked off Auckland isles; only 13 out of about 100 saved . . . . . May, 1866

Amazon, H.M. screw sloop, sunk by collision with screw steamer *Osprey*, near Portland; several passengers and sailors drowned . . 10 July, ,,

Bruiser, steamer, sunk by collision with the *Haswell*, off Aldborough; about 15 lives lost 19 Aug. ,,

Bhima, Indian steamer; foundered through collision with *Nana*, steamer, between Bombay and Suez; 19 lives lost . . . . . 11 Sept. ,,

H.M.S. *Berenice*, burnt in Persian Gulf; none perished . . . . . 13 Oct. ,,

Ceres, near Carnsoe, Ireland; about 36 lives lost [captain Pascoe censured for neglecting to sound] 10 Nov. ,,

Many wrecks in the Channel . . . 5, 6 Jan. 1867

James Crosfield, iron ship; wrecked off Langness, Isle of Man; all on board lost . . . . 5 Jan. ,,

Singapore, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, struck on a sunken rock, and went down; no lives lost, 20 Aug. ,,

Rhone and *Wye*, Royal Mail steamers, totally lost, and about 50 other vessels driven ashore; great loss of life by a hurricane, off St. Thomas (see *Virgin Islands*) . . . . . 29 Oct. ,,

Hibernia, screw steamer; the shaft of screw propeller broke, 600 miles off coast of Ireland; many lives lost . . . . . 24 or 25 Oct. or Nov. 1868

Many wrecks on the Cornish coast during a gale, 19-20 March, 1869

Italian, merchant steamer, struck on a rock near Finisterre; about 26 lives lost about 28 March, ,,

Carnatic, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, wrecked off Shadwan in the gulf of Suez; about 25 lives lost, 13 Sept. ,,

Oneida, American vessel, run down by collision with P. & O. steamer *Bombay* off Yokohama; about 115 lives lost (captain of *Bombay* suspended for 6 months) . . . . . 24 Jan. 1870

City of Boston, sailed from New York, long missing; a board stating that she was sinking found in Cornwall . . . . . 11 Feb. ,,

Normandy, S. W. company's steamer, by collision with the steamer *Mary*, off the Isle of Wight, sunk; the captain, C. B. Harvey, and 33 others perish, 17 March, ,,

H.M.S. *Slaney*, wrecked by a typhoon near Hong Kong; about 42 lives lost . . . . . 9 May, ,,

H.M.S. *Captain*, iron-clad, sank in a squall off Finisterre (see *Navy of England*) . . 7 Sept. ,,

Cambria, iron screw steamer, lost in a storm off Inishtrahul island, N.W. Ireland; about 170 lives lost . . . . . 19 Oct. ,,

Queen of the Thames, magnificent vessel, sailed from London to Sydney by the Cape in 58 days; returning, was lost by striking on sands off Cape Agultras, Africa; 4 lives and valuable cargo lost; the captain was censured . . . . 18 March, 1871

Cornwall, wrecked by collision with the *Himalaya* steamer off Hartlepool . . . 19 March, ,,

Megæra, government iron screw-steamer, sailed with about 400 on board for Australia, Feb. 1871; sprang a leak, 8 June; when it was discovered that her bottom was nearly worn away by corrosion; she was beached on St. Paul's Isle, in the Indian ocean, 16 June; huts were erected, and the crew settled, and stores landed; lieut. Jones was

taken on board a Dutch vessel, 16 July; the *Oberon* brought provisions, 26 Aug.; the crew was carried off during a storm, the stores being left behind, by the *Malacca* . . . 3 Sept. 1871

[The vessel was reported unfit for service in 1867; capt. Thrupp was tried and acquitted of blame, 17 Nov.; sir Spencer Robinson and various admiralty officials were censured by a government commission, 6 March, 1872.]

Rangoon, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, valued at 78,000*l.*, wrecked on Kadir rock, off Point de Galle; cargo lost; no lives . . . 1 Nov. ,,

Norfolk Hero, fishing lugger, lost off Norfolk coast, 2 Dec. ,,

Delaware, large steamer; wrecked off Scilly rocks; only 2 out of 47 saved . . . . 20 Dec. ,,

Severe gales; many wrecks, and lives lost:—

Kinsale, steamer, off Waterford; *Albion*, schooner, off Looe; *Dee*, schooner, &c. . . 22-23 Nov. 1872

Royal Adelaide, emigrant vessel; went ashore on Chesil beach, between Weymouth and Portland; 5 lost . . . . . 25 Nov. ,,

Germania, mail packet; wrecked off La Rochelle; about 24 perished . . . . 21 Dec. ,,

Northfleet, vessel laden with railway iron for Van Diemen's Land, and railway navigators; run into by a foreign steamer (probably the *Murillo*,* a Spanish vessel) off Dungeness, about 10.30 p.m.; about 300 lost . . . . . 22 Jan. 1873

Chacabuco, iron ship; sunk in the Channel, 15 miles from Orme's head, by collision with the *Torch* steamer; 24 lost . . . . 1 March, ,,

Boyne, barque; wrecked off Mohilo bay, Cornwall; about 20 lost . . . . . 1 March, ,,

Atlantic, steamer, of White Star company, struck on Meagher rock, west of Sambro; said to have fallen short of coals steaming for Halifax; 442 (including capt. Williams) saved; about 560 lost, 1 April, 1873; many on the rigging perished through cold and want. The case was investigated, and the captain was suspended for two years . . . . . 18 April, ,,

Eden, ship, with 150 tons of gunpowder, sailing for Valparaiso; set on fire by her mad captain, and blew up: (the crew in a boat were rescued by the *Juanita*) . . . . . 7, 8 Nov. ,,

Nagpore, from Calcutta, took fire and ran into Kingstown harbour, doing much damage till it went to pieces; the captain of the *Echo* and some sailors were drowned . . . . . 9 Nov. ,,

Lochearn lost, through collision with the *Ville de Havre* (*which see*), 22 Nov.; quitted by her crew 28 Nov. ,,

Ella, London and Hamburg steamer; crew, 32; left Thames 14 Dec., supposed to have foundered in a gale . . . . . 16 Dec. ,,

Queen Elizabeth, Glasgow steamer from India; went ashore near Tarifa; about 20 perished; middle of March, 1874

Tacna, steamer, from Valparaiso; foundered; about 19 lost (see *Chili*) . . . . . March, ,,

Liberia, British and African Steam-ship Co.; wrecked by collision with *Barton* steamer; off Scilly isles; probably all lost on board both vessels about 13 April, ,,

British Admiral, emigrant ship; wrecked on King's island, Bass's strait; about 80 out of 89 lost 23 May, ,,

Millbanke, iron steamer; laden with zinc from Carthagena; sunk through collision with *Hankow* steamer off Dungeness; 14 perish; 1.30 a.m. 28 July, ,,

Malvern, barque, from Sunderland; foundered off Singapore; all hands lost . . . . 23 Sept. ,,

Kingsbridge, iron ship, sunk off the Lizards, by collision with the *Candahar*, iron ship; the master, his wife and daughter, and 8 of the crew perish 14 Oct. ,,

Maju, iron ship, of London; new clipper; wrecked off the Hebrides in a gale; crew, about 24, lost 20 Oct. ,,

Cutter of H.M.S. *Aurora* swamped in the Clyde; 15 lost . . . . . 19 Nov. 1874

Chusan, from Glasgow for Shanghai; sunk in a gale off Ardrossan; about 7 lost . . . . 20 Oct. ,,

La Plata, steamer (capt. Dudden), 1600 tons; sailed from Gravesend with telegraph cable for Brazil, 26 Nov.; foundered in a gale in the Bay of Biscay; 17 escape out of 85 . . . . . 29 Nov. ,,

Cospatrick, emigrant vessel (capt. Emslie), on her way to Auckland, New Zealand; took fire, midnight, 17-18 Nov.; only 5 or 6 (out of 476) escaped; picked up, 27 Nov.; arrived at St. Helena 6 Dec. ,,

Japan, Pacific Mail steamer, from Yokohama; took fire off Hong Kong; many lost about 17 Dec. ,,

Calcutta, ship, from Shields to Aden; took fire; nearly all lost . . . . about 11 Sept. ,,

Delfine, steamer; nearly all lost; struck on sunken rock, west coast of Africa . . . . . ,,

Scorpio, steamer, from Cardiff to Charente; not heard of, 30 Dec. . . . . 4 Dec. ,,

Cortes, of London, foundered in Bay of Biscay; laden with coal for Aden; capt. E. King; about 25 lost . . . . . 16 Dec. ,,

Hong Kong, steamer; wrecked on sunken rock near Aden; about 12 lost . . . . . 22 Feb. 1875

Stuart Hahnemann, sailed from Bombay, 4 April; capsized; about 40 drowned; (some rescued by *Standina*, Austrian barque, 27 April) . 14 April, ,,

Cadiz, London steamer; wrecked on Wizard Rock, Brest; about 62 lost . . . . . 8 May, ,,

Vicksburg, steamer, left Quebec, 27 May; struck on ice, 30 May; sank, 1 June; between 40 and 50 lost . . . . . 1 June, ,,

Strathmore, emigrant vessel, wrecked in a fog near the Crozet isles, South Indian ocean, on way to New Zealand; 45 out of 89 lost . . . 1 July, ,,

Boyne, mail steamer, from Brazil; ran on a rock during a fog, 15 miles off Ushant; 2 lives lost 13 Aug. ,,

Mistletoe, Mr. Heywood's pleasure yacht; sunk by collision with H.M.'s steamer, *Alberta* (the queen on board); in the Solent; near Isle of Wight; Miss Annie Peel and two others drowned 18 Aug. ,,

[Coroner's inquest on Nathaniel Turner; verdict, accidental death, with a note alleging error of navigating officers, 10 Sept; another inquest; closed without verdict, 7 Dec. 1875; captain Welch, of the *Alberta*, was reprimanded; 3000*l.* paid to Mr. Heywood, and others compensated; announced, April, 1876.]

See under *Navy of England*.

H.M.S. *Vanguard*, double-screw iron-clad, 3774 tons; cost about 350,000*l.* (captain Dawkins) struck by ram of the *Iron Duke* during a fog off the coast of Wicklow; crew (about 400) saved; 50 m. past noon . . . . . 1 Sept. ,,

Goliath, old man-of-war, fitted up as a training-ship for poor boys; burnt through a lamp falling on the dirty floor of the lamp-room; about a dozen lives lost out of about 900; the boys were highly commended for their courage and discipline under the command of captain Bourchier . 22 Dec. ,,

Warspite, old training-ship of the Marine Society's boys, on the Thames between Woolwich and Charlton, burnt; no loss of life; good discipline shown . . . . . 3 Jan. 1876

Strathclyde, Glasgow steamer, sunk by collision with Hamburg ship *Franconia*, in Dover bay, in daylight; about 17 lost; verdict of manslaughter against captain of *Franconia* . . . 17 Feb. ,,

Edith, steamer, sunk by collision with the *Duchess of Sutherland* (both owned by the London and South Western Railway Company) off St. John's Point, Ireland; 2 lives lost. . . . 8 Sept. ,,

Shannon, mail steamer; struck on a shoal, 80 miles S.S.W. of Port Royal, Jamaica; no lives lost, 8 Sept. ,,

Western Empire, in Gulf of Mexico; a leak sprung, 13 Sept.; vessel left (19 lost) . . . . 18 Sept. ,,

Pacific, steamer, from Victoria, British Columbia, to

* This vessel was captured near Dover, 22 Sept. and condemned by the court of admiralty to be sold; (the officers severely censured); 4 Nov. 1873.

* *Schiller*, Hamburg mail steamer; wrecked in a fog; on rocks off the Scilly isles; about 331 drowned, 7 May, 1875.

[illegible] foundered off Cape Flattery; above
[illegible] about 8 Nov. 1875
[illegible] autumn and winter, 1875.*

WREXHAM, S. E. Denbighshire, the Saxon Wristlesham, given to earl Warren by Edward I.; made a borough by the reform act, 1832. An exhibition of art treasures of North Wales, and the border counties, was opened here by the duke of Westminster, 22 July, 1876.

WRITING. Pictures are considered to be the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 2112 B.C. *Usher.* Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B.C. *Thucydides.* Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece. *Vossius.* The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C. *Usher.* The Greeks and Romans used wax table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known; see *Papyrus, Parchment, Paper.* Thos. Astle's "History of Writing" was first published in 1784; Natalis de Wailly's "Elémens de Paléographie," 1838; see *Diplomatics* and *Type-Writers.*

The Palæographical Society was founded in 1873; Mr. Bird, of the British Museum, president.

WROXETER (in Shropshire), the Roman city *Uriconium.* Roman inscriptions, ruins, seals, and coins were found here in 1752. New discoveries having been made, a committee for further investigation met at Shrewsbury on 11 Nov. 1858. Excavations were commenced in Feb. 1859, which were continued till May. Large portions of the old town were discovered; also specimens of glass and pottery, personal ornaments and toys, household utensils and implements of trade, cinerary urns, and bones of man and of the smaller animals. A committee was formed in London in Aug. 1859, with the view of continuing these investigations, which were resumed in 1861, through the liberality of the late Beriah Botfield, M.P. The investigations, stopped through want of funds, were resumed for a short time in 1867. Mr. Thomas Wright published "Uriconium" in 1872.

WURTEMBERG, originally part of Swabia, was made a county for Ulric I., about 1265, and a duchy for Eberhard in 1494. The dukes were protestants until 1722, when the reigning prince became a Roman catholic. Würtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by armies, particularly since the great French revolution of 1793. Moreau made his celebrated retreat, 23 Oct. 1796. The political constitution is dated 25 Sept. 1819. Würtemberg opposed Prussia in the war June, 1866, but made peace, 13 Aug. following; in Oct. 1867, joined the Zollverein (*which see*), but sent a contingent to Prussia in the war, 1870. Population of Würtemberg in 1871, 1,818,539; of Stuttgardt, the capital, 91,623.

DUKES.

1494. Eberhard I.
1496. Eberhard II.
1498. Ulric; deprived of his states by the emperor Charles V.; recovers them in 1534.
1550. Christopher the Pacific.
1568. Louis the Pious.
1593. Frederic I.
1608. John Frederic; joined the protestants in the Thirty years' war.
1628. Eberhard III.
1674. William Louis.
1677. Eberhard Louis; served under William III. in Ireland; and with the English armies on the continent.
1733. Charles Alexander.
1737. Charles Eugene.
1793. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).
1795. Frederic I., makes peace with France, 1796.
1797. Frederic II. marries the princess royal of England, 18 May; made *elector* of Germany, 1803; acquired additional territories, and the title of king in 1805.

KINGS.

1805. Frederic I. supplies a contingent to Napoleon's Russian army; yet joined the allies at Leipsic in 1813. Died in 1816.
1816. William I., 30 Oct.; son (born 27 Sept. 1781). He abolished serfdom in 1818; instituted representative government in 1819; entered into a concordat with Rome in 1857; was the oldest living sovereign, 1862; died 25 June, 1864.
1864. Charles I., son; born 6 March, 1823; married princess Olga of Russia, 13 July, 1846. No issue.
Heir presumptive: Augustus, cousin; born 24 Jan. 1813.

WURSCHEN, see *Bautzen.*

WURZBURG (in Bavaria), was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire. It was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814 this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, and the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. Ministers from the second-rate German states met at Wurzburg to promote union amongst them, 21-27 Nov. 1859. Near here the archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan, 3 Sept. 1796; and the Prussians defeated the Bavarians, 28 July, 1866.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION, see *Rebellions,* 1554.

WYCLIFFITES, see *Wickliffites.*

* *Deutschland,* fine Atlantic steamer, from Bremen to New York, during a gale, went on sandbank, the Kentish Knock, at mouth of the Thames; about 70 lost (many emigrants), 6 Dec. 1875. The *Liverpool,* tug steamer, saved a great many lives; on investigation, it was shown that there had been no delay in helping, and no robbery, 31 Dec. The captain censured for error in navigation, and want of judgment.

† "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed." *Dr. Parr.*

X.

XANTHIAN MARBLES, see *British Museum*.

XANTHICA, a military festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April), instituted about 392 B.C.

XANTHUS, Lycia, Asia Minor, was taken by Harpagus for Cyrus, about 546 B.C., when the inhabitants buried themselves in the ruins. It was besieged by the Romans under Brutus 42 B.C. After a great struggle the inhabitants set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished. The conqueror wished to spare them, and offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, but only 150 were saved. *Plutarch.*

XENOPHON, see *Retreat of the Greeks.*

XERES DE LA FRONTERA (S.W. Spain), the *Asta Regia* of the Romans, and the seat of the wine-trade in Spain, of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption of Xeres. The British importations of this wine in 1850 reached to 3,826,785 gallons; and in the year ending 5 Jan. 1852, to 3,904,978 gallons. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity. At the battle of Xeres, 19-26 July, 711, Roderic, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tarik and Muza.

XERXES' CAMPAIGN. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont by a bridge of boats, and entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the marines and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ (*which see*) by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, 7-9 Aug. 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, 20 Oct. 480 B.C.; and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, who, with an army of 300,000 men, was defeated and slain at Platæa, 22 Sept. 479 B.C. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

XYLOTECHNOGRAPHICA, a process for staining wood various colours, invented and patented by Mr. A. F. Brophy; announced early in 1875.

XIMENA (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of general Ballasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier, 10 Sept. 1811. The Spaniards defeated their adversaries; the loss was great on both sides.

Y.

YACHT (from the Dutch *jaght*); a light vessel for pleasure or races.

Royal London Yacht Club, established as Arundel Yacht Club, 1838, assumed present name . . 1849

YACHT RACES.—The *America*, an American yacht schooner, built on the wave principle, 171 tons; at Cowes regatta, in a match round the Isle of Wight, open to all comers, came in first by 8 miles, gaining the queen's cup worth 100*l*. 22 Aug. 1851

Three American yachts, the *Henriette*, *Vesta*, and *Fleetwing*, sailed from New York, 11 Dec. 1866, at 1 P.M. The *Henrietta* arrived at Cowes at 5.40 on 25 Dec., the quickest voyage ever made in a sailing vessel. Her rivals were only a few hours after her.

In a contest off the Isle of Wight, between the American vessel *Sappho* and the English cutters *Aline*, *Cambria*, *Oimara*, and *Condor*, the *Oimara* won . . . . . 25 Aug. 1868

In a triangular race between *Sappho* and *Cambria*, *Sappho* won, 10 May; no race, 14 May; won 17 May, 1870

In a yacht race off Staten island, New York, for the squadron or queen's cup, the *Magic* won, *Cambria* being the 8th in 16 . . . . . Aug. ,,

In a series of matches off Staten island between Mr. Ashbury's *Livonia*, and the vessels of the New York Club, she was beaten by the *Columbia*, 16, 18 Oct; by the *Dauntless*, 22 Oct. The two vessels were disabled by a gale in attempting the race . . . . . 25 Oct. 1871

In consequence of the collision of Mr. Heywood's yacht, *Mistletoe*, with her majesty's steam yacht, *Alberta*, 18 Aug. 1875 (see under *Wrecks*), a letter was written on behalf of the queen to the marquis of Exeter, commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht club, desiring yachts not to be brought too near to her majesty's, whether from loyalty or curiosity . . . . . Sept. 1875

Yacht Racing Association formed as a court of appeal . . . . . 17 Nov. ,,

Yacht clubs now numerous, and matches frequent in the autumn.

YANKEE, from "Yengees," a corruption of "English," the name originally given by the Massachusetts Indians to the colonists: applied solely to the New Englanders by the British soldiers in the American war (1775-81); afterwards by foreigners to all natives of the United States; and latterly by the confederates of the south to the federals of the north during the war 1861-64.

YARD. The word is derived from the Saxon *geard*, or *gyrd*, a rod or shoot, or from *gyrdan* to enclose, being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm; see *Standard Measures*.

YARMOUTH, GREAT (Norfolk), was a royal demesne in the reign of William I., as appears from Domesday Book, 1086. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348, a plague here carried off 7000 persons; and did much havoc, again in 1579 and 1664.

Theatre built 1778

Nelson's pillar, a fluted column 140 feet in height, erected 1817

Suspension chain bridge over the Bure built by Mr. R. Cory, at an expense of about 4000*l*.; owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on it to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and seventy-nine lives (mostly children) were lost . . . 2 May, 1845

Yarmouth disfranchised for bribery and corruption by the Reform Act . . . . . Aug. 1867

The prince of Wales opened a new grammar school, 6 June, 1875

Aquarium and winter garden opened . . 5 Sept. 1876

YASHGAR, a country, Central Asia; Yakoob, its able despotic chief, was contending with China and Russia, 1875.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year.

The Roman year introduced by Romulus, 738 B.C.; corrected by Numa, 713 B.C.; and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. (see *Calendar*).

The *solar* or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals. 365 B.C.

The *lunar* year (twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes) was in use amongst the Chaldeans, Persians, and Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately: and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

The *sidereal* year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds.

The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in March, and civil year in September; the Athenians began the year in June; the Macedonians on 24 Sept.; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on 29 or 30 Aug.; and the Persians and Armenians on 11 Aug. Nearly all Christian nations now commence the year on 1 January.

In France, the Merovingian kings began the year with March; the Carlovingians sometimes began the year with Christmas, 25 Dec.; and sometimes with Easter, which, being a moveable feast, led to much confusion. Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from 1 January.

The beginning of the year has been reckoned from the day celebrating the birth of Christ, 25 Dec.; his circumcision, 1 Jan.; his conception, 25 March; and his resurrection, Easter.

The English began their year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the Conqueror. This prince having been crowned on 1 Jan. gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history. *Stow.* Until the act for altering the style, in 1752 (see *Style*), when the year was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, it did not legally and generally commence in England until 25th March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences; and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745-1746, or 1745-6, or 1745. Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes: for instance, we popularly say the "revolution of 1688," as that event happened in February, 1688, according to the then mode of computation: but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the first of January, it would be the revolution of 1689.

The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveller:—"23 *June*, snow melts. 1 *July*, snow gone. 9 *July*, fields quite green. 17 *July*, plants at full growth. 25 *July*, plants in flower. 2 *Aug.*, fruits ripe. 10 *Aug.*, plants shed their seed. 18 *Aug.*, snow." The snow continues upon the ground from 18th Aug. of one year to 23rd June of the year following, being

309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

See *New Style, Platonic Year, Sabbatical Year, French Revolutionary Calendar.*

YEAR OF OUR LORD: see *Anno Domini.*

YEAR OF THE REIGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records; see List of Kings under *England.*

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time in law, and in many cases establishes and fixes a right; as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time, it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YEAR-BOOKS contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the courts of common law. The printed volumes extend from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. to nearly the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a period of about 220 years; but in this series there are many omissions. These books are the first in the long line of legal reports in which England is so rich, and may be considered as, to a great extent, the foundation of our unwritten law, "*Lex non scripta.*" In 1863 *et seq.* various year-books of Edward I. (1292-1304) edited by Mr. A. J. Horwood, for the series of the Chronicles and Memorials were published at the expense of the British government.

YEAST, a substance causing fermentation, was discovered by Cagniard de la Tour and Schwann, independently, in 1836, to be a vegetable cell or fungus.

YELLOW FEVER, an American pestilence, made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia in Oct. 1762; and most awfully at New York in the beginning of Aug. 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July 1793; carrying off several thousand persons. *Hardie.* It again appeared in Oct. 1797; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It reappeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July 1815; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year.

YELVERTON CASE, see *Trials*, 1861.

YENIKALE, see *Azoff.*

YEOMANRY, see under *Volunteers.*

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, a peculiar body of foot guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. 30 Oct. 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were called beef-eaters, a corruption of *buffetiers*, being attendants on the king's buffet or sideboard; see *Battle-Axe.* They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms. The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII. *Ashwell's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486. *Beatson's Pol. Index.*

YERMUK (Syria). Near here the emperor Heraclius was totally defeated by the Saracens, after a fierce engagement, Nov. 636. Damascus was taken, and his army expelled from Syria.

YEW-TREE (*Taxus*). The origin of planting yew-trees in churchyards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III. 1483. *Stow's Chron.* Near Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, were seven yew-trees, called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before 1088; the circumference of the largest thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1851 a yew-tree was said to be growing in the churchyard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions; but tradition states that there are some yews in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1649, is said to be still existing.

YEZIDIS, an eastern tribe, living near the Euphrates, visited by Mr. Layard in 1841; see *Devil Worship.*

YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ERA, was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th June, 632, when Yezdegird was elected king of Persia. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1675, when it was reformed by Jelaledin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

YNGLINGS (youths, or off-shoots), descendants of the Scandinavian hero Odin, ruled Sweden till 830, when the last of the pontiff kings, Olaf Trætelia, being expelled, led to the foundation of the Norwegian monarchy.

YOKE is spoken of as a type of servitude. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it was practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B.C.; see *Caudine Forks.* This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies. *Dufresnoy.*

YOKOHAMA, see *Japan.*

YORK (N. England), a town of the Brigantes, named Evrauc, settled by the Romans during the second campaign of Agricola, about 79, and named *Eboracum* or *Eburacum*, and became the metropolis of the north.

The emperor Severus died here . . . [illegible]
Here Constantius Chlorus died, and his son Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor, 25 July, 306.

Abbey of St. Mary's, founded by Seward the Dane 1050
York burnt by the Danes, allies of Edgar Atheling, and all the Normans slain 1069
The city and many churches destroyed by fire, 3 June, 1137
Massacre and suicide of many Jews . . . 1190
York received its charter from Richard II., and the mayor was made a lord 1389
The Guildhall erected 1446
Richard III. crowned again here . . 8 Sept. 1483
At a parliament held here Charles I. professed his intention to govern legally . . 13 June, 1642
York taken for the parliament, after the battle of Marston-moor . . . . 16 July, 1644
Injured during the civil war by Fairfax . April, ,,
The corporation built a mansion-house for the lord mayor 1728
The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt as a gaol 1741
The York petition to parliament, to reduce the expenditure and redress grievances . Dec. 1779
Yorkshire Philosophical Society established . 1822
First meeting of the British Association held here 27 Sept. 1831
Population, 45,385 1861
Fall of the iron bridge over the Ouse; five persons killed . . . . . 27 Sept. ,,
Social Science Association met here . 22 Sept. 1864
Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition opened 24 July, 1866
Visit of prince and princess of Wales . 9-11 Aug. ,,
Meeting of the church congress . . 9 Oct. ,,
The provincial mayors gave a festival to the lord mayor of London, &c., at York . 25 Sept. 1873
Population, 50,761 . . . . 3 April, 1871

DUKES.

1385. Edmund Plantagenet (fifth son of king Edward III.); created duke, 6 Aug.; died 1402.
1406. Edward (his son), was degraded by Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1414; killed at Agincourt, 1415; succeeded by his nephew,
1415. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded for treason in 1415); became regent of France in 1435; quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1449; claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1454: his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1455, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1460.
1460. Edward (his son) afterwards king Edward IV.
1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483.
1494. Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VIII.
1605. Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.
1643. James Stuart (his second son), afterwards James II.
1716. Ernest (brother of George I.); died 1728.
1760. Edward (brother of George III.); died 1767.
1784. Frederic (son of George III.), born 16 Aug. 1762
Marries princess Frederica of Prussia, 29 Sept. 1791
Commands the British forces at Antwerp, 8 April, 1793
Present at the siege of Valenciennes 23 May, ,,
Defeated at Dunkirk . . . 7 Sept. ,,
At Bois-le-Duc, 14 Sept.; and at Boxtel, 17 Sept. 1794
Appointed commander-in-chief . . . 1798
Defeated near Alkmaar, 19 Sept. and 6 Oct. 1799
Accused by colonel Wardle of abuse of his patronage; he resigns . . 27 Jan. 1809
Becomes again commander-in-chief . . . 1811
Strongly opposes the catholic claims . . 1825
Dies . . . . . 5 Jan. 1827

YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius about 180, when Christianity was first partly established in England. The bishop Eborius was present at the council of Arles, 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, and was revived by pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus is said to have been consecrated archbishop, 21 July, 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedency, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury. The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (*which see*). York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII. 1546, at 1609*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum. *Beatson.* Present income 10,000*l.*

ARCHBISHOPS.

1501. Thomas Savage, died, 3 Sept. 1507.
1508. Christopher Bainbrigg, poisoned at Rome, 14 July, 1514.
1514. Thomas Wolsey, died, 29 Nov. 1530.
1531. Edward Lee, died, 13 Sept. 1544.
1545. Robert Holgate, deprived, 23 March, 1554.
1555. Nicholas Heath, deprived.
1561. Thomas Young, died, 26 June, 1568.
1570. Edmund Grindal, translated to Canterbury, 10 Jan. 1576.
1577. Edwin Sands or Sandys, died, 10 July, 1588.
1589. John Piers, died, 28 Sept. 1594.
1595. Matthew Hutton, died, 16 Jan. 1606.
1606. Tobias Matthew, died, 29 March, 1628.
1628. George Mountaigne, died, 24 Oct. 1628.
,, Samuel Harsnet, died, 25 May, 1631.
1632. Richard Neyle, died, 31 Oct. 1640.
1641. John Williams, died, 25 March, 1650.
[*See vacant ten years.*]
1660. Accepted Frewen, died, 28 March, 1664.
1664. Richard Sterne, died, 18 June, 1683.
1683. John Dolben, died 11 April, 1686.
[*See vacant two years.*]
1688. Thomas Lamplugh, died, 5 May, 1691.
1691. John Sharp, died, 2 Feb. 1714.
1714. Sir William Dawes, died, 30 April, 1724.
1724. Launcelot Blackburn, died, 23 March, 1743.
1743. Thomas Herring, translated to Canterbury, Oct. 1747.
1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury, March. 1757.
1757. John Gilbert, died 1761.
1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died, 10 Dec. 1776.
1777. William Markham, died, 3 Nov. 1807.
1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died, 5 Nov. 1847.
1847. Thomas Musgrave, died, 4 May, 1860.
1860. Charles T. Longley, translated to Canterbury (from Durham), 1862.
1862. William Thomson, translated from Gloucester.

YORK MINSTER (dedicated to St. Peter). The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, about 625, and of stone about 635. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert, about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas, of Bayeux. It was once more burnt down in 1137, with St. Mary's abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger built the choir, 1154-81; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romayne, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, archbishop Romanus, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers, which were finished

by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. The minster was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, 2 Feb. 1829; the damage, estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832 under sir Robert Smirke. An accidental fire broke out, and in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, 20 May, 1840. This was restored by Sidney Smirke, at a cost of 23,000*l.*, 1841.

YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF, see *Roses*.

YORK (Upper Canada), founded in 1794; since 1834 named Toronto. In the war between America and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, 27 April, 1813; but it was soon afterwards again retaken by the British.

YORKSHIRE Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, opened at Leeds, by the duke of Edinburgh, 13 May, 1875.

YORK TOWN (Virginia, United States). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York town in Aug. 1781; but after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied forces of France and America, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, 19 Oct. 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected; and it materially led to the close of the war. The town was strongly fortified by the confederates in the American civil war, but surrendered to M'Clellan, May, 1862.

YTTRIUM, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828. It is of a dark grey colour, and brittle.

YUCATAN, Mexico, discovered by Hernandez Cordova, 1517; conquered by Bernal Diaz, 1522; declared for independence, 1813. Its ancient cities are described in works by the American traveller Stephens, 1838 and 1842.

YVRES (now IVRY, N. W. France), where a battle was fought, 14 March, 1590, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory.

Z.

ZAGRAB (Hungary). Here Andrew II. defeated the invader Charles Martel, to whom the pope had assigned his crown, 1292.

ZAHRINGEN (Baden), the seat of dukes, ancestors of the grand dukes of Baden, descended from Herman I., margrave, 1074; see *Baden*.

ZAMA (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

ZAMBESI, river of E. Africa, explored by Livingstone 1851-6, 1858-64. His book published, Nov. 1865.

ZAMORA (Spain). Here Alphonso the Great defeated the Moors, in 901.

ZANTE. One of the Ionian Islands (*which see*).

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized by fire, with the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

ZANZIBAR or **ZANGUEBAR**, an island, east Africa, metropolis of the possessions of the Imaum of Muscat, and chief market for ivory, gum, coral, and cloves, and also for slaves. At the death of the Seyyid (or lord), miscalled "imaum" and "sultan," of Muscat, 1856, his dominions were divided between his sons; see *Muscat*. Majid obtained Zanzibar, after a contest with his brother, Barghash Seyyid, who, however, succeeded at his death, 7 Oct. 1870. An expedition for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade was sent to Zanzibar, under the command of sir Bartle Frere, 20 Nov. 1872, arrived about 12 Jan. 1873. After some delay and negotiation by Dr. Kirke, a treaty was signed, abolishing the trade, 5 June, 1873. The contract for the mail to Zanzibar was censured as too expensive in July, 1873, and altered. The Seyyid Barghash visited England in 1875, arrived 9 June; received by the queen, 21 June; received freedom of London, 12 July; sailed for France, 15 July. He decreed confiscation of slaves brought to Zanzibar, 18 April, 1876.

ZARA, capital of Dalmatia, a Roman colony under Augustus. It revolted from Venice and was recaptured, 18 Nov. 1202; unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks 1572, 1577; given up to Austria, 1791.

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES, for *ye, you*, and *yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, 1543.

ZEALAND, one of the 13 provinces which formed the League of Utrecht, 1579; see *Holland*, and *New Zealand*.

ZELA, N.E. Asia Minor, where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing his victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in these words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*,"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (perhaps the shortest despatch on record). This battle ended the war; Pharnaces escaped into Bosporus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosporus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.

ZELL (Hanover), see *Denmark*, 1772.

ZEND-AVESTA, ancient sacred books of the Parsees; of which 3 out of 21 are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Professor Max Müller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bombay, where a colony of fire-worshippers had fled in the 10th century. Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771; edition by Eugene Burnouf, 1829-43.

ZENO or **ZENON**, see *Stoics*.

ZENOBIA, Queen of the East, see *Palmyra*.

ZENTA, in Hungary, the scene of a battle where the Germans, under prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, 11 Sept. 1697. This victory led to the peace of Carlowitz, ratified January, 1699.

ZETUNIUM. After defeating Samuel king of Bulgaria here, 29 July, 1014, the emperor Basil II. blinded his 15,000 prisoners, except one in a hundred, to whom he left one eye. The king died of grief.

ZIDON, see *Sidon*.

ZINC. The ore of zinc, calamine or spelter, known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China also, and is noticed by European writers as early as 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is mentioned by Paracelsus (died 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after lithography became known in England, in 1817; see *Lithography*. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries; and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years; see *Photozincography*.

ZIRCONIUM, the metallic base of the earth Zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789; from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS. A shrub brought from the south of Europe about 1640. The *Zizyphus Paliurus* shrub (Christ's Thorn) was brought from Africa before 1596; see *Flowers*.

ZODIAC. Its obliquity was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos. *Sir W. Jones*. The zodiacal light was observed by Tycho Brahe, Descartes, and others, and named by Cassini, 1683.

ZOLLVEREIN (*Customs' Union*), the name given to the German commercial union, projected by Prussia 1818, and gradually joined by nearly all the German states except Austria. On 19 Feb. 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1854 to Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on 5 April, 1853. In Nov. 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made. By the treaty of 8 July, 1867, between the North German confederation, and the southern states (Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse), various changes were made, and by other treaties signed in Oct. these states agreed to send delegates to a customs parliament to be held at Berlin. A session of this parliament was opened by the king of Prussia, 27 April, and closed 23 May, 1868. Federal chancellor, the count von Bismarck.

ZOOLOGY (from *ζοῦν*, Greek for animal) is the division of biology which treats of animals; Aristotle (322-284 B.C.) the founder of the science. Systems of classification have been made by John Ray (1628-1705), Charles Linné (1707-78), G. Buffon (1707-88), and George Cuvier (1769-1832).

Linnæus divided the animal kingdom into six classes, —*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, *birds*; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, fishes; *Insecta*, insects; *Vermes*, worms; 1741.

Cuvier (died in Paris, 13 May, 1832), in his great work, *Règne Animal*, published in 1816, distributed the animals into four great divisions, the *Vertebrata* (backboned); the *Mollusca* (soft-bodied); the *Articulata* (jointed); and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre).

In 1859, professor Owen made known a system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains.

The Zoological Society of London (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1826, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1827; the society was chartered 27 March, 1829. 2072 animals in the gardens, 31 Dec. 1871; about 500 animals from India given by the prince of Wales, May, 1876.

Dr. James Murie was appointed by the society to be their first "anatomical prosector," 3 May, 1865.

On the demolition of Exeter 'Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832.

The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened, 1832.

See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffe*, and *Acclimatization*, &c.

ZORNDORFF, Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians was about 11,000: 25, 26 Aug. 1758.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouaouas*, a congregation of daring Arab tribes. In time, numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c.; eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added. Among their colonels were Lamoricière and Cavaignac. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854-5.*

* The Zouave organization and drill were introduced into the federal army in the great civil war in America, by Ephraim E. Ellesworth, early in 1861. He was assassinated on 24 May same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.

ZUG, the smallest canton of Switzerland, joined the confederation, 1352, and the Sonderbund, 1846.

ZUIDER ZEE, OR SOUTH SEA, a gulf in the Netherlands, formerly a lake, united with the North Sea by inundations in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In 1875, the Dutch chamber voted 9,500,000*l.* to reclaim the submerged land by drainage, and to erect a dyke, 26 feet high above the water, and 25 miles long; thus adding 759 square miles to the country. The Dutch Texel fleet here surrendered to admiral Mitchell, 30 Aug. 1799.

ZUINGLIANS, the followers of the reformer, Ulric Zuingli, who at Zurich declaimed against the church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorised to proceed, by the second, the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished 1519. Zuingli died in arms, being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents, 11 Oct. 1531. The Zuinglians were also called Sacramentarians.

ZULLICHAU (Prussia). Here the Russians, under Soltikow, severely defeated the Prussians under Wedel, 23 July, 1759.

ZULPICH, see *Tolbiac*.

ZURICH was admitted a member and made head of the Swiss confederacy, 1351, and was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome; see *Zuinglians*. A grave-digger at Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which 8 persons lost their lives and many others were grievously injured, 4 Sept. 1776. The French, under Massena, after repelling an attack of the Austrians, retired from Zurich, 5 June, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men in killed and wounded, 25, 26 Sept. 1799; see *Switzerland*. A new democratic constitution was adopted, 18 April, 1869.

On 24 June, 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino.

Preliminaries of peace were signed at Villa Franca by the emperors of Austria and France on 12 July following.

A conference between the representatives of the powers concerned having been appointed, the first meeting took place at Zurich, on 8 Aug.

After many delays a treaty was signed 10 Nov. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia; the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved.

The formation of the kingdom of Italy in 1861 annulled the treaty of Zurich.

ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here 22 Sept. 1586, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable sir Philip Sidney, author of "Arcadia," was mortally wounded. He died 7 Oct. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

ZUYDER ZEE, see *Zuider Zee*.

ZUYPER SLUYS (Holland). Here sir Ralph Abercromby defeated an attack of the French under Brune; the latter suffered great loss, 9 Sept. 1799.

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Cavendish, John de; judges, 1382
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David, J., painter, 1748-1825
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Horsfall, Messrs.; cannon, 1856
Horsley, bp.; St. Asaph, 1802
Horsman, Edwd., *b.* 1807 (see. for Ireland, 1855-7); Adullam, 1866
Hosea prophesies about 785 B.C.
Hoste, capt. Wm.; Lissa, 1811
Hotham, adm.; naval battles, 1795
Hotspur; Otterburn, 1388
Houblon, sir J.; bank of England, 1695
Houghton, John, executed, 1535; Charterhouse
Howard, John, 1726-90; prisons;—potatoes
Howard, Luke, *d.* 1864; clouds
Howard, adm. sir Edward; naval battles, 1513
Howard of Effingham, lord; armada, 1588
Howard *v.* Gossett; trials, 1842
Howe, sir William; Long Island, 1776
Howe, lord, 1784; Pitt, 1783; Brest, Ushant
Howel Dha; Wales, 920
Howley, Dr., abp.; Canterbury, 1828; Lambeth
Huber, F., 1750-1831; bees
Hudson, Jeffrey, 1626; dwarf
Hudson, H.; Hudson's Bay
Hugelmann, G.; France, 1874
Huggins, Wm.; spectrum
Hughes, sir E.; Trincomalee, 1782;—J., bp., Asaph, 1870
Hugo, Victor, Fr. poet and novel., *b.* 1802; France, 1876
Hullah, J., *b.* 1812; music, 1840
Humbert, gen.; Killala, 1798
Humboldt, A. de., Ger. phil., 1769-1859
Humboldt, W. de, Ger. lit., 1767-1835
Hume, David, hist., 1711-76;—Jos., politics, 1777-1855; see *Home*
Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, *d.* at Bury, 1447
Hungerford, sir T.; speaker, 1377
Hunniades, J.; Hungary, 1442; Turkey, Varna
Hunt, Geo. Ward; Disraeli administrations, excheq., 1868; admiralty, 1874
Hunt, Henry, reformer; trials, 1820; Clerkenwell, Manchester
Hunt, John and Leigh; trials, 1811-1812; James, *d.* 1869, anthropology.
Hunt, Wm. Holman, painter, *b.* 1827; pre-Raphaelite
Hunt, W. T.; trials, 1875
Hunter, John, surgeon, 1728-93;—W., 1718-83
Huntingdon, countess of, 1707-91; Cheshunt, Whitfieldites
Huntingford, bp.; Hereford, 1802
Huntly, earl of; Brechin, 1452
Hunton, Jos., forgery; executions, 1828
Hurd, bishop; Worcester, 1781
Huskisson, Wm., 1770-1830; Wellington admin., 1828; Liverpool, 1830
Huss, John, burnt, 1415; Hussites
Hutchinson, Amy; trials, 1750
Hutchinson, John, *d.* 1737; Hutchinsonians
Hutchinson, major; Alexandria, 1801
Hutchinson, J. H.; Lavalette's escape, 1815
Hutton, abp.; Canterbury, 1757
Hutton, W., *d.* 1815; geology
Huyghens, *d.* 1695; astronomy, optics, pendulum
Hyacinthe (Loyson) father, France, 1869
Hyde, capt.; Chili, 1874
Hyde, sir Edward; chancellor, lord high, 1660
Hyde, Laurence; administrations, 1689 *et seq.*
Hyder Ali, *d.* 1782; India, Arcot, Carnatic, Mysore
Hyginus, pope, 139; martyr
Hypatia, philosopher, *m.* 415 B.C.; hydrometer
Hyperides; Cranon, 322 B.C.
Hyrcanus, John, *d.* 106 B.C.; Samaritans

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Ibrahim Pacha, 1789-1848; Antioch, Beyrout, Egypt, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Damascus, Wahabees
Ignatius, St., mart., 115; liturgies 250
Impey, major; duels, 1801
Inachus; Argos, 1856 B.C.
Incledon, C., *d.* 1826
Iñez de Castro; Coimbra, 1355
Ingham, sir J. T.; magistrate, 1876
Inglefield, capt.; Franklin, 1852
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Ingram, Herbert, *d.* 1860; Illust. London News, 1842
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Irving, H.; theatres (Lyceum, 1874-5)
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Isabella; salique law, Spain, 1833
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Islip, abp.; Canterbury, 1349
Isocrates, Gr. orator, 436-338 B.C.
Iturbide; Mexico, 1821-1865
Ivan; Russia, 1462; czars

J.

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Jackson, bp.; Oxford, 1812; Lincoln, 1852; London, 1869; auricular confession, 1873
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Jackson, Thos., "Stonewall," 1826-63; Manassas, United States, 1862; Chancellorsville, Richmond, 1875
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Jacob, Dr.; Christ's hospital, 1854
Jacobi; Baltic, *note*, electrotype
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James, sir H.; photozincography, 1860; ordnance survey
James, sir H.; sol.-general, att.-gen., 1873
James, W. H. companies, 1876
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Janisch, H. R.; Helena, 1873
Jansen, C., 1585-1638; Jansenism
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Jebb, Joshua, prison reformer, 1793-1863
Jeffcott, sir John W.; duels, 1833
Jefferson, Thos., 1743-1826; United States, president, 1801-8

Jeffery, Robert; Sombrero, 1807
Jeffery, Francis, critic, 1773-1850
Jeffreys, George (afterwards lord); administrations, 1685; king's bench, chancellor, lord high, bloody assize; *d.* 1689
Jellachich; Hungary, Vienna, 1848
Jenghis Khan; Tartary, 1206; Hungary, India, Moguls, Afghanistan
Jenkins *v.* Cook; trials, 1875-6
Jenkins, Henry; longevity, *d.* 1670
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Jennings, Mr.; tontines, 1798
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Jerningham, Mrs.; blue-stockings, 1760
Jerome, St., Latin father, 345-420; ascension, liturgies
Jerome of Prague; burnt, 1416
Jersey, countess of; delicate investigation, 1806
Jervis, sir John, 1734-1823; Cape St. Vincent;—solicitor-gen., at.-gen., common pleas, *d.* 1856
Jervois, sir W. F. D.; straits, 1875
Jessel, sir Geo.; master of rolls, 1873
Jevons, W. S.; abecedarium, 1874; method
Joan of Arc, burnt, 1431; Joan
Joan; queens (Henry IV.), Naples
Joel prophesies about 800 B.C.
John, St., *d.* 100; baptism, accusers, evangelists, gospels
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John of Austria; Lepanto, 1571
John, king; Bohemia, Portugal, Spain, France, Poitiers
John, king; England (1199), charter of forests, magna charta, "*We*"
John of Leyden; anabaptists, 1534
John the Fearless; Burgundy, 1404
Johnson, Andrew, 1809-75; United States, 1865-8
Johnson, Sam., 1709-84; dictionary, literary club, 1764
Johnson, capt.; trials, 1846
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Johnson, Mr.; swimming
Johnston, capt.; steam, 1825
Johnston, gen.; Ross, N., 1798
Johnston, Albt., *k.* Pittsburg, 1862; —Jos., U. S., 1863
Johnston, Robert; trials, 1818
Johnston, sir John; marriages, forced, 1690
Johnston, W.; orangemen, 1868
Joinville, Jean de, French historian, 1224-1318
Joinville, prince de, *b.* 1818; Ocean Monarch, 1848
Jomini, baron H., strategist; 1779-1869; Brussels conf., 1874
Jonah prophesies about 862 B.C.
Jones, colonel; Dungan, 1647; Rathmines
Jones, H. Bence, 1813-73; Royal Institution, 1860; fluorescence, spectrum
Jones, Gale; trials, 1811
Jones, Horace; Billingsgate, foreign cattle market, guildhall
Jones, Inigo, architect, 1572-1652
Jones, Jane; trials, 1842
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Jones, Mr.; riots, 1819
Jones, Owen, Alhambra, 1842; James's-hall, St.
Jones, T.; book-keeping, 1821
Jones, Mr. Todd; duel, 1802
Jones, sir Wm., 1746-94; Asiatic, chess, Menu, Sanskrit
Jones, W. B. T., Davids, St., 1874
Jonson, Ben., 1574-1637; poet-laur.
Joquemin, M.; picquet, 1390
Jordan, Mrs., actress, *d.* 1816
Joseph; Germany, Namur, Portugal
Josephine, empress, 1763-1814; France, 1809
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Jotham; fables, 1209 B.C.
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Julius, Mr.; duels, 1791
Julius II.; popes, 1503; Rome, Bologna, Laocoön, Cambray
Jung Bahadoor; Nepaul, 1857-60
Junot, marshal, 1771-1813; Cintra, Vimiera, 1808
Jussieu, A. L. de; Fr. botanist, 1748-1836
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Juxon, abp.; administrations, 1640; Canterbury, 1660

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Kabba Rega; Egypt, 1872
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Kane, Dr.; Franklin, 1843
Kant, Imman., 1724-1804; metaphysics
Karaman, Joseph; Syria, 1866-7
Karslake, sir J., *b.* 1821; att.-gen., 1867-74
Kaspary; humanitarians
Kassa; Abyssinia, 1871
Kastenbein; printing, 1872
Kastner, F.; pyrophone
Kaufmann, gen.; Samarcand, 1868; Khiva, 1873; Khokand, 1875
Kaunitz, prince W. A., Aust. statesman, 1711-94
Kaye, bishop; Bristol, 1820; Lincoln
Kean, Charles, 1811-68; theatres
Kean, Edmund, actor, 1787-1833
Keane, lord; Ghizmee, 1839
Keats, John; poet, 1796-1821
Keble, rev. John, poet, 1792-1866; Keble
Keenan; trials, 1803
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Keith, George; earl-marischal of Scotland, Aberdeen, 1593
Keith, George; quakers, 1646
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Keller, Dr.; lake dwellings, 1865
Kellerman, gen.; Valmy, 1792
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Kelly, Miss; theatres, trials, 1816
Kelly, sir Fitzroy, *b.* 1796; sol.-general, att.-gen., ch. baron, 1866
Kemble, Charles, actor, 1775-1854
Kemble, Fanny, actress, *b.* 1811
Kemble, John, actor, 1757-1823
Kembles; examiners (of plays)
Kemp, abp.; Canterbury, 1452
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Kempenfeldt, adm.; Royal George, 1782
Kempis, T. à, 1380-1471; imitation, theology
Kenealy, Dr.; *Englishman*; trials, 1874
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Kennedy, C. R.; trials, 1858 *note*
Kennedy, sir A. E.; Hong Kong, 1872
Kent, Edw. duke of, 1767-1820
Kent, Odo, earl of; treasurer, 1066
Kent, G.; knives (cleaner), 1844
Kentigern, St.; abstinence, Glasgow, Asaph, 560-83
Kenyon, lord; attorney-general, 1782; king's bench
Kepler, J., 1571-1630; optics, planetary motions, 1609; rainbow, tides, dyehouses, Venus
Keppel, adm.; Belleisle, Ushant, trials, 1799; coalition, naval battles
Keppel, commodore; China, 1857
Keratry, gen.; Franco-Pruss. war, 1870
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Keying; China, 1842-58
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King, Thos.; ventriloquism, 1716
King, Mr. Locke; administrations, 1851
King, Dr.; Cæsarean operation
King, col.; suicide, 1850
King, C.; trials, 1855; gems, 1860
Kinglake, Dr.; trials, 1870
Kinglake, A. W.; hist., *b.* 1802
Kingsley, C.; novels, &c., *b.* 1819
Kingston, duchess of; trials, 1776
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Kinnaird, A.; cabmen's rest, 1875
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Kircher; Æolian harp, 1653; philosopher's stone, trumpet
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Kirwan, Richard B.; trials, 1852
Kiss, Karl, Ger. sculptor, 1802-65
Klapka, general G., *b.* 1820
Kleber, J. B., Fr. gen., 1754-1800; El Arisch
Kleist; electricity, 1745; Leyden
Klopstock, F. T., Germ. poet, 1724-1803
Kluber; cryptography
Kmety, gen. (Ismail Pacha), *d.* 1865; Hungary, Kars
Knatchbull, sir E.; Peel administrations, 1834-5
Kneller, sir Godfrey, painter, 1648-1723
Knight, Chs., hist., &c.; diffusion soc., 1827; England
Knight, G.; magnetism, 1756
Knight, Mr.; north-west passage, 1602; South Sea bubble, bribery, free church
Knight *v.* Wolcot; trials, 1807
Knowles, J. S., dramat., 1784-1862
Knox, John, 1505-72; Presbyterians, congregation, queen, Scotland
Knutzen, Matthias; atheism, 1674
Kock, Paul de, Fr. novelist, *b.* 1794
Koffee Kalcalli; Ashantees, 1874
Kohl F.; execution, 1865
König, F.; printing machine, 1814
König, M.; phonoscope, tonometer, 1862
Körner, Th., Germ. poet, 1791-1813
Kosciusko; Poland, 1794; Cracow
Kossuth, L., *b.* 1802; Hungary, 1849-68; United States, 1851
Koster, Laurence; printing, 1438
Kotzebue; north-west passage, 1815, Aug. dramatist; killed, 1819

Kouli Khan; Moguls, India, Persia, 1730
Kullmann; attempt to kill Bismarck, Prussia, 1874
Kunekel, J., 1630-1703; phosphorus, 1670
Kutusoff, gen. M., 1745-1813; Russia, Borodino, Smolensko, 1812
Kyhl, P.; nature-printing, 1833

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Labouchere, Henry, lord Taunton; *Russell* administration, 1846; *Palmerston* administration, 1855
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La Bruyère, French essays, 1639-96
Lachaise, Père, 1624-1709; cemetery
Lacon, W. S.; sea
Lacordaire, Père H. D., 1802-61
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Ladislas; Bohemia, Hungary
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Laënnec, R., physician, 1781-1826
Lafarge, Madame; trials, 1840
Lafayette, marq.; 1757-1834
Lafitte, *d.* 1844; wills (Napoleon's)
La Fontaine, J., Fr. fabulist, 1621-95
Lagava, &c.; execution, 1856
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La Grange, J. L., 1736-1813; acoustics, astronomy, 1780
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Laird, Mr.; Birkenhead, Alabama, navy, 1870
Lake, gen.; Bhurtpore, 1805; Delhi, Lincellas
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Lalande, J., astron., 1732-1807
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Lally, gen. Thos. de; beheaded, 1766
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La Marmora, gen. A., *b.* 1804; Tchernaya, 1855; Italy, 1862
Lamartine, A. de, 1792-1869, miscel. writer; France, 1848
Lamb, C., 1775-1834; essays
Lamb, Dr., killed, 1628; riots
Lamballe, princesse de; France, 1792
Lamberg, ct.; Austria, 1848
Lambert, Mr., *d.* 1809; corpulency
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Lambrecht, Mr.; duels, trials, 1830
Lambton, Mr.; duels, 1826
Lamennais, Père, F. R. de, 1782-1854
Lamirande, M.; extradition, 1866
Lamoricière, gen., 1806-65; France, 1851; Rome, 1860
Lamplugh, archbp.; York, 1688
Lancaster, capt.; Bantam, 1603
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Lancaster, Joseph, 1771-1838; Lancasterian schools, education
Lander, Richard, 1804-34; Africa
Landseer, sir E., painter, 1803-73
Lanfranc, archbp. Canterbury, 1070
Langalibalele; cape; Natal, 1873
Langara, adm.; naval battles, 1780
Langdale, ld.; master of rolls, 1836
Langdale, sir M.; Naseby, 1645
Lange, sir D.; Suez, 1858
Langham, abp.; Canterbury, 1366
Langiewicz, M.; Poland, 1863-5
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Laomedon; Troy, 1260 B.C.
Laplace, P. de; Fr. mathemat., 1749-1827
Latimer, bp., burnt, 1555; protestants
Latimer, viscount; administrations, 1672-3
Laud, William, abp., 1573-1645; Canterbury, administrations
Lauderdale, duke of; cabal, 1670
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Laurent; carbolic acid, 1846
Lautrec, Fr. gen., *d.* 1528
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Lavater, J., 1741-1801; physiognomy
Lavoisier, A., 1743-94; carbon, hydrogen, nitric acid, phlogiston, water
Law, bishop; Chester, Bath, 1824
Law's bubble, 1720
Lawes, H., mus. comp., 1600-62
Lawless, Mr.; riots, 1828
Lawrence, gen. H., 1800-57; India, 1857
Lawrence, sir J., aft. ld., *b.* 1811; India, 1863
Lawrence, sir T., painter, 1769-1830
Layard, Austen, *b.* 1817; Nineveh, Gladstone, 1868
Layer's conspiracy, 1722; Layer
Leake, adm., *d.* 1720; admiralty, Gibraltar, Mediterranean, Minorca
Leatham, W. H.; trials, 1861
Le Clerc, critics, 1696
Lecomte, gen.; France, 1871, 1876
Lecoq de Boisbaudran; gallium, 1875
Ledochowski, abp. Prussia, 1873-6
Ledru Rollin, A., 1808-74; France, 1848, 1874
Lee, Alexander; theatres, 1830
Lee, Ann, shakers
Lee Boo, prince; Pelew Islands, 1783
Lee, abp.; York, 1544
Lee, W.; stocking-frame, 1589
Lee, gen. Robt., 1808-70; United States, 1862
Leech, John, 1817-64; caricatures
Leeds, duke of; administrations, 1689
Leeke, H.; Bushire, 1856
Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723; animalcules, polypus
Lefevre, C. Shaw; speaker, 1839
Leggatt, B.; burning, 1612
Legge, bishop; Oxford, 1827
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Le Gros, Raymond; Dublin, 1171
Leibnitz, Gottfried, 1646-1716; mathematics, fluxions
Leicester, earl of; administrations, 1558; national associations
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Leighton, Fred.; artist, *b.* 1830
Leighton, abp. Robt., 1613-84
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Le Jay; polyglot, 1628-45
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Lely, sir P., painter, 1617-80
Le Maire; circumnavigator, 1615
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Leon, Diego de; Spain, 1841
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Leonardo da Vinci, painter, 1452-1520
Leonidas; Thermopylæ, 480 B.C.
Leopardi, Italian orat. 1798-1837
Leopold, Germany; Morgarten, 1315; Sempach, 1386; Belgium, 1830; Spain, France, 1870
L'Epée, abbé de, 1712-89, deaf
Lepidus; triumvir, 43 B.C.
Lerdo de Tejado; Mexico, 1872
Le Pique, M.; duels, 1808
Le Sage, French novelist, 1668-1747
Leslie, C. R., painter, 1794-1859
Lesseps, M.; Suez, 1852
Lessing, G. E., German philosopher, 1729-81
Lestock, admiral; Toulon, 1744
L'Estrange, sir R.; newspapers, 1663
Lettsom, Dr.; Humane soc., 1774
Lever, sir Ashton; museum
Leverson, S. R.; trials, 1868
Leverrier, U., *b.* 1811; Neptune, 1846
Levy, Mr. Lyon; monument, 1810
Lewis, Mr.; theatres (Covent-garden), 1773
Lewis, sir G. Cornewall, 1806-63; Palmerston adm., 1855
Lewisham, visc.; Addington adm., 1801
Leybourne, William de; admiral, 1297
Liakut, Ali; India, 1871-2
Libanius, Gr. orator, 314-390
Liddon, lieut.; north-west passage, 1819
Lieber, T.; Erastianism, 1523-84
Liebig, J., 1803-73; acids, agriculture, chemistry, chloroform, chloral
Liebreich, O.; chloral, 1869
Light, F.; Penang, 1786
Ligonier, lord; Bute, 1762
Lilburne, col.; levellers, Wigan, 1651
Lilly, Wm., 1602-81; astrology, 1647
Lily, George, *d.* 1559; charts
Lily, Wm., grammarian, *d.* 1523
Lin; China, 1840
Linacre, Dr., *d.* 1524; gardening, lectures, physicians
Lincoln, Abm., 1809-65; United States, 1860-5
Lincoln, earl of; administrations, 1759
Lind, Dr.; anemometer, wind
Lind, Jenny (Goldschmidt), *b.* 1821
Lindley, John; bot., 1799-1865; horticulture
Lindsay, earl of; Edgehill, 1642
Lindsay, sir John; Madras, 1770
Lingard, J., 1771-1851; historian
Linlithgow, lord; guards, 1660
Linne, Linn, C. von, 1707-78; botany, Linnæan, zoology
Linus, poet, *fl.* 1281 B.C.
Liprandi; Balaklava, Eupatoria, 1855
Lisle, lord; administrations, 1544
Lisle, sir G.; Colchester, 1648
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Liston, J., actor, retires, 1838
Liszt, F.; music., 1811-68
Little, John; Sherwood forest
Littleton, lord; chancellor, ld., 1641
Littleton, Mr.; Melbourne administration, 1834
Littré, E., *b.* 1801; dictionaries, positive philosophy
Liverpool, earl of, 1770-1828; Liverpool adm., 1812
Livingstone, D., 1813-73; Africa, 1856; Edinburgh, 1876
Livius, Titus, Roman hist., *d* 18
Lizarraga, gen.; Spain, 1875-6
Llewellyn; Wales, 1194
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Lloyd, Catherine; quackery, 1831
Lloyd, Charles, esq.; Junius, 1769
Lloyd, W.; Portland vase, 1845
Locke J., 1632-1704; physics, cartesian, coin
Locke, W.; ragged schools, 1844
Lockwood, P. E.; beer
Lockyer, major; duel, 1817
Lockyer, J. N.; eclipse, 1866; Nature, 1869
Lofting, John; thimble, 1695
Logeman; magnetism, 1851
Lollard, Walter; Lollards, 1315 burned, 1322
Lombe, sir Thomas; silk, 1714
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Londonderry, lord; see *Castlereagh*; suicide, 1822
Long, sir R.; administrations, 1660
Long, Misses Tilney; trials, 1825
Long, St. John; quack, trials, 1830-1
Longden, J. R.; Demerara, 1874
Longfellow, H. W.; Am. poet, *b.* 1807
Longinus, Gr. philos., killed, 273
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Longstreet, gen.; Chicamauga, 1863; U. States
Lonsdale, bishop; Lichfield, 1843
Lonsdale, earl of; duels, 1792; Derby administration, 1852
Lopez; Cuba, 1850; United States
Lopez, gen.; Paraguay; Aquidaban, 1870
Lopez, sir Manasseh; Grampound, trials, 1819
Lorenz, J. F.; cryptography, 1806
L'Orme, Philibert de; Tuileries, 1564
Lorne, marquis of (marriage), England, 1870-1
Lorraine, Chas. of; Lissa, Mohatz, 1687
Lorraine, duke of; Crecy, 1346
Lorraine, Claude, painter, 1600-82
Losinga, H.; Norwich, 1091
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45. ARMY.—Mobilisation of the army, militia, reserve, &c., successful, July, 1876.
New cavalry regulations issued. The report of the commissioners on promotion recommends compulsory retirement in some cases, and other changes, Aug. 1876.

62. AUTOMATON.—A mechanical hare hunted at Hendon, near London, 9 Sept. 1876.

103. BOAT VOYAGE.—Albert Johnson, a lad, sailed from America in the *Centennial*, a boat 20 ft. long, on 15 June, and arrived at Abercastle, Pembrokeshire, 11 Aug. 1876.

161. CHINA.—Difficulties in the negotiations removed: the government agree to compensation to Mr. Margary's family; removal of commercial grievances; opening of four ports; proper official intercourse; treaty said to be signed, 13 Sept. 1876.

180. COMMERCE.—Chambers of commerce meet at Bristol, 12, 13 Sept. 1876.

207. DACOITS.—Hereditary robbers in North India, formerly employed in war by the sovereigns. It is stated that between 1818 and 1834, one tribe alone, in 118 "dacoitees," or expeditions, killed 172 persons, and obtained plunder valued at 115,000*l*. In 1838 Lord Auckland did much to suppress the dacoits, and many settlements were broken up, but they are not quite extinct in Bengal and Burmah.

207. "DAILY NEWS," on 23 June, 1876, drew attention to the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. Letter from the correspondent at Constantinople, dated 16 June.

229. DRUNKARDS.—A society for promoting legislation for the control and cure of habitual drunkards formed, 22 Sept. 1876.

257. ENGLAND.—Great excitement and many public meetings respecting the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, Aug.—Oct. 1876.

270. EXECUTION.—John Ebelthrift: murder of wife; Newgate, 29 Aug. 1876.

305. FRANCE.—68 communists pardoned, 17 Aug. 1876.

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New fortifications round Paris nearly completed, Sept. 1876.

315. FREE TRADE LEAGUE, formed at Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 1876.

367. HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE for counties; for latest divisions on this question, see under *Reform*.

468. MAYOR.—Lord Mayor of London, 1876-7: Sir Thomas White, elected 29 Sept. 1876.

511. NEW YORK.—The rocks, named "Hell Gate," blown up to improve entrance into the harbour, 24 Sept. 1876.

535. PHILADELPHIA.—Prizes awarded to exhibitors: out of 11,000, 488 to Great Britain, 27 Sept. 1876; 80,000 persons paying daily.

706. TEMPLE-BAR.—The common-council decide that it is to be removed, 27 Sept. 1876.

742. TURKEY.—The Porte receives the propositions of the six great powers, 26 Sept. 1876.
Lord Derby informs the deputation from the city of London that, in regard to the Eastern question, the government is labouring for local self-government for the Turkish provinces in Europe; equal treatment of Mahometans and Christians; better administration for both; security for life and property, and effectual guarantees against repetition of outrages, 27 Sept. 1876.
Servia rejects the renewal of the armistice; Tchernayeff and army dominant; fighting renewed, 26, 27 Sept. 1876.
Servian attacks on the Turks near Alexinatz severely repulsed, 28, 29 Sept. 1876.
In reply to the great powers the Porte declines an armistice; opposes administrative autonomy to the provinces as impracticable; proposes a senate, and guarantees incisive reforms, 2 Oct. 1867.
Mansion House Eastern war sufferers fund: about 8,000*l*. received, 2 Oct. 1876.

757. UNITED STATES.—Death of gen. Braxton Bragg announced, 27 Sept. 1876.

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